THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME II. SAINT PAUL, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1862. NUMBER 206.

The Saint Paul Press.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE

☞ This paper has a larger Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

ST. PAUL, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2.

Wanted.---Five or six good Compositors can obtain situations by applying at this Office immediately.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

Instead of an abstract of the President's message, which we expected by telegraph, we have only a brief notice of the organization of the House and of the Senate. It will be seen that the politicians of the Cox-Vallandigham school have already opened their batteries upon the Administration, while Burnside and Hooker are proposing to open batteries of a larger calibre and of greater power upon the enemy.

The sensation dispatches about an armistice and Lee, serve only to amuse the correspondents who find nothing of importance to communicate.

General Blunt reports a victory over the rebels in Arkansas.

A Union meeting in New Orleans sustains the Administration, endorses the Butler rule, and calls for the speedy opening of the Mississippi.

We have news of the embarkation of some of the regiments of Bank's expedition. The destination of course, a military secret, is probably not the Texas coast, as the newspaper correspondents have been permited to report.

TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE MOON.

Early in the morning of Saturday, December 6th instant, there will be a total eclipse of the moon throughout the United States. The moon, however, will be faintly visible, rayless, and in color resembling a copper disc.

This eclipse occurs in St. Paul about midnight, beginning, we believe, about 11:20 P. M.; the total eclipse begins about 12:30, and ends about 3 A. M. These are only rough guesses, and we would advise our readers to look at their almanack before they sit up in the cold to catch a glimpse of the phenomena. The moon will be high at the time.

A TRAITOR DEFINED.

D. A. Mahoney, the Dubuque traitor, writes to the proprietors of the New York *Tribune*, that as they have called him a traitor, he will hold them responsible—*a la Aldrich*, we suppose.

Whereupon, the inevitable "H. G." writes a letter to the aforesaid Hibernian, defining what he considers a traitor, which looks very much like the picture of a good many Democrats we know:

1. At the outbreak of the rebellion he was for conceding everything to the Southern menace of disunion.
2. He has refused to support, and even opposed, the war for the Union.
3. He has desired the success of the Confederate traitors.
4. He wants a disunion peace.

ONWARD TO CHATTANOOGA AND KNOXVILLE.

HOW IT IS TO BE DONE.

When Gov. Andrew Johnson stood out against General Buell's proposal to evacuate Nashville, he gained an important victory for the Union cause. Nashville is now the base of our military operations in Eastern and South-eastern Tennessee. From that point, General Rosecrans has by this time taken his departure upon an expedition which promises brilliant and decisive results. His intended route is doubtless toward Chattanooga, 151 miles from Nashville, though the direct route is shorter. Chattanooga is the Weldon of the Southwestern line of railroads. It commands a little triangle which is the neck uniting the great Virginia and Tennessee road with those which go west to Memphis, south to Mobile, and southeast to Savannah and Charleston. Once seized and firmly held, a strangulation in the whole system of rebel supplies will ensue.

General Rosecrans, we may suppose, will not pause at Chattanooga. Knoxville, the centre of East Tennessee, is undoubtedly his aim. Once reached, it would relieve the persecuted people of East Tennessee from the terrible tyranny which now crushes them—rehabilitate Parson Brownlow's printing office—compel the evacuation of Cumberland Gap, and bring a formidable menace to the doors of Richmond by shutting up the most important channel of supplies, and, in case of defeat, of escape.

Hard battles will have to be fought to achieve these objects; but Rosecrans is the man to fight them; and when accomplished, in conjunction with the movement of Burnside on the Rappahannock, Foster on the Roanoke, and perhaps Banks up the James River, the Rebellion will be trapped like a wolf, and Burnside will only have to cut its throat at Richmond.

—The Grenada *Appeal* argues in favor of the South Carolina proposition, that notice be given the enemy that any Yankee soldier taken within the limits of the rebel State after the 1st of January will be held as being there for the purpose of aiding and abetting the crimes directed to be committed by the President's emancipation proclamation, and shall be hung.

—Major General Pope and several of his staff arrived at Chicago on Thursday night, and on Friday morning left for Cincinnati, via the Chicago and Cincinnati Air Line railroad.

NEW ENGLAND DEMOCRACY.

The meanest kind of Democrat in the world is your Yankee Democrat. By some occult law of compensation the local opposition to the extreme anti-slavery radicalism of New England seems to throw itself even farther in the other extreme, as if to make up in violence what it lacks in numerical strength.

The intense positiee is counterbalanced by an equally intense negative; Garrison at one pole, and Professor Lord at the other.

The recent Democratic State Convention which met at Concord on the 20th ult., and nominated Ira Eastman for Governor, may certainly be considered as having reached the nadir of opposition to the prevailing sentiment of New England. This does not appear so much in the resolutions adopted—which, however, give an unqualified condemnation to the administration, and especially to the President's Proclamation—as in the speeches made at the Convention.

The hero of the occasion was a released traitor named Batchelder, whose speech to the meeting is thus reported to the Boston *Journal:*

Mr. Batchelder ascended the platform and spoke for a few moments in a very excited manner. He announced himself a rebel. He was locked up for forty days in a jail he had never seen the inside of before, because he was in favor of a free government for white people and not for niggers. Slavery was right. It could not be proved that slavery was a sin. Any physician could disprove this position. The fore-arms of negroes were four inches longer than a white man's. They never sprung from Adam. The doctor gave several other of the negro's physiological peculiarities, and said, "God never made an animal, except a skunk, that smelt half so bad." Gov. Berry received a liberal amount of denunciation. The doctor then proceeded to give an account of some of his own peculiarities. He announced himself as "death" on ministers. They had preached the negro twenty-five years for him, but he hadn't heard them for the space of ten years, because he hadn't been inside of a church for that period. They always preached the negro; and, in his town, they hadn't converted any souls for a good many years. Niggers were their breakfast, dinner, supper and lodging. The doctor concluded by advising his hearers to go home and vote the Democratic ticket.

Among the resolutions was one alluding to the soldiers who were fighting for the Constitution.

"Dr. Batchelder moved to strike out the word Constitution. He did not believe the soldiers were fighting for the Constitution at all—but for thirteen dollars a month."

Such is Democracy in New England! Unfortunately when you get to the core of it, it is no better in Minnesota.

MISPLACED PHILANTHROPY.

Editors of the Press:

DEAR SIR:—As public sentiment in the East is so entirely opposed to making an example of the "300 *Indian murderers*," I took my copy of the "ST. PAUL WEEKLY PRESS" of the 14th inst., (containing your forcible leader in regard to their punishment) to the editor of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, with the request that he would write a similar article for the benefit of that class of false sentimentalists, in the East, to whom you allude. How well he has done so, the remarks entitled "Misplaced Philanthrophy," will show. The only guarantee for the future prosperity of Minnesota, is in the removal or *entire extermination* of the whole *bloodthirsty and vindictive crew*, and with nothing less, should the people of the State rest satisfied.

Very truly yours,
R. R. PARRY.

Some very good, but very mistaken people in the Atlantic States, are beginning to interfere in behalf of the savages and brutes who lately desolated a large district of Minnesota with fire and indiscriminate slaughter. Scarcely a day passes now without bringing its telegrams from Washington to the effect that a deputation has waited on the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, or that Commissioner Dole has received a communication from some society or other, concerning the proposed execution of the sentence of the law upon the captured and convicted murders of peaceful and unoffending families on the border. This is all wrong. Philanthropy and humanitarianism are very excellent things in their proper sphere, but they are very much abused virtues when they are strained into mischievous interference with the affairs of others; when they are warped into the service of treacherous and unappreciative assassins and made to invite future horrors and massacres on our frontiers.

The general features of the awful scenes enacted in *Minnesota by the Indians*, a few months ago, must still live in the public mind. By preconcert, and without provocation on the part of the people, bands of these savages fell upon the scattered settlements of the whites, and over a wide district they ravaged the country, fired every homestead, and murdered man, woman and child, without mercy. No age, no sex, no condition aroused a semblance of pity in their treacherous and cruel hearts, or stayed their bloody hands. Children saw their parents slaughtered on their hearthstones, parents saw their helpless innocents butchered in their beds. Here and there, by some miracle, a child escaped, and after starving for days in its place of concealment, would be forced out by hunger, only to find itself the sole survivor of a family, an orphan in a wilderness of terrors and devastation. Had it not been for the gigantic Rebellion, which then as now pre-occupies all men's minds, the narrative of the awful horrors of those fearful weeks in Minnesota would have thrilled the country from end to end, and wrung from the general heart a fierce cry for retribution.

These are expressions that will not be popular with some classes of our citizens, who being happily far removed from the terrible realities of the massacre in *Minnesota*, take only a sentimental view of the subject. But it is precisely for these, and against their interference, that our observations are primarily intended. It is essentially an affair with which they have no concern. Their one-sided philanthropy should not be permitted to stand in the way of the sacred right of the bereaved people of *Minnesota* to have justice meted out to the murderers of their parents, children and kinsmen.

Gen. Rosecrans' Gallantry.

W. D. B. of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, is Assistant Provost Marshal General at Gen. Rosecrans' headquarters, and has charge of the female department. Occasionally a refractory female breaks away from Capt. B., and insists on seeing the General. One of these rushed up to Gen. Rosecrans, intruding herself between Gen. R. and Gen. Hamilton, saying—

"Is this Gen. Rosecrans?"
"Yes, madam."
"Well, General, can't I have a pass?"
"Madam," [with a very low bow,] "it is not my business to give you a pass; it is my duty to refuse it."

Another lady approached on another occasion, and began with a pitiful story in regard to her "poor dear, sick uncle."

"I conclude with you, madam," said the General, in that quiet way of his. "It is unfortunate that uncles will sometimes get seriously indisposed. I, too, have a dear, afflicted uncle."

"Then, you can sympathize with me," she said.

"Yes, madam, I do, and when my Uncle Sam gets over his present serious indisposition I will give you a pass."

It would, of course be an anti-climax which would ruin the story to relate what the lady did.

—Twenty of the drafted men of Montour county, Pennsylvania, absolutely refuse to submit to the draft, and have so far defied the efforts of the Marshal to induce them to yield to the law.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

—Gov. Pickens, of South Carolina, has issued a proclamation in reference to the military defences of that State, in which he says that he trusts every man will be prepared forthwith to guard and protect the helpless and innocent from the consequences which their brutal enemies seem determined to inaugurate on or before the 1st of January. He urges all the males between the ages of 16 and 65 to enroll themselves, and orders that all persons, whether commissioned officers of the United States or not, who shall be caught attempting to produce disturbance among the slaves shall be handed over to the State authorities to be dealt with as felons.

—The pro-slavery men in New York city are getting up a memorial to the President, calling upon him to postpone all other movements to the *great object of crushing General Lee's army!* This means that that they tremble at the advance of the Union armies into the cotton States, where effective blows can be struck at the rebellion. The country understands what this cry from certain new quarters of "On to Richmond" means. No cover, says the old Spanish proverb, is large enough to cover itself.

—In a conversation between Lieut. General Scott and Major General Banks, a few days ago, in this city, (according to a dispatch we find in the Boston *Journal*) the veteran told Gen. Banks that he had watched his military career with great interest, and complimented him in earnest terms on what he had accomplished. "You will not," Gen. Scott said, "expect me to ask your destination, nor is it necessary, for I see that you have already informed your friends that you are going South. That was a clever answer, General." General Scott further said: "My infirmities cause me to long for a Southern climate, but I cannot find it nearer than Cuba, and I will not live under a foreign flag." General Banks replied: "We hope in a short time, General, that you may have a tranquil residence in any part of the South that you may desire to visit."

—Several Kentucky officers who have violated the laws of the United States, and the order of the War Department, touching fugitive slaves, will soon be brought to account. Among them is understood to be the notorious Col. V. C. Henry, whose infamous order was recently printed. The hunting of free blacks as slaves in Louisville will soon be put a stop to.

—Quartermaster General Meigs has recommended the removal of the convalescent camp from Shooter's Hill, Alexandria, to Bladensburg. Comfortable barracks will be erected for 3,000 men. There are now 6,000 men in the convalescent camp proper, and 7,000 more in the adjoining stragglers' and recruit camps.

Texas and Florida.

These two most Southern States are virtually conquered. The first has no port but what is in the hands of the Federal naval forces, and Gen. Banks will soon be there with his expedition, ready to extirpate every vestige of the civil and military authority of the Confederate government.

From some hints incidentally thrown out, we think it probable that Gen. Banks will enter the Mississippi with his expedition, and after assisting in the work of opening that river, ascend the Red river, and enter Texas from the Northeast. This, however, is only conjecture. The opening of the Mississippi, together with the capture of all the ports of Texas, completely cuts it off from the rest of Rebeldom, and leaves little to do but to go in and occupy and restore.

Western Louisiana is nearly in the same condition, and slavery melts away before our advancing armies even before the time fixed by the proclamation.

Florida seems to be abandoned by the Confederate government to its fate. In fact, it is utterly out of their power to defend it with its immense line of coast. "Occasional," in one of his latest letters, says:

"I will not be surprised if, long before the meeting of the next Congress, a full Republican delegation is chosen from Florida, representing the free people of that State, and sustaining the principles and policy of the present Administration. It is certainly not going beyond the limits of discretion to say that arrangements are now making to fulfill this bold and significant programme."

A republican delegation from Florida would indeed be something new under the sun; but it is not by any means beyond the range of probability. Texas restored will also be republican, of course. Indeed since the only party opposed to the republicans have chosen to link their destiny with slavery, the extinction of the one will necessarily involve the extinction of the other. This the leaders know, and hence their bitter opposition to the proclamation of emancipation. The Triumvirate of slavery, rebellion and democracy, is tottering to its fall; but true democracy will survive and triumph under the banner of its synonym, Republicanism.

Attack on Charleston.

The New York Evening *Post* has a dispatch from Washington that the great naval expedition against Charleston is about ready. It says: "The work of preparation has been slow, such are its gigantic proportions; but it is believed by our naval authorities here that the results will abundantly justify the means and compensate for the delays," and adds that "these results are almost within reach now, and but a few weeks, perhaps days, will pass away before thrilling news from the Southern coast will startle the whole country."

Beauregard has charge of the defences of Charleston, and we shall know whether his genius, with the means at his command, will be able to save the Palmetto City. We notice that Southern papers express the apprehension that some of the Federal gunboats will be able to penetrate the bay in front of the city, and if so the city must fall.

LATEST NEWS BY MAIL.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The Commissioner of Patents will submit to report until the 1st of January. The brief statement he has submitted to the Secretary, of operations in his office, embraces no points of special interest. The patent business has been decidedly dull for the past year.

Henry C. Carey, the political economist, has recently been here on an extended visit and consultation with Secretary Chase, in relation to financial questions involved in the forthcoming treasury report. That report will undoubtedly recommend a uniform national currency of some kind of treasury notes, and virtually taxing bank notes out of circulation, all denial to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Eastern banks are already combining to form an organized party against such a proposition, and will contest it bitterly.

Exports from the loyal States, during the last fiscal year, were at least sixty-two millions more than during the year before; exports from the Southern States are one hundred and ninety-six millions less—thus making a dimunition, for the last fiscal year, in the total amount of exports from all parts of the country, of one hundred and thirty-four millions.

Surgeon General Hammond has been attempting to make a full report of the casualities in the army since the beginning of the war. He has had four clerks hard at work on it for the past four months, and they have only succeeded in bringing the report down to the close of the year 1861. He has accordingly sent a statement to the Secretary of War that it will be utterly impossible to furnish the complete report to Congress.

Gen. Reynolds has been placed in command of the First Army Corps. Major Wm. Painter, Aide-de-Camps to Gen. Halleck, has been detailed as Quartermaster of the corps.

Fault being found with the present printing of Treasury notes as to inferior quality of ink, paper and engraving, arrangements are being made under the law to have the work done in the Treasury building.

Thanksgiving dinners were given in all the hospitals, and Washington free negroes had a sumptuous repast for contrabands, which was honored by the presence of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, Rev. Dr. Channing, Rev. John Pierpont, and others. Senator Pomeroy made a speech, as also Pierpont, Stoddard and others.

In some quarters misgivings are expressed as to whether the Government will sustain the proceedings of Gen. Butler in the confiscation of the Louisiana Bank, as, according to the order of the President on Monday, power to carry out the confiscation act is left to courts, and not the military arm of the country.

Schuyler Colfax arrived here yesterday. There is considerable talk of his going into the Cabinet, to succeed Caleb B. Smith; but Colfax has stated to his friends that he is not an aspirant for the position, but intends to remain in the House.

Gen. Fitz John Porter's case will be one of the most interesting that has ever been tried here. Its sessions have not yet commenced because of the non-arrival of Gen. Pope. The charges made by the latter are embraced in his official report, and allege that Porter positively refused to come to Pope's relief when he sent to him for reinforcements. The array of counsel is brilliant, and the court is quite an able one. Military circles are deeply interested in the result.

It is said that a large number of Quartermasters are behind with their accounts and statements; also that a long list has been reported for dismissal.

Mr. James O. Clephene, brother of the Postmaster of Washington, has resigned a clerkship in the Quartermaster General's department, and taken an interest in the *Republican* of this city.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 28.—The old system of sending trains from Rolla to Springfield without military escort has been resumed. Trains of forty and sixty wagons were passed early in the week by passengers who arrived from Springfield last night by stage. The result is, to-day we have reports that on Wednesday night the rebels captured a sixty-wagon train between Salem and Hartsville, thirty miles from Lebanon, and that the wagons were burned and the mules run off.

A project is being agitated among proslavery men to forestall the action of the Legislature on emancipation, by calling a State Convention together. It can hardly succeed.

At last accounts Gen. Blunt's army was moving toward Fort Gibson, to reoccupy that post in the Indian Territory.

General Pope.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 28.—At 1 o'clock yesterday a large crowd assembled in and about the Newhall House, to witness the departure of General Pope. Fifteen minutes after one, the 28th regiment, Col. Lewis, and the light infantry, made their appearance in front of the main entrance, on Main street, where they were drawn up in line. When the General entered his carriage, Colonel Lewis said: "Soldiers of the 28th Wisconsin Regiment, three rousing Wisconsin cheers for Gen. Pope;" which were given with a right good will; after which the carriage took its place in the center of the regiment and proceeded to the cars.

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 28.—The Buell Court of Inquiry convened yesterday. After organizing, it adjourned until today. The proceedings will be private. Buell is not present.

A passenger and freight train on the Kentucky Central Railroad collided yesterday afternoon, five miles this side of Paris, Kentucky. E. H. Crow, of Fayette county, Ohio; John Simpson, of Knox county, Indiana; Miss Josephine Hisa of Yellow Springs, Ohio, were killed. Johnson of the 22d Michigan, and two others, were wounded.

From Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 28.—The first arrest of an Indiana editor was made today, by order of Gen. Rosecrans. Jno. B. Norman, of the New Albany *Ledger*, is incarcerated. His offense is publishing prematurely certain statements with regard to the movements of General McClernard.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

A Skirmish at Lavergne---Federals Successful.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 28.—Col. Kirk, 5th brigade, Sill's division, with two companies Indiana cavalry and a regiment of infantry attacked the outposts, of the rebel cavalry, near Lavergne yesterday. Several rebels killed and wounded and captured.

Lieut. Hurd, 30th Indiana, slightly wounded and ten privates, none killed.

The rebels had several pieces of artillery.

Rebel General Wheeler is said to be wounded.

We chased them several miles. They were part of the Texas Rangers, who fired on General Sherman's pickets yesterday.

The Rangers were routed, leaving one killed and one badly wounded. Our loss none.

Col. Roberts' 42d Illinois, captured Capt. Porter and several men yesterday.

Our troops are in fine condition. The weather cold and dry.

Gen. Rosecrans has issued stringent orders touching foraging parties and treatment of prisoners, which gives general satisfaction.

Brigadier-General Stanley arrived from Corinth to-day, and is detailed as chief of cavalry.

Col. Burnett. of the 1st Ohio artillery, is detailed as chief of artillery.

It is ascertained that Capt. Gourley, of Alabama, murdered Brig.-Gen. Robert L. McCook.

Maj.-Gen. Wright is requested by Gen. Rosecrans to arrest the editor of the New Albany *Ledger* for violating the 57th article of war.

CAIRO, Nov. 27.—Cotton continues to arrive. The prices are lower than they have been.

The recent fires in Memphis are said by some to have been caused by our troops, for plunder; others charge the rebels with a vindictive desire to destroy the city.

General McClellan.

From the New York Herald.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—Gen. McClellan, accompanied by his amiable lady, paid a visit to Ward School No. 45, in Twenty-fourth street, near Eighth avenue, yesterday morning, on invitation of the trustees, where he "reviewed" almost an entire brigade of children, a great portion of them being soldiers in embryo of the American Republic. To see the General, who has played so conspicuous a part in the solemn drama now being enacted in our country, among a host of little children, who saluted him with all the exhuberant felicity which is characteristic of juvenility, was really an impressive and happy sight. He who had marshalled great armies and prepared them for the bloody front of battle appeared among those little ones almost a child himself, if one might judge from the expression of his features as he beheld them going through their simple exercises.

Fort Warren.

BOSTON, Nov. 28.—It is now said that only twelve political prisoners were released from Fort Warren. Yesterday Winder of Philadelphia, and Kane of Baltimore, were among them, and both have gone home.

—Gen. Grant's recent orders putting the whole cotton trade in the seat of war in the hands of the government, and securing the enormous profits of trade to the government or its agents, are believed to be the fore runner of the adoption of a similar policy throughout the entire region in which our armies are operating.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Sioux Indian Agency for work and labor performed, or supplies or materials furnished by order of the Sioux Agent, since the first day of June, 1861, are requested to present such claims to said Agent, at his office on Jackson street, St. Paul, Minnesota, on or before the 24th day of December, 1862, for examination, so that the same may be settled without delay.

THOS. J. GALBRAITH,
dec2-10t U. S. Agent.

New Advertisements.

MUSIC! MUSIC!!

The Great Western String Band (formerly Wagner's Band) is again prepared for the winter season, and offer their service to the public generally for Balls, Parties Concerts, etc., etc., at liberal rates. Parties wishing good music and calling will please address the undersigned.

Orders for the Band may also be left at Munger's Music Store.

GEORGE SEIBERT,
Residence on Tenth street, north of Jackson-st., next door to the Scandinavian Church. dec2-2w

DAVENPORT HAS GOT

HARPER'S MAGAZINE FOR DECEMBER,

A splendid number.

ALSO

FRANK LESLIE FOR DECEMBER,

Full of Fashions.

DAVENPORT

Has just received a new lot of

MILITARY AND ARMY SINGING BOOKS.

Also, lots of Games and new things.

IN FACT, DAVENPORT'S GOT 'EM.

dec2 CALL AND SEE.

SAINT PAUL & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

On and after Monday, December 1st, 1862, passenger trains will run as follows:

Leave St. Paul.	Arrive at St. Anthony.	Leave St. Anthony.	Arrive at St. Paul.
8.30 A. M.	9.15 A. M.	9.45 A. M.	10.30 A.M.
3.00 P. M.	3.45 P. M.	4.15 P. M.	5.00 P. M.

WM. B. LITCHFIELD,
nov27-tf Superintendent.

FOR THE CARS.

Our Omnibusses will run to and from the principal Hotels and Boats in connection with the trains of the

ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Passengers and baggage will be called for in answer to orders left at the American, International and Merchants, or at our office.

Fare to St. Anthony, including omnibus ticket, 50 cents.

jy3 J. C. BURBANK & CO.

STAGE FOR SHAKOPEE,

Belle Plaine, Henderson, Le Sueur, St. Peter and Mankato, will leave at 8 o'clock A. M.

dec2-tf J. C. BURBANK & CO.

LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph.

CONGRESS ASSEMBLED.

The Preliminary Business.

RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

WASHINGTON, December 1.

HOUSE.—The Chaplain returned thanks for the heightening prospects of liberty for the slave, and for emancipation from a system which had involved us in sin, sorrow and shame.

The roll was called by States—quorum present.

A message was received from the Senate, stating that a quorum were assembled and were ready for business.

A similar message was sent to the Senate.

A committee from both Houses was appointed to wait on the President and inform him they were ready to receive any communication from him.

Mr. Conkling of New York offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire and report the best mode of placing vessels of war on Lake Ontario when the exigency may arise, and establishing water communication with other waters to the Lakes, and report which of the various plans is most reliable.

Mr. Vallandigham of Ohio offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Judiciary be instructed to enquire and report to the House at an early day by what authority of the constitution or laws, if any, the Postmaster General undertakes to decide what newspapers may and what newspapers may not be transmitted through the mails.

Cox, of Ohio, offered the following:

Whereas, Many citizens of the United States have been seized by persons acting or pretending to be acting under the authority of the United States and have been carried out of the jurisdiction of the States of their residence and imprisoned in the military prisons and camps of the United States without any public charges being preferred against them and without any opportunity being allowed them to leave or disprove the charges made or alleged to be made against them and

Whereas, Such arrests have been made in the States where there is no insurrection or rebellion, or pretence thereof, or any other obstruction thereof to the authority of the Government; and whereas, it is the sacred right of every citizen of the United States that he shall not be deprived of his liberty without due process of law, and when arrested shall have a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury, therefore,

Resolved, That the House of Representatives condemn all such arrests and practices as unwarranted by the constitution and laws of the United States as a usurpation of power never given up by the people to their rulers, and do thereby demand that all such arrests shall hereafter cease, and that all persons so arrested and yet held shall have a prompt and public trial, according to the provisions of the constitution and laws of the United States.

On motion of Colfax, the preamble and resolutions were laid on the table—80 against 40.

Richardson, of Illinois, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President be requested to inform the House of Representatives what citizens of Illinois are now confined in any forts or places of confinement, and upon what charges such citizens were arrested, and that the President also inform the House the names of such persons, what the charges are against them, by whom the charges are made, and by whose order all such arrests were made.

On motion the resolution was laid on the table—yeas 74, nays 40.

The House took a recess to await the message of President Lincoln.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Sensation Dispatches.

A CABINET MEETING.

Stonewall Jackson Somewhere.

WASHINGTON, November 30.

[*Herald's special.*]—Considerable excitement was occasioned by the circulation of a report here, that a proposition had been made by the rebels for an armistice of thirty days, and that Lee was already in Washington arranging terms of agreement. No credence is given to this report, however.

The rebels are working with redoubled vigor on their fortifications, and their cavalry of late have been very active, capturing a number of our pickets along the river fords, besides two companies of the 3d Pennsylvania cavalry at Haywood Church.

Longstreet commands the right wing and Hill the left wing of the rebel forces confronting us.

Deserters coming within our lines, report that a large body of their forces have been detached and sent off, either to Richmond or to reinforce Stonewall Jackson.

These reports must be received with great caution, however.

Our cavalry have captured a number of rebels along the river below this place.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.

A dispatch from Bayard's cavalry reports no rebels this side of the Rappahannock. Their picket lines are on the other side of the river.

A Washington dispatch says that Burnside had a long consultation with the President, Gen. Halleck and the heads of the War and Navy Departments.

A Cabinet meeting was afterwards held.

A Harper's Ferry dispatch states that Jackson moved towards Thoroughfare Gap on Thursday.

A special dispatch to the *Herald* from Headquarters states that it was rumored that Jackson was advancing on our flank from Warrenton. A proper disposition of our troops was consequently made.

Lee's Headquarters are visible two miles back of Fredericksburg.

The rebels are still erecting earthworks and have rifled cannon commanding all the fords and bridges.

Enforcing the Blockade!

The Vanderbilt Returned.

Gen. Banks' Troops Embarking.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.

Admiral Dupont, of flag ship Wabash, from Port Royal 25th, writes to the Navy Department that on the night of the 13th, a steamer attempted to run the blockade at Charleston. She was discovered and chased, but escaped seaward.

On the night of the 10th, a steamer, supposed to be the same one, attempted to run the blockade, and was discovered when within two hundred yards of the steamer Blunt, which fired a shell at her; which exploded on the deck of the rebel steamer, causing her to change her course, and she soon disappeared in the darkness, and it is supposed that she returned to Nassau, disabled.

The Navy Department has information of the pirate Alabama. She was expected in the vicinity of the Azores early in November, to receive supplies, ammunition and men from Bahama. A steamer took dispatches there for Capt. Semmes.

NEW YORK, November 30.

The frigate Vanderbilt arrived from her search for the Alabama, having steamed 4,000 miles, coursing from Grand Banks to the southward of the Bermudas.

She spoke one vessel that saw her in lat 37.30, lon. 70.75.

Several of Banks regiments were placed on board of ships yesterday and today.

Arrival of the Hibernian.

CAPE RACE, Nov. 29.

The Hibernian from Liverpool on the 20th and Londonderry on the 21st, passed this point this evening.

Breadstuffs were steady and quiet; corn had an upward tendency; provisions were dull.

Consols were 93¼ for money.

It was reported that a steamer similar to the Alabama had left Liverpool. Another was soon to follow.

A Victory in Arkansas.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Nov. 29.

Gen. Blunt, with 500 Federals attacked and routed about 8,000 rebels under Gen. Marmaduke, at Cave Hill, Arkansas, on the 20th, killing 60 and driving the balance some twelve miles.

Gen. Blunt telegraphs that the enemy is badly whipped and will not probably venture north of Boston Mountains again this winter, and as they have consumed all the subsistence in the Valley of the Arkansas, they must retreat into Texas.

From New Orleans.

NEW YORK, November 30.

New Orleans advices give glowing accounts of the Union demonstration held on the 15th. Resolutions were adopted sustaining the Administration, and expressing a desire for the speedy opening of the Mississippi, and endorsing the rule of Gen. Butler.

New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 28.—The Democrats to-day have carried their ticket at the charter election by an average majority of 500.

Headquarters District of Minnesota, Department of the Northwest.

SAINT PAUL, MINN., Nov. 27th, 1862.

[GENERAL ORDERS NO. FIVE.]

Hereafter, all Commanders of Regiments or Detachments, bearers of dispatches, and all officers arriving in this city on business, will immediately report in person at the office of the Assistant Adjutant General.

By command of
BRIGADIER GENERAL SIBLEY.
R. C. OLIN,
nov28-1w Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

New Advertisements.

FAIRCHILD & MARCH,

Auction and Commission Merchants, Third-st., by the Bridge, sell without reserve, on Thursday next, December 4th, at their rooms, a lot of Ladies' Cloaks and Shawls, Men's and Boy's Cloth Coats, Pants, Vests, and Ladies' Dress Goods. Remember the day and place.

nov30-2t FAIRCHILD & MARCH.

ONCE MORE.

The Union Vocalists

Will give their second CONCERT, consisting of

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC,

IN

Ingersoll's Hall,

TUESDAY EVENING, December 2nd.

Admittance 25 cts. Doors open at 6½ o'clock—Concert to commence at 7½ o'clock. nov29-3t

MUST BE SOLD,

Before the 1st of January,

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

CLOTHING;

Consisting of

BUSINESS COATS;

SILK VELVET, BLACK SATIN AND Figured Silk Vests;

CASSIMERE AND SATINET PANTS.

HATS;

SHIRTS AND NECK TIES;

ALSO

FINE BLACK CLOTH AND CASSIMERES

In the piece; all of which goods will be sold from 25 to 40 per cent. less than present prices.

W. H. TEMPLE,
Catholic Block, Third street.

STORE TO LET. nov22-tf

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

Must be sold for the benefit of creditors, at the New York Store, Third street, half a block below the Bridge.

☞ Now is the time to get Bargains.

M. WHITE,
o21-3m Practical Boot and Shoemaker.

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED BY THE PRESS PRINTING COMPANY.

OFFICE—ADJOINING THE BRIDGE.

TERMS:

DAILY PRESS—To city subscribers, fifteen cents per week, or, if paid in advance, $7.00 per annum; $1.75 for three months. By mail—$6.00 per annum, or fifty cents per month, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

TRI-WEEKLY PRESS—$3.50 per annum; $2 for six months; $1 for three months; clubs of five at $3 each.

WEEKLY PRESS—One copy, one year, $2.00; two to four copies, one year, to one address, each $1.50; five to nine, do. $1.40; ten to twenty, do. $1.30; twenty or more, do. $1.20.

Rates of Advertising.

Ten lines to a Square, (the space enclosed in the following table.)

	One Square.	Each add. Square.
One time	$ 75	$ 37½
Three times	1 25	62½
One week	1 75	87½
Two weeks	2 62	1 37
One month	4 00	2 00
Two months	5 50	2 75
Three months	6 75	3 37½
Six months	10 00	5 00
Twelve months	15 00	7 50

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS,

Published once a week, either in Daily or Weekly.

First insertion.....75 Cents per Square.
Each subsequent insertion.....37½ " "

Legal Advertisements published at the expense of the Attorneys ordering, and not delayable for the legal proceedings, but collectable in advance, or on delivery of affidavit. Publishers not accountable for the accuracy of legal advertisements beyond the amount charged for their publication.

Advertisements published in both the Daily and Weekly will be charged the full Daily rates with one half the Weekly rates added.

Business Notices, published in the Editorial columns, of ten lines or under, will be charged, for each insertion, one dollar; if over ten lines, ten cents per line.

Advertisements headed and placed under the head of Special Notices, if ten lines or over, will be charged the usual rates and one-half additional; if under that amount, fifty cents for each insertion.

Yearly advertisers to pay quarterly.

Advertisements for a less time than three months, to be paid in advance.

ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY.

One Square, one insertion	$ 75
" two insertions	1 00
" four "	2 00
For each subsequent insertion, and for each additional square	0 37½

☞ E. C. SPAULDING, at Minneapolis, and WETMORE O'BRIEN, at St. Anthony, will act as Agents in circulating the DAILY PRESS in their respective towns.

Official Report of Gen Foster in Regard to the Newbern Expedition.

The official report of Gen. Foster to Gen. Halleck, giving the particulars of the recent expedition through the eastern counties of that State, is published in the Washington papers. Gen. Foster says that though the original intention of capturing three regiments was frustated, owing to the condition of the roads, the enteprise will be of great service to the cause in the Departments.

It was instrumental in saving the town of Plymouth and forces there from capture and destruction. It was rumored that several iron-clads were building at Hamilton, but they discovered nothing of the kind. He says that it was his intention to pursue the enemy to Tarboro', but the exhausted condition of his men, most of whom had been sick during the last two months and had not yet recovered their strength, and the provisions being nearly exhausted, so that he had to subsist his command by foraging, as well as the fact that the enemy were being largely reinforced by rail, changed his plans, and he returned to Newbern. He particularly mentions the efficient conduct of Col. Stevenson, especially in the affairs of Little Creek and Rawle's Mills, and recommends that he be promoted to the rank of Brigadier General, to date from November 3d.

General Wool.

General Wool wrote a long letter vindicating his course in Baltimore, and justifying his habit of being with traitors on the ground that he was trying to reconcile the contending faction in that city. Whereupon the Baltimore *American* says:

"If the President should require any additional reasons for the prompt removal of General Wool from the command of his Military Department, they can be found in the letter of that officer, which we copy from the Philadelphia *Inquirer* of this morning. It is only necessary for us, at present, to say that the men whom he stigmatises as traitors on the 19th of April, and who now 'pretend' to be 'patriots and lovers of the Union,' were at that time risking both life and property in defense of the Government, and who subsequently fought as gallant a fight in recovering possession of the city and State as any claimed by General Wool. Gov. Bradford, Ex-Gov. Hicks, and every leading Unionist in the city and State, is embraced in his sweeping denunciation, while those who have never, by any public word or deed, shown their sympathy with the Government or their detestation of the rebellion—who, in fact, are profuse in their denunciation of every act of the Administration, and only have words of compromise and conciliation for traitors—are accepted by Gen. Wool as the true representatives, at the present time, of the Union sentiment of the city."

The Difference.

A correspondent of *N. Y. Tribune* writes:

I cannot close this short letter without speaking of a point of difference between Gens. Burnside and McClellon that even the private soldiers notice and talk of. When we made our slow marches and tardy advances under the old regime, the commanding General's headquarters were always from six to ten miles in the rear.

All is changed now. Gen. Burnside leads the van. His headquarters are among the most advanced (at present they are not a half mile from where I write.) He sends his men nowhere that he dare not himself go with them. Not that I suppose he will needlessly expose himself. He is too good an officer for that. But he is ever with the advance. He watered his horse in the Rappahannock on the 19th—the first man to reach the river. Had the enemy's pickets—not a stone's throw from him on the further shore—known who the large man in the slouched hat was, they might have tried a shot at him. Of course he knew this, but doubtless he relied on the probable fact that they have become so accustomed to a Union commanding General who kept beyond long-range cannon-shot, they never imagined for a moment that the leader of our armies would put himself within reach of a smooth-bore musket. He was safe enough, no doubt.

Dean Richmond on the War.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

A prominent Kentucky Unionist has arrived here from New York, where he had an interview with Dean Richmond and other leading Democrats. The Kentucky Unionist was much amused with Dean Richmond's comments upon the recent election in that State. Said he: "The South need not run away with the idea that the war is going to stop because we have elected our candidate for Governor. Whatever individuals have said during the canvass, we Democrats do not mean peace and separation. We know well enough that the State of New York is for the prosecution of the war by an immense majority, and if the rebels think otherwise, they are terribly mistaken."

"But how about the election of such men as the Woods?" asked the Kentuckian, "Really, they are for stopping the war?"

"Oh, we had to use this small class of men—the Woods and their sympathizers—to succeed. We could not have elected Seymour without them, and as we needed their help, we had to pay them for it. But the Woods do not represent the Democrats of New York State, and cannot speak for them in the councils of the nation."

The Kentuckian was much relieved by this explanation of a New York Democrat, for he had seriously feared that the result of the recent election in that State would be that the Empire State would range herself against the war.

Mr. Longfellow's New Poem.

We copy below, from the *Atlantic Monthly* for December, Mr. Longfellow's beautiful poem entitled, "The Cumberland." It possesses an especial interest as being the first which he has published since the sad accident which brought mourning to his house. The closing stanza, especially, is exquisitely felicitous:

At anchor in Hampton Roads we lay,
On board of the Cumberland sloop-of-war;
And at times from the fortress across the bay
The alarum of drums swept past,
Or a bugle blast
From the camp on the shore.

Then far away to the South uprose
A little feather of snow-white smoke,
And we knew that the iron ship of our foes
Was steadily steering its course
To try the force
Of our ribs of oak.

Down upon us heavily runs,
Silent and sullen, the floating fort;
Then comes a puff of smoke from her guns,
And leaps the terrible death,
With fiery breath,
From each open port.

We are not idle, but send her straight
Defiance back in a full broadside!
As hail rebounds from a roof of slate,
Rebounds our heavier hail
From each iron scale
Of the monster's hide.

"Strike your flag!" the rebel cries,
In his arrogant old plantation strain.
"Never!" our gallant Morris replies;
"It is better to sink than to yield!"
And the whole air pealed
With the cheers of our men.

Then, like a kraken huge and black,
She crushed our ribs in her iron grasp;
Down went the Cumberland all a wrack,
With a sudden shudder of death,
And the cannon's breath
For her dying gasp.

Next morn, as the sun rose over the bay,
Still floated our flag at the mainmast head,
Lord, how beautiful was thy day!
Every waft of the air
Was a whisper of prayer,
Or a dirge for the dead.

Ho! brave hearts that went down in the seas!
Ye are at peace in that troubled stream.
Ho! brave land! with hearts like these,
Thy flag, that is rent in twain,
Shall be one again,
And without a seam!

The Advance Upon Richmond.

The Philadelphia *Press* says that the military authorities at Washington have determined to make a diversion in a different quarter from that now occupied by the army of the Potomac. One of our most distinguished Generals has expressed the opinion that to take Richmond now we must temporarily divert the enemy's attention from his present fortified base of operations. No immediate advance will be made on Richmond by way of Fredericksburg. After mentioning the modes of advance by way of York and James rivers, the *Press* suggests a third by way of Suffolk, through Nansemond, Isle of Wight, Southampton, Sussex and Prince George counties, along excellent roads, through a level, well-watered plain, seizing Blandford Heights, overlooking Petersburg.

"This is a march of fifty-eight miles. In the latter movement we would have the cover of gunboats in the James river, if needed, and the privilege of landing reinforcements as high up as City Point, twelve miles below that city.

From Petersburg a cavalry expedition would be necessary only to proceed west to Burkesville Junction of the Tennessee and Danville railroads, and destroy them both. It seems to us that if Petersburg were once in our hands it would give us virtual possession of the entire South and force Gen. Lee to fight his army either to extermination or submission, without any chance of retreat, or means of obtaining supplies or reinforcements from the South and Southwest."

The Attack on Richmond by Way of Petersburg.

A Suffolk, (Virginia,) correspondent of the Baltimore *American* seems to believe that our possession of Petersburg as a preliminary to the taking of Richmond, would be an easy process. He says:

"Though it is not for one in my position—an automaton in our great army—to think or suggest, yet I cannot help saying that with Corcoran's legion lying so near us, and enough available troops here to cross and *hold* a position on that Styx-like stream, it seems as if we could and should do it while the weather is such that we can move with ease and celerity. It is not proper for me to state our strength here. It is such, however, that not an officer of the command, from the Major-General commanding down, doubts, I feel confident, our power to take Petersburg in spite of opposition within a week, if so ordered by *the* power at Washington. If Gen. Burnside fulfills all hopes, and drives rapidly on towards Richmond in the direction he is pursuing, and Gen. Foster presses up from North Carolina, while we sweep up the James river, and on through Petersburg, supported on our right by the gunboats, what is to hinder Richmond from being ours in a very short time? Nothing. We have the Norfolk and Petersburg railroad for a supply line, now in order to Zuni, or in a state which will allow it soon to be put in order, and evidently in good order at present beyond, for the enemy use it constantly in transporting troops and supplies towards the Blackwater."

"Skedaddle."

LYNN, Nov. 19, 1862.

To the Editor of the Boston Journal:

Having often read articles concerning the origin of the word "*skedaddle*," all of which seem to take it for granted that it never was generally used until this war began, I thought I would add my testimony to the cause, and you can use it or not as you think best.

I have been engaged in lumbering in the Wisconsin pinery for a number of years, and the word was in general use among all the lumbermen, raftmen, and flat-boatmen on the Upper Mississippi and its tributaries, and when the war broke out that class of men enlisted almost universally, and in all the States bordering on the river, and carrying their words and customs with them, many of their expressions were adopted by other regiments; and from the fact that the word "skedaddle" was not much noticed until the six Western regiments had been sent by Fremont to the defense of Washington, I think they carried it with them, and it was then adopted by the rest of the army. But certain it is that it is not a new word, for I found it in constant use among that class of men six years ago, and I have heard old trappers say (last spring) that they had heard it used ever since they could recollect. Thus, if a deer was frightened, it was said to "skedaddle;" so when two crews of raft-men had a rough set-to, the crew which ran was said to "skedaddle." It was in constant use as a slang term to denote retreating or making one's self scarce.

Yours very respectfully, J. M. N.

The War upon the Administration.

From the Philadelphia Press.

The most amusing exhibition of the present day is the attempt of the Breckinridge Democracy to dictate a policy to the present Administration, and there is no current literature more interesting and attractive than the numerous plans for peace and conciliation that we see in their journals. The Washington correspondence of the N. Y. *Herald* is unceasingly facetious on this subject. The New York *World* is forever saving the Union in sounding sentences. According to these writers, we of the North, we of this stubborn hard-hearted generation, we Yankee whos have the hardihood to believe in such a thing as liberty, and the audacity to enter into a war for the salvation of the Union, and have only to lay down our arms, wipe the blood from our swords, turn them into pruning hooks, and rush into the arms of an affectionate and loving South. How blind and giddy we have been throughout this weary, wasting war! How greatly we have wronged our noble brothers in the Southern States! We have misunderstood them from the beginning. We misunderstood them at Fort Sumter. After all, we shall probably hear that when Gen. Beauregard opened upon that fort it was only an affectionate piece of artillery practice—that the advance into Maryland was merely a playful visit of pleasure—a picnic—and that if we had only taken time and kept our temper, and listened to reason, and followed the counsels of those pure patriots and far-seeing statesmen, Fernando Wood and James Buchanan, we should now be a happy band of brothers. There was nothing in the world more easily settled than this difficulty, had we not been so fierce and fanatical. Mr. Reed and Mr. Hughes would have arranged the whole affair in three days. It was only necessary to set aside the election of Mr. Lincoln, adopt the Montgomery Constitution, do away with our flag, and accept Mr. Davis as the President of the Confederacy. Had these counsels been adopted two years ago, when so freely and frankly given, we should now be at peace, Europe would be satisfied, and war would not have come.

But, alas for the hopes of these wise and good men! there was a general superstition throughout the North that we had a country—a history—a race—a Constitution—homes—tariffs—and all the blessings of liberty and constitutional order. And we were so fixed in this belief that we determined to die for it, and to put to death all who attempted its overthrow. We rather liked Mr. Lincoln, and as we elected him for four years, concluded to try him for four years. We raised armies and went to war. We met disasters. It seemed to be the providence of God that we should be chastened. Slow and doubtful Generals were given to us. War was an experiment; and as we could not extemporize a Napoleon—nor even a Hoche, a Desaix, or a Wolfe—we were compelled to experiment for Generals. Some have failed, and others have succeeded. Some have risen to the surface, and others have gone to the bottom.

The Scipio of this war for the Republic may be at the head of a division or an army, or he may be among some of the drafted levies now shivering in their canvas homes. We can only hope and pray, as we have hoped and prayed before—for generalship is not a matter of education, advancement or official favor, but a gift that God gives to man. We have kept on fighting, in the hope that the end was near. Money has been spent, blood has been shed, the contumely of the European world has poisoned every breeze that comes over the broad Atlantic; commerce has been shattered, and the dust has gathered around spindles whose music once brought bread to thousands of men and children. A great party has succeeded in obtaining power in the North. Its leaders propose to undo all that we have been doing, to turn our sufferings into mockery, our sacrifices into ashes, our hopes into bitterness and despair. The issue they make against us is precisely what was made nearly two years ago—the overthrow of the Administration, and with it the overthrow of the American Republic.

They have declared their purpose, and opened their campaign. They are building batteries aroound Fort Sumter. *Let us, then say, demand from the President the suspension of his proclamation of Emancipation.* On this point the contest is now being waged. A hundred arguments are scattered over the land in support of this demand. "It will conciliate the people of the South—it will be a practical offer of compromise—it will give us peace." This is what we are told must come from the abrogation of a solemn decree. "It will be a step in the immediate path of peace." Then we may see "the permanent flags of truce" for which Mr. Reed is constantly at his devotions. But can we believe these men? If we grant this first demand—what next? If we surrender emancipation, will their demands cease? If we give up the outworks, can we hope to be unmolested in the citadel. We can only sustain our cause by sustaining it from the beginning to the end. If we surrender emancipation, they will demand confiscation, and eventually recognition. And, judging events by events, the temper of men now by their temper before this war came to us, their associations, sympathies and antecedents, we believe that every follower in this crusade upon emancipation would rejoice in an ultimate recognition of the rebellion. The progress of men in political heresies is as easy and as rapid as that of Æneas to the infernal regions. Few, indeed, are the men who are in favor of the South at the beginning that are not in favor of it now. They have been sympathizers from the first. Time and political success have emboldened them, and now they open their campaign. Their assault is upon the President of the United States, and the object of that assault is to compel him to rescind the proclamation of emancipation.

We think we can assure the country that, from all we know of the President of the United States, he will neither surrender nor amend this mighty weapon against the rebellion. He approached emancipation cautiously—we might say that he was driven to it by the necessities of events and the appalling power of the rebellion—it was no measure of his own choosing. The dread it has inspired in the South shows that it was well timed. It may fail, as a thousand of other schemes have failed since the beginning of the world; but the effort will be made, and, what is more, it will be sustained by the combined power of the Republic.

Miscellaneous.

DAVENPORT'S ALWAYS GETTING 'EM,—HE'S GOT

The last part of

LES MISERABLES, PART FIVE,

JEAN VALJEAN,

By Victor Hugo, 50 cts.

This great work is now complete. All who wish to be pleased should read this work.

PHILIP, BY THACKERAY,
Also, complete, price $1.50.
STORIES OF THE WOOD & SEAS, price 75c
AFTER DARK, by Wilkie Collins, price 50c.
COOKE'S CAVALRY TACTICS.
Two vols., price $1.75.
DAVENPORT'S GOT 'EM—CALL AND SEE.
o21-tf

CHICAGO BREWERY.
LILL & DIVERSY,
BREWERS OF
LILL'S STOCK,
AND
CREAM PALE ALE,
LAGER BEER,
PORTER AND BROWN STOUT.
Sold by half barrel and delivered free of charge.
WM. CONSTANS,
my24-d1y AGENT, St. Paul.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Board of Auditors for the adjustment of claims for War Expenditures, will meet for the purpose of adjusting and allowing claims at

St. Paul	Wednesday, Nov. 5
Shakopee	Wednesday, Nov. 12
Henderson	Monday, Nov. 17
St. Peter	Friday, Nov. 21
Mankato	Wednesday, Nov. 26
Anoka	Wednesday, Dec. 3
Monticello	Friday, Dec. 5
St. Cloud	Monday, Dec. 8
St. Paul	Monday, Dec. 15
Hastings	Monday, Dec. 22
Red Wing	Friday, Dec. 26

CLINTON G. REYNOLDS, President.
A. W. PRATT, Clerk. o30-td26

FAIRBANK'S
STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL KINDS.
Also, Warehouse Trucks, Letter Presses, &c., &c.
FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,
172 Lake Street, Chicago.
For sale in St. Paul, by J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co.
☞ Be careful to buy only the genuine e14-dw1y

PRINCE & CO'S
IMPROVED
MELODEONS!
WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.
The oldest establishment in the United States employing 200 men, and finishing eighty instruments per week.
MANUFACTORY CORNER OF MARYLAND AND NIAGARA STREETS,
BUFFALO, N. Y.
WHOLESALE DEPOTS.

87 Fulton street	New York
43 Lake street	Chicago

WHOLESALE AGENTS.

Henry Tollman & Co	Boston, Mass
W. F. Colburn	Cincinnati, O
Balmer & Weber	St. Louis, Mo
James Bellak	Philadelphia
A. Cousc	Detroit, Mich.
Ph. P. Werlein	New Orleans
A. & S. Nordheimer	Toronto C. W

Persons unacquainted with the Melodeon and its history, will bear in mind that we are the pioneers and leading manufacturers, not only in the United States, but in the world. We commenced the manufacture of Melodeons in the fall of the year 1847, and since that time have finished and sold TWENTY-SEVEN THOUSAND. These instruments are now in use not only in the United States and Canada, but also in Europe, Asia, Africa, South America and the West Indies, and from all these quarters we have the most flattering testimonials of the high estimation in which they are held.
AT ALL INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS THEY HAVE INVARIABLY BEEN AWARDED THE HIGHEST PREMIUM WHENEVER EXHIBITED IN COMPETITION WITH OTHERS.
We shall take pleasure in forwarding by mail (at our own expense) our Illustrated Catalogue, in which every instrument we manufacture is fully described and illustrated by elegant engravings.
All Melodeons of our manufacture, either sold by us or dealers in any part of the United States or Canada, are warranted to be perfect in every respect, and should any repairs be necessary before the expiration of five years from date of sale, we hold ourselves ready and willing to make the same free of charge, provided the injury is not caused by accident or design.
Agents for the sale of our Melodeons may be found in all the principal towns of the United States and Canada.
Address either
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., Buffalo, N. Y.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 87 Fulton st., N. Y.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 43 Lake st., Chicago.
Or either of the above wholesale agents.
For sale by MUNGER BROS., Agents, St. Paul, Minnesota.
apr29d&wly

THIRD STREET PROPERTY FOR SALE.
Twenty-five feet by one hundred and fifty, on Third street, directly opposite the "Catholic Block." One of the best locations on the street. Rock enough can be obtained from the lot to erect a large building.
HENRY McKENTY,
Dealer in Real Estate.
St. Paul, Nov. 23d, 1862.—1md&w

A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE FOR $750.
A charming residence in Willis' Addition, built by the owner for his own use, with every comfort and convenience—well of pure water, stable and out-buildings, and a yard with shrubbery and gravel walks.
The house is not a mere shell or balloon, but built to resist the cold of our winters and the heat of our summers, and is located in an airy and cheerful neighborhood.
St. Paul, June 28, 1862.
HENRY McKENTY,
e28 d&wfm Dealer in Real Estate.

HAMLINE UNIVERSITY,
RED WING, MINNESOTA.
The WINTER TERM of thirteen weeks will commence on the 4th of December, 1862.
The Course of Instruction comprehends Collegiate, Academic, Commercial, and Normal Departments.
Tuition in each of the last three $6.00 per term—in the Collegiate $10.00. The special attention of TEACHERS is called to the NORMAL DEPARTMENT.
Every facility is afforded to become a good teacher, as—Model Schools, *Teachers' Institutes*, Lectures on the Theory, and *Drill in the Practice*, of Teaching.
The University has a corps of *Experienced, Working Teachers*, a Reading Room, Library, Cabinet, &c.
Board in private families, $2.00 per week—*in clubs* $1.00. *Rooms for self-boarding* can be obtained. *Send for a circular.*
Letters of inquiry promptly answered.
REV. JABEZ BROOKS, A. M.,
nov5-w6w President.

WM. ILLINGWORTH,
Watch Manufacturer.
-AND-
TOWN CLOCK BUILDER!
SIGN OF THE TOWN CLOCK.
JACKSON-ST., - - - ST. PAUL.
Having had over THIRTY YEARS EXPERIENCE in the best Watch Factories in England and America, he feels himself competent to do anything in his line
A LITTLE SUPERIOR
to any other establishment in the Northwest.
☞ N. B.—Persons wishing to perfect themselves in the business, will be received under instruction on VERY MODERATE TERMS.
☞ Fine work done and Clock and Watch Wheels cut for the trade at low rates. my9y

$275 FOR A LOT
I will sell a lot 47 by 113½ feet, on Wabasha street, for $275—cash.
HENRY McKENTY,
Dealer in Real Estate.
St. Paul, Oct. 28th, 1862.—d&w1m

FURNITURE.
JOHN PRIMROSE
Manufacturer and Dealer in
CABINET AND CHAIR
FURNITURE
OF EVERY VARIETY.
Keeps constantly on hand a complete assortment of
PARLOR,
CHAMBER,
DINING-ROOM
FURNITURE,
OF ALL STYLES, AND OF SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP.
Most of my Furniture is of my own manufacture, made of thoroughly seasoned material and equal to the best there is made in the U. S. A.
As a nimble sixpence is always better than a slow shilling, I am determined to sell a very light shade above cost. Everybody is respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing.
☞ REMEMBER PLACE: Stone Building—Third Street—above the Bridg. St. Paul Minn. jan24d1y

HORN, LUND & GALUSHA,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
(Successors to Horn & Galusha and Sanborn & Lund)
SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA,
Practice in all the Courts of the State, and in the Courts of the United States, at Law, in Chancery and in Admiralty.
Collections carefully and promptly attended to
mh29-1y

HORACE R. BIGELOW. OLIVER DALRYMPLE.
BIGELOW & DALRYMPLE,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
St. Paul, Minnesota.
Will attend particularly to collections throughout the State; and, until their payment by the Government, will give especial attention to the prosecution and settlement of claims of INDEMNITY FOR SIOUX DEPREDATIONS. s26-3m

MILWAUKEE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT
GREAT UNITED STATES MAIL
AND
EXPRESS ROUTE.
THE ONLY RELIABLE AND ALL RAIL ROUTE TO THE
EAST, SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
On and after Wednesday, June 11th, 1862, three trains will leave the depot, corner of Florida and Barclay streets, daily, as follows:
At 7:45 A. M.—Way Passenger, for Chicago and all intermediate stations, and Racine & Mississippi R. R. at Racine Junction, and Kenosha R. R. & R. I. R. R. at Kenosha.
At 3:00 P. M.—Express Passenger train for Chicago, making close connection with evening trains East, South and West.
At 8:10 P. M.—Night Accommodation Train for Chicago and intermediate stations, making connections in Chicago with all the morning Lines for the East, South and Southwest.
☞ This train will be furnished with a Sleeping Car, and first class passengers will be provided with berths without extra charge, and
FARE AS LOW AS BY STEAMER ON LAKE.
☞ Passenger trains leave Chicago at 9:15 A. M and 9:00 P. M. for Milwaukee and the Northwest.
☞ Tickets for all points may be obtained of H. O. WILSON, at the Union Ticket Office, "Iron Block," corner East Water and Wisconsin streets, or at the depot. JOHN T. MOODY,
Master Transportation.
Milwaukee, May 5th, 1862. je21-dtf

TOBACCO,
Cigars, Pipes, Snuff, &c.
F. W. TUCHELT,
Third Street, next door to Comb's Book Store
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Tobacco, Cigars &c., is just receiving his fall and winter stock and is prepared to fill orders to any extent, for
FINE IMPORTED CIGARS,
Missouri, Virginia and Kentucky Smoking and Chewing Tobacco. Fine Cut Chewing, superior to any in the city.
SWEET BRIAR ROOT PIPES,
a large assortment. These pipes are all the go now.
F. W. TUCHELT,
Third street, next door to Comb's Book Store
St. Paul, Nov. 17. nov17d1y.

UNDERTAKER'S CARD.
The undersigned would respectfully announce that after the solicitation of many friends, he has concluded to engage in the above business, and would therefore say to the citizens of Minneapolis and vicinity, that he will be prepared in future to furnish Coffins of Walnut, Metalic, Cloth covered and Common, and all things required in an Undertaker's line. Having had several years' experience in the above business in Eastern cities, he feels competent in offering his services to take the entire charge of Funerals, and would solicit a share of the patronage.
G. F. WARNER,
Minneapolis, Nov. 6th. nov11.

C. E. WOOLSEY & CO.,
(SUCCESSOR TO L. D. WILSON,)
Commission Merchants,
NO. 211 SOUTH WATER ST., CHICAGO.
CASH ADVANCES ON CONSIGNMENTS.
mar1-d&wly

POLLOCK, DONALDSON AND OGDEN,
DEALERS IN
China, Glass & Crockery,
PLATED WARE,
CARBON OIL AND LAMPS,
TABLE CUTLERY.
House Furnishing Goods
of every description.
ROBERT STREET, St. PAUL, Minn.
sep22-d&w

Boots and Shoes.

POSITIVELY
The Best
CAVALRY BOOTS
In the City.
KILPATRICK,
OPPOSITE THE INTERNATIONAL HOTEL.
o18-tf

JOHN THORWARTH,
Boot and Shoe
MANUFACTURER,
THIRD STREET, BET. ROBERT & JACKSON,
St. PAUL, Minnesota,
Keeps constantly on hand and makes to order
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Which are warranted to do as good service, and of as good style and workmanship as if made to order.
STEEL SHANKS FOR SEWED BOOTS,
The first introduced in this city, will be put in when ordered. This makes the boot stronger and more durable, and is lighter and fits neater.
REPAIRING done on the shortest notice, and in a good and neat style.
JOHN THORWARTH.
St. Paul, Dec. 7, 1861. dec7-d1y

Oils and Lamps.

MARVIN'S
CROCKERY HOUSE.
JUST RECEIVED AND
SELLING VERY LOW,
1,000 LOOKING GLASSES AND MIRRORS.
OIL—THE VERY BEST.
1,500 GALLONS AT FROM THIRTY TO FORTY CENTS A GALLON.
NOW IN STORE, A FULL STOCK OF
CHINA, CROCKERY & GLASSWARE
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
AT PRICES MUCH REDUCE
JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE STOCK OF
Table & Pocket Cutlery.
The merchants who purchase in St. Paul will find these goods very desirable, and at
VERY LOW RATES.
JUST RECEIVED,
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
Silver Plated
AND
BRITANNIA WARE,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, LAMPS, &c., &c.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
R. MARVIN, THIRD STREET.
je11

OIL! OIL! OIL!
500 barrels No. 1, standard best quality
Carbon Oil,
Just received, and for sale to dealers.
D. T. WATSON,
a3-1jan1 Brick Block, Robert-st., St. Paul.

LAMPS AND OIL.
A new and complete stock of
Lamps and Fixtures,
And the best brands of
OIL,
For sale at *PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.*
S. E. PUTNAM,
s16 Corner of Third and Market streets.

Hotels & Saloons.

CLIFTON HOUSE,
MANKATO, MINNESOTA.
This House is situated near the steamboat landing, and is among the largest in the Minnesota Valley. Is
NEW AND NEWLY FURNISHED,
And the proprietor, from long experience in the business, flatters himself that he will be able to satisfy the traveling public.
☞ CHARGES MODERATE. ☜
M. T. C. FLOWER, Proprietor.
Mankato, Minn., April 29th, 1862.

UNION PARK HOUSE,
LITTLE CANADA, MINN.
G. W. FEW, - - PROPRIETOR.
This House is pleasantly located in Little Canada, on the bank of Lake Elizabeth, five miles from Saint Paul. The House and fixtures are entirely new, and has been fitted up more particularly as a home for Invalids, and persons seeking recreation.
The House is provided with boats and all the necessary fixtures for hunting and fishing—and is one mile from Bass Lake, which is considered the best fishing ground in the State—where boats are also provided for the use of guests of the House.
Board by day or week at moderate rates.
je14-d6m

F. KNAUFT,
(Corner of Seventh and Olive streets,)
HAS IN ADDITION TO HIS NEW & FULL STOCK OF
Groceries & Provisions,
A complete assortment of
QUEENSWARE, LAMPS, &c.
All of which will be sold at the lowest possible rates.
NEW PLATFORM SCALES.
Of Fairbanks' best make, always correct and ready for use. Those who have Hay, Grain of Live Stock for sale can save money by getting it weighed. apr19-feb28-1y.

Hardware.

ALFRED D. DAVISON. ALONZO P. CONNELY
SAINT PAUL CLIPPER
PLOW FACTORY.

The undersigned having formed a partnership for the manufacture and sale of PLOWS, are now prepared to furnish farmers and dealers wits
THE BEST PLOWS
Ever offered in the State, and at prices to suit the times. We will always have on hand a large stock of Cast Steel and Common Steel Cross Plows Corn Plows, Breaking and Grub Plows, of all sizes and of the best material.
Having had the material selected for our especial trade, and the Plows being manufactured under the supervision of
ALONZO LEAMING
(FORMERLY OF ST. ANTHONY.)
WE WARRANT THEM
To be of light draught, clean in any soil, and give good satisfaction generally.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO REPAIRING.
Farmers! save your old plows and we will work them over much to your advantage and satisfaction by leaving them at our Factory, on Robert street, between 4th and 5th, St. Paul, sign of the Plow. DAVISON & CONNELLY.
jan22-d&w1y

IRON and STEEL
HEAVY HARDWARE
ORDER
SHEET IRON,
NORWAY NAIL RODS,
BURDEN'S HORSE SHOES,
Nails and Spikes,
SLEIGH SHOES,
CUTTER SHOES
Sleigh and Cutter
RUNNERS,
Bent Cutter Stuff,
OF
HALL, KIMBARK & CO.,
CHICAGO.
a23-1y

PIONEER FOUNDRY AND
AGRICULTURAL WORKS,
Corner of Fifth and Pike streets.
This establishment is now in full operation, and is prepared to furnish all kinds of
IRON AND BRASS
CASTINGS, FORGING, &c.,
at the lowest Eastern rates, viz, Heavy Mill castings, Columns, Sash weights, Grate Bars, Sleigh shoes, &c., three cents per pound. Brass castings, Babbit metal, 25 to 30 cents per pound. Lathe work $3.00 per day. Particular attention given to Steam Engine and Boiler work. Threshing Machine repairing promptly attended to.
Steam Engines and Boilers, Threshing machines, new and second handed, for sale or exchange very low.
GILMAN & BUSHNELL.
St. Paul, July 5th, 1862. d1y

IRON.
J. B. BRADEN,
DEALER IN
IRON, NAILS, STEEL,
SPRINGS, AXLES, CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS, Leather Belting, Coil Chain, Horse Nails and Shoes, Thimble Skeins and Boxes, Window Sash and Glass, Axes, Kettles, Shelf and
Heavy Hardware,
PITTSBURG COAL
A LARGE STOCK OF PLOWS,
Warehouse on Third street, between Minnesot. and Cedar-sts., St. Paul. o9-tf

DIXON'S STOVE POLISH AND
BLACK LEAD CRUCIBLES,
For sale at WEST'S Paper, Tin and Rag Ware House, where you can buy Stove Pipe five cents less than at other stores. Also, all kinds of second hand Merchandize, old Iron, Rags, Lead, Copper, Tin, &c. Stoves wanted. Cash Paid on delivery. Two and one-half cents paid in goods for good Cotton Rags, at
WEST'S, on Robert-st.,
o26-tf Large Stone Building, next to 3d-st.

RAILROAD FOUNDRY AND
MACHINE SHOP
On Trout Brook at the Railroad crossing near Dayton's Bluff, (Hudson road.)
IRON and BRASS CASTINGS and PATTERNS made and finished at the shortest notice
☞ Cash paid for old iron. my22-d6m

HOUSE FOR RENT
A small house with five rooms, and a good cellar, for rent on easy terms to a good tenant.
LOCATION CENTRAL.
Inquire at this office. s30-tf

FARMS FOR RENT AT A LOW PRICE.
An IMPROVED FARM on Bald Eagle Lake; also one at Manomin; two in Dakota County; one on the new road from this city to St. Anthony, and one situated seven miles Northwest of this city. For particulars enquire of the subscriber, at the store of A. I. Bidwell, on Third street, four doors above Jackson. IRA BIDWELL.
o29-tf

ST. PAUL CHAIR FACTORY
H. GALLEY,
Manufacturer of
Cane and Wood Seat
CHAIRS!
THE TRADE SUPPLIED.
WABASHAW STREET, BET. 5TH & 6TH, ST. PAUL
MINNESOTA. nov8

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE
A comfortable Residence in a convenient neighborhood, is offered for one week at less than a THIRD of its cost. The property comprises a full lot and a half, affording an ample yard. The situation is dry and elevated, commanding a view of the river, and the House is substantial and well arranged with large, cheerful rooms.
HENRY McKENTY,
Dealer in Real Estate.
St. Paul, Oct. 19, 1862.—1md

Post Office, St. Paul, Minnesota.

OFFICE HOURS.

On week days from 7 o'clock A. M. to 7½ o'clock P. M.
On Sundays, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

For LaCrosse—Eastern Mail—Leaves daily, except Friday, at 5 A. M.
Arrives daily, except Tuesday, at 8 P. M.
For Minneapolis—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.
Arrives daily—except Sunday, at 4 P. M.
For Stillwater—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.
Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 6 P. M.
For Hudson—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.
Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 7 P. M.
For Mankato—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.
Arrives daily, except Sunday, at about 12 M.
For Northfield—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 4 A. M.
Arrives daily, except Sunday, at about 7 P. M.
For Sunrise City—leaves Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 6 A. M.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at about 7 P. M.
For Cannon Falls—leaves Tuesday, at 7 A. M.
Arrives Wednesday, at 7 P. M.
For Red Wing—leaves Wednesday, at 8 A. M.
Arrives Tuesday, at 6 P. M.
For Carver—leaves Thursday, at 7 A. M.
Arrives Wednesday, at 7 P. M.
For Cottage Grove—leaves Saturday, at 1 P. M.
Arrives Saturday, at 12 M.
Mails leaving before 7 o'clock A. M. close at 7 P. M.
All others close half an hour before the time of departing, except Eastern which closes at 9 P. M.

The postage upon all transient printed matter, foreign and domestic, and upon all letters, foreign and domestic, is now required to be fully prepaid by United States postage stamps, except in cases where prepayment on letters, &c., to foreign countries is optional and the senders do not wish to prepay.

Persons mailing letters, newspapers, &c., whether domestic or to foreign countries, should therefore ascertain at the office of mailing, the exact postage in each case and affix United States postage stamps of sufficient value to prepay the full postage thereon.

CHAS. NICHOLS, Postmaster.

St. Paul, November 15, 1862.

Groceries.

G. E. SCHNABEL,

IN MOFFATT'S CASTLE, CORNER OF 4TH AND JACKSON STREETS.

DEALER IN

GROCERIES, GRAIN, AND PROVISIONS,

Keeps constantly on hand a full supply of Corn, Corn Meal, Oats and Bran.
Nice Leaf Lard and Sugar Cured Hams.
Any quantity of butter and eggs.
He has made arrangements to receive two or three times a week from the country the choicest roll butter.
Also agency for C. H. H. Baker's extra flour, which is pronounced the best in the city.
Goods delivered in all parts of the city free of charge. je1:6m

E. W. EDDY,

General Grocer

AND DEALER IN

THE BEST FAMILY PROVISIONS,

FORT STREET, ST. PAUL,

Keeps constantly on hand the best of Sugars and Coffee.
The choicest Green and Black Teas.
Stewart's and Belcher's Syrups.
The best family brands Flour.
Dried fruits, Pure Wines, and Liquors for medicinal purposes.
The best Dairy Butter.
Durkee's Spices.
The celebrated Dandelion Coffee.
Lamb's Hams and Ames' Dried Beef.
Wooden and Earthen Ware, &c.,
Which will be sold as low as the lowest and delivered promptly.

FREE OF CHARGE.

je27-dly

C. W. WOOLEY & CO.,

LOWER LEVEE, SAINT PAUL,

FORWARDING AND

Commission Merchants,

DEALERS IN GROCERIES

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, LIME, &C., &C., &C. AND

AGENTS FOR THE

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND CONNECTIONS.

Contracts for transportation between St. Paul, Boston, New England, Montreal, New York and all points East, made upon the lowest and most favorable terms.
Mark packages, "C. W. WOOLEY & CO., ST. PAUL, For ——"

jan1-dly

LEMONS AND ORANGES

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

UPHAM & HOLMES.

apr23

REYNOLDS & McCARGAR,

Wholesale Grocers AND

Commission Merchants,

UPPER LEVEE, SAINT PAUL.

a31-tf

SIOUX DEPREDATIONS.

I will attend promptly and faithfully to the collection of claims arising out of the recent depredations of the Sioux Indians.

GEO. A. NOURSE, Attorney at Law, St. Paul.

a26-tf

KIRBY'S COMBINED

Reaper and Mower.

H. A. PITT & CO'S

THRESHING MACHINES.

We are now soliciting orders for the above celebrated machines.
Persons in want are invited to examine them at our store on Third street, as we feel confident our terms and prices, as well as the machines themselves, will be found satisfactory.
A general assortment of Agricultural Implements on hand.

NICOLS & DEAN.

je27—

160 ACRES OF **Timbered Land**

Will be sold at such price that the timber at fifty cents per cord wood-leave, will pay for the property.
The soil is of excellent quality, with water an meadow, and is situated within one and a half hours' drive of Saint Paul, and within five miles of the Saint Paul and Pacific Railroad at two different depots. This road is now being constructed and will be finished to Anoka the coming fall.

HENRY McKENTY, Dealer in Real Estate.

St. Paul, June 28, 1862. je28-d&w6m

CLAIMS FOR **Sioux Depredations.**

The undersigned is prepared to prosecute all claims against the Sioux Indians before the proper Department of the United States Government arising out of recent depredations. All parties interested can be assured that the undersigned possesses facilities to obtain a speedy settlement and payment of any claim which may be placed in his hands.

C. D. GILFILLAN, Catholic Block, St. Paul.

nov22-d&w3m

Burbank's Column.

1862. 1862. 1862.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

MINNESOTA STAGE CO.,

CARRYING THE

NORTHWEST'N EXPRESS

AND THE

United States Mail.

The roads are well stocked with first class horses, Concord Coaches, with careful and experienced drivers, all under the control of competent agents.

SCHEDULE OF DEPARTURES FROM SAINT PAUL:

For Hastings, Red Wing, Lake City, Reed's Landing, Wabashaw, Minneiska, Winona and La Crosse—connecting with the LaCrosse and Milwaukee Railroad—every morning at 5 A. M.

For Stillwater—Daily, at 8 A. M.

For Shakopee, Jordon, St. Lawrence, Belle Plain, Henderson, Le Sueur, Ottawa, Traverse de Sioux, St. Peter and Mankato—Daily at 2. P. M.

For Rosemount, Castle Rock, Northfield, Cannon City, Faribault, Medford, Clinton Falls and Owatonna, connecting at Owatonna, for Wilton, St. Mary's, Winnebago Agency and Mankato: Also for Rice Lake, Claremont, Waslola, Mantorville, Rochester, Chatfield, and Winona—Daily at 4 A. M.

For Industriana, Anoka, Orono, Orlando, Monticello, Clearwater, St. Augusta and St. Cloud—Daily, at 5 A. M.

For Sauk Rapids, Belle Prairie, Fort Ripley and Crow Wing—Tuesday's, Thursday's and Saturday's at 5 o'clock A. M.

For Richmond, Sauk Centre, Alexandria, Chippewa, Pomme de Terre, Breckinridge, Fort Abercrombie—Monday's and Wednesday's at 5 o'clock A. M.

For Sunrise, with connections for Superior and Bayfield—Monday's Wednesday's and Friday's, at 7 o'clock A. M.

For further particulars inquire at the General Office on Third Street.

J. C. BURBANK & CO., Proprietors.

nov24-dly

1862. 1862. 1862.

Important to Shippers.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

Having been constituted sole agents at St. Paul for the

LACROSSE & MILWAUKEE RAILROAD

AND ALSO FOR THE

LACROSSE & ST. PAUL STEAMERS,

Would respectfully call your attention to the superior advantages offered by them over any other competing line.

Through Contracts

Will be given to all points East.

ALL CLAIMS FOR OVERCHARGES OR DAMAGES,

Will be settled upon presentation.

WE HAVE ALSO THE AGENCY OF

DAVIDSON'S LINE OF STEAMERS

On the Minnesota and Upper Mississippi rivers.

The La Crosse and Milwaukee Line receive and forward all freight FREE OF WAREHOUSE CHARGES AT ST. PAUL.

MERCHANTS who design visiting the East for Goods will please give us a call and obtain FULL PARTICULARS.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

St. Paul, Feb. 26, 1862. feb26-d&wly

MERCHANTS' DISPATCH

Fast Freight Line,

OWNED AND MANAGED BY

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.

All overcharges settled by J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co., Agents.
New York office, 1½ Murray street.
Boston office, 69 Washington street.

mar25-dly

100 KEGS SUGAR HOUSE, GOLDEN and Ambre, a choice article, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

A LARGE STOCK OF FINE LIQUORS and Cigars, which we offer at prices that will insure quick sales, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

300 BBLS. ASSORTED WHISKEY, for sale at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

300 WHOLE, HALF AND QUARTER boxes Raisins, crop of 1861, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

20 BBLS. STUART'S BEST HONEY Syrup, a choice article, for table use at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s.

125 PACKAGES ASSORTED Fruits, consisting of Plums, Prunes, Currants and Citron, all new crop, for sale at prices to suit the times. J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

150 BOXES W. R. CHEESE; A prime article, at low figures, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

50 GRANT'S PATENT FANNING Mills for sale at manufacturer's prices, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

YOU WILL FIND ONE OF THE largest and best selected stocks of Groceries in the West, at the warehouse of J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co. dec 19

PRINTERS' INKS.

All sorts, kinds, and colors, from the celebrated manufactory of J. E. Wade, New York, for sale at manufacturer's prices, by J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO. dec14

420 BOXES ASSORTED TOBACCO, comprising all the favorite brands, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

50 DOZEN DUBOIS BEST CAST Steel Axes. Also 30 dozen Red River Axes: also 25 Boxes assorted Blued Tacks, first quality, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT, 4,000 POUNDS DRIED PEACHES, and 7,000 POUND- DRIED APPLES, to be sold low for cash. my31tf J. C. BURBANK & CO.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A large supply of WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE, which we offer low for cash. je6 J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

TO MY FRIENDS & PATRONS.

Having engaged my services to the Messrs. J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co., corner Levee and Sibley streets, I may be found in the Wholesale Grocery Department, where it will afford me pleasure to see my old customers once more.
We shall have a large and well selected stock of goods, usually kept in our line, on hand, which I respectfully ask you to examine before purchasing elsewhere. I hope to merit for the house a portion at least of that patronage you have here tofore so liberally bestowed upon me

mar8 A. L. LARPENTEUR.

CATAWBA BRANDY

The undersigned having been appointed sole Agent for the sale of LYON'S PURE OHIO CATAWBA BRANDY, For the State of Minnesota, calls the attention of Physicians and the public to its medicinal qualities.

WALTER W. WEBB.

St. Paul, July 26, 1862. ly26-d&w

Miscellaneous.

MISS WILSON,

Has just received and is now opening a LARGE AND HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

Fall & Winter Goods,

MILLINERY,

WOOLLENS AND FANCY GOODS.

Particular attention paid to CLOAK & DRESS MAKING, also CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, by one who has had many years' experience.
Salesroom on Third-st., opposite Thompson Bros. Bank. o15-2m

MISS ELIZA WASS,

THIRD STREET, NEXT DOOR TO GREENLEAF'S

Is now receiving

Direct from New York,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of the very

RICHEST AND LATEST STYLES OF

MILLINERY GOODS,

To which she invites the attention of

The Ladies of St. Paul and other Towns in the State.

St. Paul, Sept. 27th, 1862. s27-1y

MAGNETIC **Tack Hammers.**

If you don't want to mash your fingers, buy one for 25 cents, at E. & H. Y. BELL'S.

Coffee is high. Buy a patent Coffee Strainer; it clears the coffee, and saves one third. Only 25 cents. E. & H. Y. BELL.

Patent Lifters. Will lift everything out of the store, without burning your fingers. Only 25 cents. E. & H. Y. BELL.

Agents wanted to canvass the State for the above articles. A smart man can make big wages. For particulars, address, enclosing stamps,

E. & H. Y. BELL, Sole Agents for Minnesota.

St. Paul, July 11th, 1862. jy11-dtf.

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE AGENCY,

One door East of Davenport's Bookstore, on Third Street.
The "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINES make FOUR DIFFERENT stitches on one and the same machine. Thus the LOCK, DOUBLE-LOCK, KNOT AND DOUBLE-KNOT, all of which make the seam alike on both sides of the fabric. Either or all can be produced while the Machine is in motion.
They have the REVERSIBLE FEED MOTION, which enables the operator to have the work carry either way, or to change the direction, and fasten the end of seams, welch, together with making a long and a short stitch, is done simply by turning a thumb screw.
Their motions are all positive. There are no springs to get out of order. They are so simple that the most inexperienced can work them perfectly and with ease. They are NOISELESS, and can be used where quiet is necessary.
They are the FASTEST SEWERS in the WORLD, making five stitches to each revolution. They oil no dresses. Their stitch is the wonder of all, because of its combined ELASTICITY, STRENGTH and BEAUTY.
Prices No. 1, $47.00, No. 2, $57.00, No. 3, $67.00, No. 4, $72.00. No. 5, $77,00, No. 6, $82,00, No. 7 Cabinet opener, $90.00, No. 7 Cabinet cased, $95.00, Mahogany $97.00, Rosewood $105.00. Hemmers and all necessary tools included in the above prices.
On hand different kinds of lower priced Machines. Call and see the "Florence Machines."

G. W. BABCOCK.

jy15-dtf

LEONARD & SHEIRE,

BUILDERS,

Shop in old Baptist Church Building on Fifth street, near Jackson. All kinds of Carpenter Work done to order.

M. SHEIRE, ARCHITECT,

Office in the same building as Leonard & Sheire's Carpenter Shop, on Fifth street, near Jackson. Designs, Plans and Specifications for Buildings of every description, prepared on short notice. feb18-1y

WANTED.

3 Cabinet Makers; 2 Chair Makers; 1 Good Chair Painter, at the Hastings Steam Sash and Furniture Factory.

Also, for sale, a PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE & BOILER, Cylinder 8 inch bore, and 14 inch stroke.

s5-tf HERZOG & CORSON, Hastings.

NEW BOOKS.

Cook's Cavalry Tactics. McClellan's Cavalry Tactics.
Casey's Intantry Tactics. United States Infantry Tactics.
Train's Union Speeches. The Morgesans.
Among the Pines, or South in Secession Times. Twin Lieutenants.
Olive Blake's Good Works. Abel Drake's Wife.
The Mystery. Flower of the Prairie.
The Struggles of Brown, Jones and Robinson. Marrying for Money.
Trail Hunter. Lewis' Gymnastics.
Army Regulations; and all New Publications as soon as issued from the Press, at

o18-tf. COMBS' BOOK STORE

PALMER'S PURE VINEGAR.

This is the kind of Vinegar that should be used by all housekeepers for

PICKLES AND THE TABLE.

It is warranted pure and wholesome, and to give perfect satisfaction wherever used. Try it,

AND YOU WILL HAVE NO OTHER.

For sale at our works on Sibley street, and by all grocers who have an eye to keeping

CHOICE GOODS FOR SALE.

C. C. LEWIS & CO.

JUST RECEIVED.

One hundred half barrels and fifty quarter barrels of Walker's PRIME CINCINNATI CREAM ALE,

nov22-d1y M. DORNIDEN, Jackson st., bet. 5th and 6th.

K. SPENCER,

Dentist, 23 Years,

MINNEAPOLIS, - - - - - MINNESOTA

As far as I know, my terms for practice will be the usual fees of Dentists of this State.
I insert ARTIFICIAL PIVOT TEETH, which are healthier, cheaper, more beautiful and durable than teeth set on plate.
PIVOT TEETH DO NOT PREVENT THE TASTING OF FOOD—PLATE TEETH DO.
I so stop decayed places in the crowns of Teeth (elegantly,) as to last the life of the patient.
Consultations without charge. a21-6m

MILL-STONES.

BOLTING CLOTHS, GRAIN SEPARATORS

And all kinds of

MILL MACHINERY.

Send for a circular by mail.

PALMER & PLAMONDON,

Cor. West Water and Washington Streets (P O box, 1525.) CHICAGO, ILL.

W. M. LEYDE, Ag't, St. Paul. my13-d&w6m.

JOHN A. STEES,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

Furniture and Cabinet Ware,

Of every variety of style and pattern.

CORNER 3D AND MINNESOTA STS., SAINT PAUL.

All kinds of lumber taken in trade.

jan5d&wly

Dry Goods.

1862. SPRING. 1862.

INGERSOLL'S BLOCK

DRY GOODS FOR CASH.

D. W. Ingersoll & Co.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE STOCK OF

SPRING DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

FANCY DRESS GOODS,

Of every variety of quality, will be sold at prices

TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Mottled Morello Cloths, from 10 to 25c per yard
PLAID POIL DE CHEVRES,
EMBROIDERED POIL DE CHEVRES,
EVERY VARIETY OF CHALLEYS
EMBROIDERED AND GREY GRISAILLES
BLUE, GREEN AND RINK BERRAGE LEXIPINA.
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN MOUSLINE DE LAINES; PRINTED LAWNS IN
GREAT VARIETY.
A SPLENDID STOCK OF GINGHAMS.
ALSO
BLACK AND RICH FANCY SILKS.
MEN AND BOYS' SUMMER WEAR;
BROADCLOTHS, BLACK & FANCY CASSIMERES,
SATTINETS, AND SUMMER CLOTHS.
ALSO
A VERY LARGE STOCK OF
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
AND
EMBROIDERIES,
PARASOLS, SUN UMBRELLAS, ETC.,
ALSO
A LARGE STOCK OF
DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN GOODS,
BY THE PIECE OR PACKAGE FOR THE
COUNTRY TRADE.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

Can purchase their Goods of us, and

SAVE TIME AND MONEY.

We invite the attention of the ladies to our new styles of Cloaks and Mantillas.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK WILL BE

SOLD FOR CASH,

AT PRICES TO DEFY COMPETITION.

The public are invited to visit

OUR NEW STORE.

D. W. INGERSOLL & CO.

apr30-dly St. Paul, Minnesota.

NOW IS THE TIME,

AND AT THE

"The Cheap Cash Store."

IS THE PLACE TO FIND BARGAINS IN

DRY GOODS.

We have a LARGE STOCK purchased before the RISE, and our customers can buy them at LESS than the same Goods are worth in New York.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

SMITH & TAYLOR'S,

'CHEAP' CASH STORE,' NEXT TO EXPRESS OFFICE, THIRD-ST., ST. PAUL, MIN.

P. S.—Our business has increased so much of late that we are compelled to have more help, and have engaged Mr. L. E. CLARK, well known in this city, who will be happy to see his old Friends and as many new ones as will favor him with a call, at the

"Cheap Cash Store."

SMITH & TAYLOR.

St. Paul, September 29th, 1862. s30-tf

JUST RECEIVED,

The Prettiest Assortment of

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

BALMORAL SKIRTS

EVER BROUGHT TO THIS CITY,

Also a new lot of

ALL WOOL REPS,

ALL COLORS,

AND BLACK AND WHITE CHECK

Shawls,

DOUBLE AND SINGLE, AT

Hogan & Camp's.

o11

1862. 1862. 1862.

NORTHERN LINE

FOR

KEOKUK, DAVENPORT, DUBUQUE, SAINT PAUL AND STILLWATER.

ON THE OPENING OF NAVIGATION,

THE NORTHERN LINE PACKETS

Will resume their regular trips to St. Paul and intermediate ports,

LEAVING SAINT LOUIS

Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Evenings at four o'clock.

In consequence of the general depression of business, the Northern Line Packet Company will only run three boats per week to St. Paul.

THE NORTHERN LINE PACKET COMPANY

Will also run to Dubuque a line of packets,

Leaving St. Louis every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 4 o'clock, P. M., thus making a daily line as far as Dubuque.

The packets will leave from the Northern Line Wharf Boat, at the foot of Washington Avenue.

THOS. B. RHODES, President.

BORUP & CHAMBLIN, Agents. St. Paul.

apr1-7m

PORK! PORK!

FOR SALE—Slaughtered or on foot—sixty fat HOGS,—good average weight. Apply to

JOHN S. ARCHIBALD, Dundas, Rice County, Min.

o15-tf

Miscellaneous.

REMOVAL.

HAYDEN, KAY & CO.,

Have removed to

Nos. 45 and 47 Lake St.,

Where they are prepared to show CASH BUYERS of

SADDLERY HARDWARE AND

Carriage Trimmings

The largest and best assorted stock to be found in the NORTHWEST, embracing

SPRINGS AND AXLES, HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES, &c., &c.,

CARRIAGE BODIES AND SEATS, ENAMELED CLOTH, PATENT LEATHER,

Also a large assortment of

Horse Collars and Blankets, Whips and Lashes, Skirting, Bridle, Collar and

HARNESS LEATHER,

All of which will be offered at

Prices that will not be Undersold.

Agents for

MOWRY'S SPRINGS AND AXLES, CROCKET'S VARNISHES.

Dole's Hub Boxing Machine and Hollow Augers.

P. HAYDEN, New York. W. V. KAY, Chicago. P. WILSON, Cincinnati, O.

s23-3md

1862. FALL TRADE. 1862.

WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE,

JOBBERS OF

HATS, CAPS,

Furs, Buffalo Robes,

BUCKSKIN GOODS, &c.,

25 Lake Street, - - - Chicago.

We have now in STORE for FALL TRADE the LARGEST and best ASSORTED STOCK in our line ever exhibited in this MARKET, especially adapted to the wants of DEALERS from all SECTIONS of the NORTH-WEST, and unsurpassed in variety and cheapness by any to be found WEST or EAST.

MERCHANTS who have heretofore purchased in other MARKETS are especially invited to examine our stock this season, and are assured we are fully prepared and determined to sell Goods as cheap, and on as favorable terms as the best class of Houses in any MARKET.

ORDERS

Will receive prompt personal attention.

CASH PAID FOR RAW FURS,

and Price List furnished by mail.

s2-3m WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE.

FURS. FURS. FURS.

C. J. KOVITZ,

MANUFACTURER OF FINE FURS, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS AND EVERY STYLE,

THIRD ST., Concert Hall Block, SAINT PAUL

jan17-d1y

WALTER W. WEBB,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Foreign Wines & Liquors,

OLD BOURBON AND RYE WHISKY. AND MONTREAL MALT WHISKY.

I find that the impression prevails that pure Foreign Wines and Brandy cannot be obtained in St. Paul. I wish to assure the citizens and others that they can safely rely upon getting pure, unadulterated Wines, Brandies and Gin from me, equal to any imported.

W. W. WEBB.

Also, London Porter, Scotch Ale, and Scotch Whisky.

APPLES! APPLES!!

75 barrels choice, just received and for sale low by

S. K. PUTNAM,

s16 Corner Third and Market streets.

A. F. KNIGHT,

ARCHITECT,

Will furnish designs, Plans, Details, Specifications and Estimates for buildings of every kind, got up in the best style for the reduced price of one per cent on estimated cost, and will, if required, superintend the erection of the same, both in the city and country, at equally low rates. Office in French's Block, Third street, St. Paul, Minnesota. my6-6m

TAX DEEDS.

THE PRESS PRINTING COMPANY

Have now on hand the latest and best form of tax deeds. It is suitable for sales under the several acts of the Legislature, and in conformity with all their requisitions, and is prepared by the State authorities

Price 50 cents per dozen, or $3 per hundred.

50 BARRELS —OF— **CARBON OIL.**

ALSO A QUANTITY OF

CHICAGO CREAM ALE,

For sale by J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.

M. N. KELLOGG,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

TOYS,

Apples, Quinces, Chestnuts,

LEMONS & CONFECTIONERY.

Children's CABS—every variety; Egg, Lemon, Ginger, Boston and Soda CRACKERS; Traveling, School and Work BASKETS; MAPLE SUGAR; Fresh CANDIES from New York—also

THE BEST CIGARS IN THE CITY.

s4 M. N. KELLOGG.

JOSEPH LEWIS

Real Estate Agent, Notary Public and Conveyancer, Commissioner of Deeds for the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Ohio, and Vermont. Collections made—Taxes paid for non residents. House rented.
Office Third Street, Irvine's Block.
Reference, HON. ALEX. RAMSEY. jy16-d1y

DUNDAS MILLS'

CELEBRATED XX FAMILY FLOUR,

For sale in bbls. or sacks by

E. & H. Y. Bell, near the Winslow House; S. K. Putnam, corner 3d and Market Sts.; Beaumont and Gordon, corner 3d and Jackson Sts.; J. B. Silchter, corner of 7th and Jackson Sts.

Warranted the best

XX FAMILY FLOUR

offered in this market. Orders from Hotels Bakers and others shall have prompt attention and immediate delivery.

mar15 J. S. ARCHIBALD.

AMES' EXTRA SUGAR CURED

HAMS,

For sale by

s16 S. K. PUTNAM.

JOHN A. STEES,

UNDERTAKER,

CORNER THIRD & MINNESOTA STREETS

ST. PAUL, MIN.

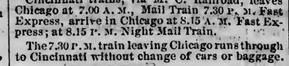
Sole agent for Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets

Jan5d&wly.

Railroads.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Great Central Route



To New York, New England and the Canadas.

On and after SUNDAY, May 4, 1862, trains will leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street as follows:

7.00 a. m.—(Except Sunday) arrives at Detroit 6.00 P. M., Suspension Bridge at 4.05 A. M., Albany 3.30 P. M., New York 9.00 P. M., Boston 11.30 P. M.

7.30 p. m.—(Except Saturday), arrives at Detroit at 6.05 A. M., Suspension Bridge 5.15 P. M., Albany 5.00 A. M., New York 10.00 A. M., Boston 2.30 P. M.

Cincinnati trains, via M. C. Railroad, leaves Chicago at 7.00 A. M., Mail Train 7.30 P. M. Fast Express, arrive in Chicago at 8.15 A. M. Fast Express; at 8.15 P. M. Night Mail Train.

The 7.30 P. M. train leaving Chicago runs through to Cincinnati without change of cars or baggage.

RUTTAN'S PATENT VENTILATORS

Are Run on Day Express Trains.

Patent Sleeping Cars on Night Trains.

Baggage Checked Through.

Through tickets for sale in all Principal Railroad Offices in the West, at the General Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, (under the Tremont House,) Chicago, and at the Depot.

M. N. RICE, General Superintendent.

J. W. SMITH, Western Passenger Agent. o21

1862. 1862. 1862.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

FOR CHICAGO, DETROIT,

BUFFALO, NEW YORK, BOSTON, PITTBURG, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, CINCINNATI, ROCK ISLAND, BURLINGTON, QUINCY, ST. LOUIS, AND ALL POINTS

EAST AND SOUTH,

VIA DUNLEITH AND

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

On and after May 11, 1862, trains leave Dunleith on arrival of steamers from St. Paul and intermediate points.

LEAVE DUNLEITH.	Day Express, Sundays excepted, 7 A M.	Night Express Sundays excepted, 6 P M
Freeport	9 50 A. M.	9 55 P. M
Rockfort, via G & C U R R	11 10 "	11 45 "
Belvidere " "	11 45 "	12 45 A. M
Chicago " "	3 30 P. M.	5 45 "
Dixon	11 30 A. M.	11 35 P. M.
Fulton, via Air Line RR	4 20 P. M.	6 15 A. M
Mendota	1 00 "	12 55 "
Burling'n, via C B & Q R R	7 35 "	7 05 "
Quincy, " "	11 15 "	9 30 "
La Salle	1 47 "	1 40 "
Peoria, via C & R I R R		6 30 "
Rock Island		7 00 "
Bloomington	4 24 "	4 24 "
Decatur	6 20 "	6 20 "
Springfield, via G W R R	3 20 A. M.	3 45 "
Pana	8 00 P. M.	8 00 "
Terra Haute via T H & A R R	2 10 A. M.	3 20 P. M.
Indianapolis, " "	5 10 "	6 30 "
St. Louis " "	7 50 "	
Sandoval	10 15 P. M.	10 15 A. M
St. Louis, via O & M R R		1 00 P. M
Cairo	4 10 A. M.	

Trains make direct connections at Chicago with all Eastern lines for Buffalo, New York, Boston, and all Eastern Cities.

Sleeping cars on all night trains.

Baggage checked to all important points.

Passengers for St. Louis and intermediate points on the river, will find this the quickest and only direct route.

For through tickets and information, apply at the office of the Company, foot of Jackson street,

St. Paul. S. B. FORBES, Ticket Agent.
A. PRATT, Advertising Agent. J. S. TILDESLEY, Gen'l West'n Agt.
W. P. JOHNSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt. W. S. ARTHUR, General Sup't.

my21

GREAT WESTERN

RAILWAY COMPANY'S

Express Freight Line.

VIA

GREAT WESTERN, N. Y. CENTRAL

AND CONNECTING ROADS,

TO AND FROM

EAST AND WEST,

CONTROLLED AND OPERATED

By the Roads forming the line, to which the attention of Shippers is invited.

FOR THE TRANSPORTATION OF LIVE STOCK, THIS ROUTE OFFERS UNEQUALED FACILITIES, AS REGARDS STOCK, CARS, YARDS, TIME, &c., &c., &c.

FREIGHT FORWARDED AT THE LOWEST RATES AND WITH DISPATCH.

IN THE SHIPMENT OF GOODS BY RAIL ALL INSURANCE IS SAVED.

MARK PACKAGES "G. W. R."

Three Express Passenger Trains leave Chicago and Detroit daily for Buffalo, New York, Boston and Montreal; Quebec, Portland, &c., &c., with Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

Tickets via GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY for sale in all ticket offices.

GENERAL FREIGHT AND TICKET OFFICES.

273 Broadway, New York, E. P. REACH, Agent. 21 State street, Boston, O. KIMBALL, Agent.
JULIUS MOVIUS, Gen'l Ag't, Buffalo.
C. J. BRIDGES, Managing Director, Hamilton
A. WALLINGFORD, Chicago and Western Agent.

apr20

To Destroy—Rats, Roaches, &c.
To Destroy—Mice, Moles and Ants.
To Destroy—Bed-Bugs.
To Destroy—Moths in Furs, Clothes, &c.
To Destroy—Mosquitoes and Fleas.
To Destroy—Insects on Plants and Fowls.
To Destroy—Insects on Animals, &c.
To Destroy—Every form and species of Vermin.

THE

ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDIES KNOWN,

Destroys Instantly

EVERY FORM AND SPECIES OF

VERMIN.

HOUSEKEEPERS—troubled with vermin need be so no longer, if they use "COSTAR'S" Exterminators. We have used it, to our satisfaction, and if a box cost $5 we would have it. We had tried poisons, but they effected nothing; but "COSTAR'S" article knocks the breath out of Rats, Mice, Roaches, and Bed-Bugs, quicker than we can write it. It is in great demand all over the country.—*Medina [O.] Gazette.*

"COSTAR'S" RAT, ROACH, &c., EXTERMINATOR.
"COSTAR'S"
"COSTAR'S" BED-BUG EXTERMINATOR.
"COSTAR'S"
"COSTAR'S" ELECTRIC POWDER, FOR INSECTS, &c., in 25c, 50c and $1.00 boxes, bottles and flasks, $3 and $5 size for plantations, ships, boats, hotels, &c., &c.

SOLD EVERYWHERE—by all Wholesale Druggists in the large cities.

Some of the Wholesale Agents in New York City.—Shieffelin Brothers & Co.; B. A. Fahnestock, Hull & Co.; A. B. & D. Sands & Co.; Wheelier & Hart; James S. Aspinwall; Morgan & Allen; Hall, Ruckel & Co.; Thomas & Fuller; P. D. Orvis; Harral, Higley & Kitchen; Bush, Gale & Robinson; M. Ward, Close & Co.; Mcklsson & Robbins; D. S. Barnes & Co.; F. C. Wells & Co.; Lazelle, Marsh & Gardner; Hall, Dixon & Co.; Conrad Fox, and others.

Also, all Wholesale Druggists at Philadelphia, Pa.; Boston, Mass.; Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.; and by Druggists, Grocers, Storekeepers and Retailers generally in all Country Towns and Villages in the United States.

AT ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA,

DAY & JENKS.

Sold by

Country Dealers can order as above, or address orders direct—(or if price, terms, &c., is desired, send for (1862) Circular, giving reduced prices) to HENRY R. COSTAR,

Principal Depot—No. 512 Broadway—(Opposite the St. Nickolas Hotel,) New York. s21-1md&w

Insurance.

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

OF NEW YORK.

CASH CAPITAL.....$100,000
NETT SURPLUS.....138,00

DIVIDENDS ON CAPITAL LIMITED BY ITS CHARTER TO SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM—THE ENTIRE PROFITS GO TO THE POLICY HOLDERS.

This Society was organized in the year 1859, with a cash capital of $100,000 deposited irrevocably with the Insurance Department of the State of New York, in United States bonds, on which it allows but seven per cent. per annum to the stockholders, and the entire profits of the business is shared by the policy holders. The net profits in two years amounts to $129,000, which shows an unparalleled success in the history of Life Insurance. Its operations are managed by a Board of Directors composed of the the ablest business men of the country, and its business is conducted entirely on the cash plan. Dividends to the policy holders will be made every five years, and no Company in the country offers equal advantages to its dealers.

WM. C. ALEXANDER, President.
HENRY B. HYDE, Vice President.
GEO. W. PHILLIPS, Actuary.
H. S. DURAND, Milwaukee, Gen. Agt.
W. W. KING, State Agent for Minnesota.
DR. WM. CAINE, St. Paul.

mar12-d1y

DEVOTED TO FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

CASH CAPITAL AND ASSETS OF THE

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT,

$2,488,136 19,

PHŒNIX,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT,

DEVOTED TO FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

ASSETS OF THE

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT,

$527,250 00.

CITY FIRE,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT,

CASH CAPITAL AND ASSETS OF THE

CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT,

$325,000.

NORTHWESTERN AGENCY

Mutual Life Insurance Company,

OF WISCONSIN.

ESTABLISHED IN SAINT PAUL, 1862, AT THE OFFICE OF

O. CURTIS

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,

a1-1y Corner of Third and Minnesota-sts.

DR. GALEN'S DISPENSARY AND Venereal Infirmary,

FOR THE CURE OF ALL PRIVATE DISEASES

JUST PUBLISHED—PRICE ONLY TEN CTS.,

A MEDICAL REPORT,

Containing Sixty large Pages, and Thirty Fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Sexual Organs in a state of Health and Disease.

THE CITY.

G.E. SCHNABEL, corner of Fourth and Jackson streets, has just received ten hundred weight of first rate Butter in jars and firkins for family use. Also a fine lot of roll Butter. 2t.

THE snow of Saturday night was just to make tolerable sleighing, but not enough sufficient for loaded teams. The stages still run on wheels.

DR. S. J. SAWYER, formerly of this city, has been appointed Assistant Surgeon at Fort Schuyler, N. Y., and has entered upon his duties.

THE regular meeting of the Common Council will take place to-day. As there has not been a session during the last four weeks, there will be a good deal of business to transact.

SWORD PRESENTATION.—The fine regulation swords voted by the Common Council to Captains Valentyne and Grant, will be presented to those officers at the City Hall this afternoon.

MUNGER says he has got all the pretty songs the Union Vocalists sing, besides a good many others. Munger is enterprising, and gets all the new pieces.

FLAG PRESENTATION,—The presentation of the flag to the Young Mens' Guard of the Sixth Regiment, will take place at Ingersoll's Hall, at ten o'clock this morning. The presentation address will be made by the Rev. Mr. Noble.

THE stage from below arrived before dark last evening. As soon as the river freezes between Winona and LaCrosse, so that they can go on the ice, we may expect them early every evening.

COMPANY G, of the 25th Wisconsin, passed through this city yesterday, on their way South. They have been stationed at Richmond, Stearns county. Four other companies of this Regiment which have been stationed at Sauk Centre, are on their way down.

MUSIC FOR BALLS, PARTIES, &C.—The Great Western String Band, George Seibert, leader, has reorganized and offer their services to play for balls, parties, or entertainments this winter, in this city and in the neighboring cities and towns.

A CARD.—Mr. d Mrs. Riheldaffer return their thanks to the congregation of the Central Church, and other friends, for the pleasant evening spent with them at their house, and also for the many valuable tokens of their kindness received on that occasion.

THE several unfortunate lunatics spoken of Sunday morning, left in the stage yesterday, in charge of Mr. Ludden and assistants, for the Asylum at Mount Pleasant, Iowa. They were all in straight jackets, but had blankets and buffalo robes to each one, and went off comfortable and contented.

CONCERT TO-NIGHT.—The Union Vocalists, who so charmed our citizens on Thanksgiving evenmg at Ingersoil's Hall, will give another of their delightful entertainments at the same place this evening This is the last opportunity our citizens will have to hear them, as they start tomorrow morning on their way South and East.

SNUG WEATHER.—The first of December was ushered in during the coldest night yet this season. Yesterday morning the thermometer stood at five degrees below zero. The river was gorged with ice just above town, and in front of this city the ice was running very heavy all day yesterday. It will prodably be closing this morning.

PERSONAL.—E. Rice, Esq., President of the Minnesota & Pacific Railroad Company, arrived home last evening, after several weeks' sojourn at the East, on business connected with the road.

Commodore and P. S. Davidson arrived home by the stage last evening.

Hon. Charles A. Warner, of Chaska, and Hon. H. J. G. Croswell, of Orono, members elect of the next Legislature, are in town stopping at the Merchant's Hotel.

CAPT. DAVIDSON.—The Winona *Republican* pays the following handsome compliment to that Prince of steamboatmen, Capt. Davidson, of the La Crosse and St. Paul line:

Our business community are under many obligations to Captain Davidson, manager of the La Crosse line, for his untiring energy, under the disadvantages of low water and the prospect of an early close of navigation, in continuing to run his boats as long as he can carry a hundred pounds of freight, and having his boats go up river as far as possible. A rival line has withdrawn its boats, and made no special efforts to run above this point when it might have made a number more trips as far as Prescott. Until the river is actually closed, Capt. Davidson will continue to send his boats up to this point, and to see that freight is properly forwarded, giving his personal attention to matters.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.—Permit me through your columns to acknowledge the kindness bestowed on Companies B and C, Fifth Regiment of Minnesota Volunteers, by the good people of Prescott, in our sister State of Wisconsin. While wearily waiting the departure of the steamer which was to bear us southward, they invited us to share their hospitality, not by the ostentatious liberality of a public dinner, but by the quiet kindness which took us to their homes, sharers with them of the best they had; and sent us on our way rejoicing that we had found one of those bright spots, the recollection of which cheers the soldier on to fight his country's battles, and reminds him of the blessed abodes above. May God reward them.

N. K. CULVER,
Capt. Commanding Co. B, 5th Minn. Vol's.

F. COOK, Agent for Singer's Sewing Machines Third street, St. Anthony, near the Winslow House. nov18 tf

Monetary & Commercial.

Monetary.

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS OF THOMPSON BRO.'S BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, LAND WARDANTS, ETC.

ST. PAUL, December 2, 1862.

BANKABLE FUNDS.

New York,	New England,
Ohio,	Michigan,
Iowa,	Philadelphia,
Indiana,	New Jersey,
Bank of Minnesota,	Pittsburg,
Ramsey Co. endorsed scrip,	Wisconsin,
U. S. Notes,	Canada,

United States 6 per cent. two years notes,
Darling & Scheffer's endorsed scrip.

EXCHANGE RATES.

	Selling for.	Premium.
Bankable Funds		½ per ct. prem.
American Gold		27 per ct. disc't.

Orders for United States Land Warrants, State warrants, &c., promptly executed.

State and United States Coupons paid at our counter.

Commercial.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 27.

The wheat market was dull and lower to-day. In the forenoon a limited amount was sold at our last quotations, but on 'Change buyers reduced their offers 1c, except for fall receipts of No. 1 in Smith's, for which there was some demand for immediate shipment. There was not much disposition to sell at the first prices, and still less after the decline. About 25,000 bushels changed hands, at 90@91c for witner receipts of No. 1, 89c for fall receipts do, 83c for No. 2 in Smith's, 92c for No. 1 in bags, 93@94c for extra dilivered and 24c for rejected. The market closed at 83@90c for winter receipts of No. 2 and 1 at the lower elevators. A few sales were made at these figures after the New York reports had been received.

Monetary.

MILWAUKEE Nov. 27—A. M.

There was nothing new in monetary matters yesterday. Exchange was steady at 3-8 per cent. premium selling. The offerings of produce paper were trifling.

Gold was lower, buying at 27 2/8 per cent. premium. Silver 22@23. Old Demand Treasury Notes are still quoted 123.

CHICAGO MONEY MARKET.—The Chicago *Tribune* of yesterday says:

The Exchange market to-day is about as yesterday—par buying; ¼@¾ selling, the inside figure being the more popular. The article is quite plenty. Gold is worth 129—that is, the bankers pay that for it. We believe there is no demand from any other source. Silver, 123; Old Demand Notes, 124.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE SAINT PAUL PRESS, AND CORRECTED DAILY.

ST. PAUL, December 2, 1862.

ALE.
XXP Pittsburgh..12@14
St Paul & St Anth'y 6@9
Bottled Scotch, 1½ pr bot. ₩ doz. $2.25@2.75

BEANS.
White, ₩ bu....1.50@2.00

BREAD.
Water Crackers, ₩ lb 4½
Butter Crackers... 5@—
Soda, Boston, &c....5½
Pilot Bread, ₩ bbl.$3.50

BUTTER.
Firkin, ₩ lb.....12½@15
Country, in rolls,..15@18

BEEF CATTLE.
On foot.....$2.50@3.00
Dressed.....5.00@6.00
Sheep, ₩ head.....4@6
Calves, ₩ head.....3@5
Dressed Hogs..2.50@3.00

CANDLES.
Tallow, m'd, ₩ lb 10½@11
Star.....17@18
Adamantine.....30½
Sperm.....40@50

CARBON OIL
No. 1.....1,00

CHEESE.
W. R. ₩ lb..... 12
Hamburg.....12½@13½

COFFEE.
Rio, ₩ lb, prime,..32@35
Laguayra.....33@37
Java.....38@40
Mocha.....—@40

COAL.
Pittsburg, ₩ bus.. 15
Illinois, ₩ bus.... 10

CORDAGE.
Manilla, ₩ lb.....14@15
Jute.....10@11

EGGS.
Per dozen.....18

FRUITS.
Ap'ls, gr'n ₩ bbl 3.75@4.00
Apples, dried, ₩ lb 7@8
Almonds.....15@25
Cranberries ₩ bu.1@1.25
Peaches, dry, ₩ lb...6½
Raisins, ₩ box 4.50@5.00
Raisins, h'f box 2.30@2.50
Prunes.....16@18
Currants.....14@15

FISH.
No. 1 Mack'l ₩ bbl $15
No. 2 " " 11
No. 3 " " 10
Dry Cod ₩ lb.....5½@6
Herring ₩ box....50@60

FURNITHERS.
Live Geese.....53@60
Indian.....15@20

FLOUR AND MEAL.
Superfine, ₩ bbl...4.00
Extra.....4.50@5.00
Corn Meal, ₩ bag 1@1.10

GRAIN.
Wheat ₩ bush....55@60
Rye.....27@35
Oats.....33@35
Barley.....50@55
Corn.....35@40
Hominy ₩ bu $2.25@2.50

GLASS.
American Window
8x10.....$2.25@2.50
10x12.....2.50@2.75
10x14.....2.75@3.00
10x16 to 12x16. 3.00@3.50
12x18 to 12x20. 3.75@4.00

IRON.
Flat Bar—Pennsylvania ordinary sizes.....6
Juniata do.....6

LUMBER.
Common, inch ₩ M $12@14
Clear.....20@23
Siding.....14@16
Flooring.....16@20
Lath.....1.75
Shingles.....2.25@3.00

LEAD AND SHOT.
Pig, ₩ lb.....0
Bar.....9½
Shot, ₩ bag...$2.50@—

MOLASSES.
Plantation, ₩ gal.—@50
Sugar House.....60@65
Golden Syrup.....75@80

NAILS.
Cut, as'd, ₩ keg $5.00@6.75
Wrought, ₩ keg. $7.00

PAINTS AND OILS.
White lead ₩ 100 lbs 7@8
Lard Oil ₩ gall....70@—
Neatsfoot.....$1.50
Whale.....85@90
Linseed.....$1.50@1.75
Turpentine.....2.25

ONIONS.
Per bush.....35@40

PROVISIONS.
Mess Pork ₩ bbl...11@12
Mess Beef ₩ bbl 10@11.00
Clear Sides..... 5@—
Hams, plain, S. C...7@8
Shoulders.....2½@4
Dried Beef.....10
Can'd hams (Ames) 10
Leaf Lard..... 6@8

POTATOES.
Neshannocks and Pink Eyes, ₩ bush..,.30@35

POWDER.
FFG & FFFG kegs
25 lbs.....$9.00
do 12½ lbs.. 5.00
do 6¼ lbs.. 2.50
Blasting, kgs 25 lbs 6.00
" " 12½ 3.25
" " 6¼ 2.00

RICE.
Per lb.....9@10

SOAP.
Common, ₩ lb.....5@5½
Family.....6@6
Castile.....15@20
German.....7@7½

SUGAR.
Brown ₩ lb.....11@12
C Coffee Sugar. 12½@13
Refined A & B. 13¾@14½
Refined, O & OO.....14
Powdered.....15½@16
Crushed.....15½@16
Cut Loaf.....—@17

STEEL.
English Cast ₩ lb 22@25
German Cast.....15
English Spring.....10
American Spring.....10
English Blister.....18@20
American Blister...12½

TEA.
Young Hyson.85c@$1.10
Oolong.....45@85
Gunp'der ₩ imp.$1@1.35

WHISKY.
Rectified, ₩ gall...35@40
Monongahela...50c@1.00
Old Bourbon.... 50@2.00

RETAIL PRICES.

ST. PAUL, December 2, 1862.

BEANS—White, $1.25@1.50 ₩ bushel.

BUTTER—Firkin, ₩ lb, 15c@18c; Country, in rolls, 18@25c.

CANDLES—Tallow, mould, ₩ lb, 12@15c; Star 20@—; Adamantine, 20c; Sperm 40@50c.

CARBON OIL—Best quality, —@$1.00.

CHEESE—W. R. ₩ lb, 15c; Hamburg, 15@18c.

COFFEE—Rio, ₩ lb, prime, 33@35c; Laguayra, 28c; Java, 35@40c; Mocha, 35@40c.

EGGS—20@25c ₩ doz.

FRUITS—Apples, green, ₩ bbl., $3.75@4.25; dried ₩ lb, 8@10c; Cranberries, ₩ bu. $1.50@1.75; Peaches, dry, ₩ lb, 10@12½c.

FLOUR—Superfine ₩ bbl., $3.50; Extra $5.00@$5.50.

MEAL—Corn, ₩ sack, $1.15@1.25.

MOLASSES—Plantation, ₩ gall., 70c; Sugar House, 70c; Golden Syrup, 1.00; Stuart's XX 90c@$1.00.

LARD—Per lb, 8@10c.

ONIONS—Per bushel, 40c.

POTATOES—Per bushel, new 40c.

POULTRY—Chickens, ₩ lb, 10c; Turkeys, ₩ lb, 12½c.

RICE—Per lb 11@12c.

SUGAR—Brown, ₩ lb, 12½@13c; Refined OOO, 14@14½c; Refined O&OO, 14½@15c; Powdered, 16@17c; Crushed 16@17c; Cut Loaf, 16@17c.

MEATS—Smoked, Hams, Sugar Cured, 10c; plain, 8c; Shoulders, 5@6c; Clear Sides, 7@8c; Meats Cut—Beef Sirloin and Porter House steaks and roasts, 8@10c; Round, 6c, and other cuts 3@5; Pork—Steaks and Choice Roast, 6c; cuts, 4@5c; Mutton, Lamb and Veal, 10c.

TEAS—Young Hyson and Imperial $1.00@$1.50; Oolong, 60c@$1.25.

AT WHOLESALE.

A large assortment of New Style

Hoods, Nubias,

Sontags and Comforters,

ALSO

MEN'S SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

WOOL SOCKS,

Buck Gloves & Mittens,

Having a surplus of these goods we

WILL CLOSE THEM OUT AT BARGAINS.

Hogan & Camp.

nov29

MISCELLANY.

CARTOUCHE, the French robber, was once requested by a young man to be engaged in his band. "Where have you served?" asked Cartouche. "Two years with a disreputable attorney, and six months with an inspector of police."—"Well," answered the chief, "that whole time shall be reckoned as if you had served in my troop."

THE celebrated portrait painter Stuart, once met a lady in the street in Boston, who saluted him with: "Oh, Mr. Stuart, I have just seen your miniature, and I kissed it, because it was so much like you." "And did it kiss you in return?" "Why, no!" "Then," said Stuart, "'twas not like me."

THERE is now exhibiting on the Boulevard Magenta, the figure of a woman so constructed as to sing various songs. A tube of India rubber represents the larynx, the voice has a compass of two octaves. The inventor is Mr. Faber, formerly professor of mathematics in Germany.

NINE thousand Italian priests have just presented a petition to the Pope, in which they entreat him in the name of religion, to abandon the temporal power.

—A curious and somewhat improbable story is told by the *Saint Publie* of Lyons, France, as follows:

A woman, while lately watching a flock of sheep in the neighborhood of Lyons, was caught in a violent storm and took refuge under a tree. A short time after a branch was torn from the trunk by the wind and fell at her feet, accompanied by a number of pieces of gold. Looking up in astonishment she saw a hole in the trunk from whence the branch had been torn, and putting her hand into it found a further lot of gold pieces amounting together to twenty thousand francs. The news of this discovry spread rapidly in the village, and every one was lost in conjectures as to where the money could have come from. At length some of the ancients solved the enigma by stating that about thirty years ago, a rich landed proprietor residing in the neighborhood had been murdered by his servant and robbed of a large sum of money which he was known to have had in his possession. The servant was tried and executed, but he would never confess where he had concealed the treasure. Is this the gold stolen?

—The following story is told by Holbrook's *United States Mail*:

A letter was posted in New York, November 5, 1861, plainly addressed as follows: "Mr. Myers, North Galveston, India. The clerk here, into whose hands it fell, put it on its way rejoicing (as he had a perfect right to do) for London, England, where it got into custody of another "strict construcionist," who passed it on to Calcutta, India. Some official there endorsed upon it, "No such person or place here," and forthwith started it on its way to the city of Gotham, no doubt taking the original New York post mark as the guide. The unlucky missive has probably ere this found its way to *Indiana*, in which State there is a North Galveston.

Moral—It is always the safest way to omit abbreviations in writing the name of a State in a business address, unless the town or city bears the same name, as for New York. Then N. Y. would be better, otherwise the State being last named on the address, it might readily be sent to New York city.

The Situation.

The army of the Potomac is now massed on the north bank of the Rappahannock, opposite Fredericksburg, preparing two bridges on which to cross—one for the infantry and cavalry, the other for the artillery and baggage trains. The river must be crossed in the face of the enemy, whose force is not known. The passage must be made under the cover of the batteries of our side, the operations of which will be stoutly resisted by the artillery of the enemy. Perhaps a flank movement will be made, and the river crossed by a part of the army at some point beyond the range of the enemy's batteries.

The city of Fredericksburg had not been shelled at the latest advices. As the rebel forces do not occupy the city, to shell it would be but a wanton destruction of property, and would not weaken the position of the enemy at all. Whether the passage of the river will be seriously disputed can only be known by the event; but whatever battle there may be will be principally by cannon. The passage of the river is a difficult undertaking, and can only be effected by thorough preparation and the concentration of a great force.

From Fredericksburg to Richmond the way is not very difficult. There is a direct railroad and two good wagon roads, all of which will be used in the advance. There are reasons for believing that while Burnside shall keep the rebel army in play on the north side of Richmond, a formidable expedition of land and water forces will be sent against the rebel capital from the South by way of James river, and compel Gen. Lee to divide his army before the army of the Union can reach the fortifications on the north of the city. This arrangement would not only render the capture of Richmond easier, but would cut off the retreat of the rebel army towards the South.

Jackson is supposed to be hovering about Winchester, and is reported to have 40,000 men; but he will be obliged to join the main rebel army as soon as Burnside crosses the Rappahannock.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

BUSINESS LOCALS.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR.—The St. Paul City Mills, at the Upper Levee, is one of the best MERCHANT MILLS in the State. The proprietor keeps constantly on hand a CHOICE article of FAMILY FLOU made from the best Winter and Club Wheat. Also, Meal, Bran, Shorts, Middlings, &c. For sale low at wholesale and retail. a10-tf C. H. H. BAKER.

OUR HOUSE, THIRD STREET, OPPOSITE ARMORY HALL, H. F. E. VITT, PROPRIETOR.—This old established house is in full operation, and is prepared to furnish meals at all hours of the day or night. The bar is supplied with the very best liquors. The larder is always full. Oysters at 25 and 30 cents per dozen. Hot Coffee, Steaks, &c., &c. Give me a call.

feb26-d1y H. F. E. VITT.

LAND FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—1,08 acres in Mower County, well adapted for sheep and stock, low for cash, or for good unencumbered property in St. Paul, or a farm in its vicinity Address box 1802, St. Paul Post Office. nov3

NOW READY.—The Rules of Practice adopted in general session of the Judges of this State and published by the PRESS PRINTING COMPANY, are now ready for delivery—price fifteen cents per copy, or $1.50 per dozen. These rules go into effect on the first of September, and will have all the authority and force of law. Every lawyer in the State must have a copy. Remittances may be made in bank notes or postage stamps.

FRESH OYSTERS—Just received, and will be received daily. Also, Boiled Chicken, Steaks, Veal Cutlets, Ham and Eggs, served up in the best manner. Liquors and Wines of all kinds. At the Old Napoleon Restaurant, opposite the American House.

a16-3m F. N. HEITZ, Proprietor.

LAND WARRANTS, Half Breed and Revolutionary Scrip—all sizes—prices.

jy28 THOMPSON BROS.

HORSES AT AUCTION.

We will sell at our sales room a SPAN of LARGE WORK HORSES, suitable for teaming purposes, Tuesday, 1st December, at 11 o'clock. Sale positive. D. & J. M. WARNER, Auctioneers.

nov25-1w

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

Two journeymen TAILORS, to whom good wages and steady employment will be given. None but experienced workmen need apply.

J. W. PRATT.

Hastings, Minnesota, Nov. 24, 1862.—nov26-3w*

PROSPECTUS OF THE SAINT PAUL PRESS, A REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER.

The success which the PRESS has achieved affords the best evidence of its value as a newspaper, and that it more fully meets the wants and views of the people of Minnesota than any other paper.

It has attained a circulation in its several editions

GREATER THAN ANY OTHER PAPER IN ST. PAUL, OR NORTHWEST OF MILWAUKEE.

The PRESS will continue to advocate the interests of free American labor;

THE PERPETUITY OF THE UNION

And the preservation of Republican institutions; honesty and economy in Government;

THE VIGOROUS PROSECUTION OF THE WAR FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE SLAVEHOLDERS' REBELLION:

The use of every available means to crush the rebellion effectually, without regard to the preservation of the PECULIAR INSTITUTION for which the war was begun.

The PRESS will give the current history of the war;

The general news of the day;

All the telegraphic news of the Associated Press of the United States the same morning that it is given to the public in the leading cities of the Union;

The proceedings of Congress and State Legislature; and, BY AUTHORITY,

THE LAWS OF MINNESOTA.

MARKET REPORTS by telegraph, from New York, Chicago and Milwaukee; and carefully prepared commercial reports of the market and trade of St. Paul.

The St. Paul Weekly Press,

ENLARGED AND IN QUARTO FORM,

Will contain about FORTY-FIVE COLUMNS of reading matter—nearly eight pages—each week (but little space being devoted to advertisements.

One copy one year	$2 00
One copy six months	1 00
Two to 4 copies 1 year to one address, each.	1 50
Five to 9 " " " " "	1 40
Ten to 20 " " " " "	1 30
Twenty or more " " " " "	1 20

Additions to clubs—for unexpired time—may be made at any time.

The St. Paul Tri-Weekly Press,

Containing all the news matter of the DAILY PRESS.

One copy one year	$3.50
One copy six months	2.00
One copy three months	1.00
Clubs of five one year, each	3.00

☞Clubs of any number, mailed to one address, each, seventy-five cents per quarter, or twenty-five cents per month.

Saint Paul Daily Press.

One copy one year	$6.00
One copy six months	3.00
One copy three months	1.50

To clubs of five, and to Postmasters or others acting as agents for the DAILY PRESS, it will be supplied in packages to one address, at ten cents per copy per week.

STEAM PRINTING.

We have introduced steam into our Printing Establishment, and have in connection with it a

COMPLETE BOOK BINDERY.

We are now prepared to do work cheaply, and in every department of Job and Book Printing, Blank Book Manufacture, &c., &c.

Orders for County and Official Blanks and Blank Books particularly solicited.

Address, PRESS PRINTING COMPANY, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE SALE.

Whereas, Daniel A. Robertson and Julia A. Robertson, his wife, George Hezley and Louisa E. Hezlep, his wife, Charles H. Parker and Hannah K. Parker, his wife, Charles L. Willis and Anna Maria Willis, his wife, did on the 22d day of March, A. D. 1854, execute and deliver to Henrietta K. Goodhue, a certain indenture of mortgage bearing date on said day, for the purpose of securing the payment of certain sums of money therein named, whereby they did grant and convey to the said Henrietta K. Goodhue, her heirs and assigns forever, all those tracts, pieces or parcels of land, together with the appurtenances lying and being in the county of Ramsey, and State of Minnesota, described as follows, to wit: Lots eight (8), nine (9) and ten (10), and the south twenty (20) feet of lots three (3), four (4) and five (5), immediately in the rear and adjoining said lots eight (8), nine (9) and ten (10), all in block twenty-nine (29), in St. Paul Proper, according to the plat thereof on record in the office of the Register of Deeds of the county of Ramsey aforesaid, which said indenture of mortgage was duly acknowledged and on the 22th day of March, A. D. 1854, at 11 o'clock A. M. of that day, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the county of Ramsey aforesaid.

And, whereas, said indenture of mortgage was on the 19th day of December, A. D. 1859, duly assigned and transferred by the mortgagee aforesaid, to John S. Prince, by deed of assignment, bearing date of that day, which said assignment duly acknowledged was on the 12th day of January, A. D. 1860, at 11 o'clock A. M. of that day, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the county of Ramsey aforesaid, in Book "A" of assignments on pages 434 and 435.

And, whereas, said indenture of mortgage was on the 19th day of January, A. D. 1860, duly assigned and transferred by said John S. Prince to Lucius H. Terry, by deed of assignment bearing date of that day, which said assignment duly acknowledged was on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1860, at 12 o'clock and 20 minutes P. M. of that day, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the county of Ramsey aforesaid:

And, whereas, said indenture of mortgage was on the 4th day of October, A. D. 1862, duly assigned and transferred by said Lucius H. Terry to William I. Whiteman, by deed of assignment bearing date of that day, which said assignment duly acknowledged, was on the 18th day of November A. D. 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M. of that day duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the county of Ramsey aforesaid.

And, whereas, default has been made in the condition of said mortgage, and there is now at the date of this notice due upon the said mortgage the sum of three thousand two hundred dollars; and no suit or proceedings at law have been instituted to recover the said debt secured by said mortgage, or any parth thereof:

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale in said indenture of mortgage contained, and agreeably to the statute in such case made and provided, the above described mortgaged premises will be sold by the Sheriff of Ramsey County, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, on the 7th day of January, A. D. 1863, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of St. Paul, in the county of Ramsey aforesaid, to satisfy the aforesaid mortgage and all legal costs, charges and disbursements.

WILLIAM I. WHITEMAN, Assignee.
LORENZO ALLIS, Attorney for Assignee.
w nov25-6w

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE of an Execution issued out of and under the seal of the District Court of the 2d Judicial District, in and for the county of Ramsey, in the State of Minnesota, upon a judgment rendered and docketed on the 15th day of April, 1862, in an action in said District Court, wherein Charles M. Field, John J. Morris, and Aaron Field, partners as "Field, Morris & Co.," are plaintiffs, and Myron Hickey, Andrew Hickey and J. C. Davis are defendants, and against said defendants for the sum of nine hundred and eighty-four 86-100 dollars damages and costs, with $4.50-100 increase costs, which execution was directed and delivered to me October 4th, 1862, commanding me to satisfy said judgment out of the personal property of said judgment debtors, or if sufficient personal property could not be found, then out of the following described real property of said judgment debtor, Myron Hickey; to wit:

The south half of lot eleven, in block number fourteen, in Roberts & Randall's Addition to Saint Paul, in said Ramsey County: By virtue whereof I have, on the 6th day of October, A. D. 1862, levied upon said described real property.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that I will sell the above described real property, and all the right, title and interest the aforesaid judgment debtor, Myron Hickey, had in an to the same, on and after the 2d day of January, A. D. 1863, at public auction, to the highest bidder therefor, for cash, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Saint Paul, in said Ramsey County, on Wednesday, the 10th day of November, 1862, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to satisfy the amount then due on said judgment with the costs and expenses of sale.

D. A. ROBERTSON,
Sheriff of Ramsey County.
H. L. Moss, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Saint Paul, Oct. 7, 1862. wed o8-6w

CHANCERY SALE—CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA, ss:

Thaddeus R. Fletcher vs. Robert C. Knox, Lizzie M. Knox, his wife, Parker Paine, Matthew Broome, Newton Bradley, Margaret D. Paxton and J. Wilson Paxton.

FORECLOSURE IN CHANCERY.

Decree, June Term, A. D. 1862.—$4,509.06 with interest and costs.

Pursuant to the decretal order of the District Court of the United States for the District aforesaid made in this cause at the June Term, A. D. 1862, the undersigned, Master in Chancery, will sell at public auction to the highest cash bidder, on Thursday, the 27th day of November, A. D. 1862, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the front entrance to the place of holding said Court, in Brown's Block, Third Street, in the city of Saint Paul, in said District of Minnesota, the following described pieces and parcels of land, with their appurtenances, lying and being in the County of Ramsey, in the late Territory and present State of Minnesota, to wit:

Lot eight (8) in Block twenty-one (21) in the original town of Saint Paul; also Lots one and two (1 & 2) in Block ten (10) in Hoyt's Addition to said Saint Paul; also Lots nineteen and twenty (19 & 20) in Collin's Addition of Out-lots to Saint Paul, according to the recorded plats of Saint Paul, Hoyt's Addition to Saint Paul, and Collin's Addition of Out-lots to Saint Paul, on file in the office of Register of Deeds within and for the County of Ramsey.

Also, the following premises, situated in the County of Goodhue in the State of Minnesota:

The south half (½) of the northwest quarter (¼) and the north half (½) of the southwest quarter (¼) of section five (5) in township one hundred and eleven (111) range seventeen (17), containing one hundred and sixty acres of land, according to Government survey thereof, together with the appurtenances and privileges thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

St. Paul, Oct. 12, 1862.
JAMES W. TAYLOR,
Master in Chancery.
HALE AND BOND, Plaintiff's Solicitors.
tues o14-6w

STATE OF MINNESOTA, DISTRICT COURT, RAMSEY COUNTY, SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

John R. Franklin, Walter P. Snow, and Theodore W. Williams, against John B. Warden, William G. Warden, D. W. C. Dunwell, Charles S. Cave, George L. Becker, and Henry M. Rice.

To the above named Defendants:

In the name of the State of Minnesota, You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, in the city of Saint Paul, in said County, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the Complaint.

Dated August 20th, 1862.
HENRY J. HORN,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.
wes o16-5w

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—RAMSEY COUNTY—IN PROBATE.

In the matter of the estate of William C. Gray, deceased:

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue and in pursuance of an order of license made in said matter on the 26th day of December, A. D. 1861, by the Probate Court of said Ramsey County, the undersigned administrator of said deceased, will, on the 10th day of December, A. D. 1862, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of St. Paul, offer for sale at public auction, the following described lands, to wit: Lots one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), twelve (12) and thirteen (13), in block three (3), in Nininger's Addition to the city of St. Paul.

The terms of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale.

St. Paul, Nov. 25, 1862.
L. B. GREIG, Administrator.
w nov25-3w

NOTICE OF SALE OF REAL ESTATE IN FORECLOSURE.—DISTRICT COURT, SECOND DISTRICT.—RAMSEY COUNTY, MINNESOTA.

William Mumford and Henry Mumford against Amherst Willoughby, and Seraphine E. Willoughby, his wife, Abel Willoughby and others, defendants.

In pursuance and by virtue of a decree of foreclosure and sale, made in the above entitled action on the 13th day of September, A. D. 1862, which said decree was thereafter amended, to wit, on the 11th day of October, 1862:

The undersigned, Sheriff of Ramsey County, for that purpose in said decree duly appointed, will sell, at public auction, for cash, at the front door of the Court House, in Saint Paul, said county aforesaid, on the 4th day of December, 1862, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the real estate and mortgaged premises directed by said decree to be sold, and therein described, as follows, to wit: Lot twelve (12) in Block three (3) of Saint Paul Proper; the said lot being fifty feet front on Sixth street, and one hundred and fifty feet deep; together with all the appurtenances and hereditaments thereunto belonging.

October 20th, 1862.
D. A. ROBERTSON,
Sheriff of Ramsey County.
MALTBY, WEBB & CO., Attorneys for Plaintiffs. wed o22-7w

CHANCERY SALE.—CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA, ss:

James Kirkpatrick and H. B. Rex, partners under the firm name of "Kirkpatrick & Co." vs. R. G. Shuler and B. F. Shuler.

FORECLOSURE IN CHANCERY.

Decree, June Term, A. D. 1862.—$542.28 with interest and costs.

Pursuant to the decretal order of the District Court of the United States for the District aforesaid made in this cause at the June Term, A. D. 1862, the undersigned, Master in Chancery, will on Saturday, the twenty-ninth day of November, A. D. 1862, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the front entrance to the place of holding said Court, in Brown's Block, Third Street, in the city of Saint Paul, in said District of Minnesota, the following described premises, and all the appurtenances, lying and being in the county of Anoka, in the District and State of Minnesota, to wit:

Lot thirteen (13) in Block thirty-six (36) in the town of Anoka, according to the recorded plat thereof in the office of the Register of Deeds of said county of Anoka.

St. Paul, Oct. 17, 1862.
JAMES W. TAYLOR,
Master in Chancery.
SMITH AND GILMAN, Plaintiff's Solicitors.
fri o17-6w

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF RAMSEY—DISTRICT COURT—SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Thaddeus R. Fletcher, Plaintiff, against Henry K. Terrell and Jane F. Terrell, his wife, William H. Randall and Nathan Spicer, Defendants.

In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale, made in the above entitled action on the 25th day of October, A. D. 1862, by the District Court of the Second Judicial District, of the State of Minnesota, the subscriber, Sheriff of said Ramsey County, duly appointed by said Court to execute said judgment and decree, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of St. Paul, in said County of Ramsey, on the 27th day of December, A. D. 1862, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the following described premises and real estate, with the appurtenances, viz:

Those certain pieces, parcels or lots of land situate, lying and being in the County of Ramsey and State of Minnesota, described as follows, to wit: commencing at a stake on the south side of Fifth street fourteen (14) feet westward from the northeast corner of lot five (5) in block seventeen (17), in the town (now city) of St. Paul, running thence southward at right angles to the said Fifth street, one hundred and fifty (150) feet, thence eastward along the south line of lots four and five in said block seventeen (17), thirty-eight feet and six inches, to the middle of lot four (4) in said block, thence northward parallel to the first mentioned, one hundred and fifty (150) feet to Fifth street, thence westward along Fifth street thirty-eight feet and six inches to the place of beginning, being thirty-eight feet and six inches front and rear, and one hundred and fifty feet deep; four feet and six inches of the east side from front to rear of the lot being a common alley;

Also, lot number two (2) in section number three (3) township number thirty (30) range number twenty-two (22), containing 95 65-100 acres.

Also, that certain piece, parcel or tract of land situate, lying and being in the County of Anoka, and State of Minnesota, described as follows, to wit: The south half of the northwest quarter of section number twenty-six (26) township number thirty-two (32) range number twenty-two (22), containing eighty acres of land.

Also, the following pieces or parcels of land lying and being in the County of Washington and State of Minnesota, described as follows, to wit: Lot number one (1) of section number eighteen (18), and lots numbers five and six (5 and 6) of section number seventeen (17), all in township number thirty-two (32) north of range number twenty-one (21) west, containing 72 50-100 acres of land.

Dated, St. Paul, November 11th, 1862.
DANIEL A. ROBERTSON,
Sheriff of Ramsey County.
th nov12-6w
HENRY HALE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

BOARDING.

A man and wife can be accommodated with good board and room. Also, a child taken care of by MRS. GABLE,
Near Railroad Foundry.
nov25-2w*

NOTICE.

The undersigned have removed to Messrs. Nicols & Dean's Iron Store on Third street. Parties having notes or accounts payable at our office are requested to call and settle the same immediately. S. P. & P. F. HODGES,
November 28, 1862. nov29-4m

COOLEY, CARVER & CO.,

(Successors to COOLEY, TOWER & CO.,)

WHOLESALE GROCERS AND Commission Merchants,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS

FRUITS, NUTS, WINES, &c., &c.,

JACKSON STREET, BETWEEN LEVEE AND THIRD, SAINT PAUL, MINN.

Terms - - - - - - - CASH.

In the Department of

LIQUORS AND SEGARS

Our Stock will be found LARGE and COMPLETE at all times, and at prices to suit the views of the closest buyers. December 1, 1862

G. N. BEMAN & CO.,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,

CORNER OF FIFTH AND ROBERT STREETS, ST PAUL, MINNESOTA.

We are prepared to

THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME II. SAINT PAUL, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1862. NUMBER 286.

The Saint Paul Press.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE

☞ This paper has a larger Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

ST. PAUL, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3.

Wanted.---Five or six good Compositors can obtain situations by applying at this Office immediately.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

The President's Message, an abstract of which will be found in our columns, will command the most profound attention from the gravity of the subjects discussed, and from the peculiar circumstances of the Congress and the country to whom it is addressed. No similar document has ever emanated from the chief Executive of the nation of such vast importance, nor any one involving interests so varied and momentous.

The Congressional Proceedings, of the House, and of the Senate, indicate, already, the party drill and factious spirit of some of the members.

Gen. Stahl's expedition to discover the position and movements of Jackson is spoken of in the highest terms.

We learn little or nothing more of Burnside's movements. The correspondents are excluded from the lines, or baffled in their inquiries, or knowing, are not permitted to divulge the plans of our military leaders.

For once, probably, a movement may be made, without having the enemy before apprised of the fact.

It is stated that Lee is puzzled, and that anticipating or fearing an attack upon Richmond from some other point than Fredericksburg, has commenced a movement of his army for the defense of that city.

The Washington *Star* states that Major Spaulding, of the Engineer corps, and others, connected with him in the transportation of the pontoon train, have been arrested.

We have, by the Hibernian, the additional news from Europe, that the London *Times* has found occasion for the utterance of its thunders, in a letter of Secretary Seward to the British Government, about alledged aid given the pirate Alabama.

HAVING A RUN.

The demand for extra copies of the PRESS containing our *expose* of the Aldrich defalcation, has so far exceeded the original issue, that we have been compelled to reproduce it on the 2d and 3d page of to-day's paper. In this edition several typographical errors of dates &c have been corrected. As it now stands it is an accurate, if not beautiful portrait of the distinguished Statesman above mentioned, and we intend to have it hung up in the Rogue's Gallery, as a warning to evil doers.

St. Louis Election.

Below is the official vote for Congress in the 1st and 2d Congressional Districts in St. Louis:

CONGRESS—FIRST DISTRICT.

F. P. Blair, (Rep.)	4,743
Sam'l Knox, (Abolition)	4,590
L. V. Bogy, (Secesh)	2,536
Blair's majority over Knox	153

CONGRESS—SECOND DISTRICT.

Thomas Allen, (Secesh)	875
H. T. Blow, (Emancipation)	3,961
Blow's majority in three wards, and out of the county over both candidates	2,936

—Mr. Samuel Carter, an old soldier of the war of 1812, and who fought through the war with Mexico, and recently discharged from the service of the United States—having enlisted as a soldier in the war for the Union—died in Louisville a few days ago.

—Gen. Weitzel, who commanded the the Union troops in the recent attack at Labadieville, on the Bayou Lafourche, is one of the youngest generals in the United States service, being not quite thirty years of age. He is a native of Ohio, and a graduate of West Point.

—The Roxbury *Journal* learns on excellent authority that the Rev. Dr. N. Adams, of Boston, (author of "A South-Side View,") voted the Republican ticket at the late election, and declared publicly that he considered and meant it as a vote for Charles Sumner.

—Speaking of the change of the base of operations to Fredericksburg, the Philadelphia *Press* says:

Two days' march along the Fredericksburg and Richmond Railroad will bring our army to a point where it can obtain supplies from points on the Ware, York, James and Rappahannock rivers. Three or four days' march from Fredericksburg will bring us in front of Richmond again, and give the army of the Potomac a reinforcement of 50,000 men, besides wooden and iron-clad gunboats in great abundance. This route is the short one also, and by taking it we force the rebels immediately from the Shenandoah valley, and open the road to Staunton for Gen. Cox.

—A correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* writes:

I heard a very characteristic anecdote of the Commodore Percival from one of his officers, the other day. While he was in the Cyane, in one of the Mediterranean ports, he happened to go into a hotel where were congregated several English officers of the navy, and in the course of conversation the Commodore said something obnoxious to the dignity or nationality of one of the number, on which he told him he should give him satisfaction for it. He accordingly stepped out, and returning with two loaded pistols, he gave one to Commodore Jack. Eyeing the weapon for a moment, he asked the Englishman what he wanted him to do with that? 'Give me satisfaction for what you have just said.' Whereupon Mad Jack took his chapeau from his head, and, tossing it into the air, fired a shot through it as it went up, saying to the Englishman, I can give you such satisfaction as that.' The blustering officer was satisfied merely by witnessing the shot.

—A rifled 600-pounder gun is rapidly approaching completion at Elswick, England. Its weight when finished will be 22½ tons, and its length 14 feet 10 inches. The outer diameter is to be 4 feet 4 inches at the breech, and 1 foot 9½ inches at the muzzle.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We lay before our readers this morning an abstract of the most important message which has emanated from any of the line of American Presidents since the foundation of the Republic.

The moral, political and physical greatness of the American people are fittingly expressed in the grandeur of the themes which it is the province of an American President to lay before the National Legislature. But this document replects not only the gigantic interests developed by the wants of an empire, continental in its propotrions but, still more vividly, the grander interests thrown up on the surface, the upheavals of the mighty civil convulsion which shakes that empire to its centre. This great last struggle for civilization and humanity, in which the plain man who read these words of advice to the representatives of the nation, has been destined to play so central and grand a part, culminates in the issues which are presented in this document—the mere grouping of which lifts it to the dignity of an epic.

To reverse the order in which the topics are presented, and to take up first that one which, in the sublimity and scope of its bearings, towers above and overshadows all the rest, the loyal millions of the Free North will note with joy, and all the traitors of the South, with wailing and gnashing of teeth—that the *President stands firmly by his Emancipation Proclamation.* He does more. He proposes it, for the first time in an Executive message, not merely as a war measure, but as a permanent principle to be engrafted on the constitution, declaring Freedom to be the organic and universal law of the land. There it is distinctly set forth, relieved of all quibbles and glosses, Freedom for all, the consummate issue of the war, the only path to victory, the only enduring pledge of peace, the only permanent bond of national unity. Thank God! the Time and the Man have at last met and understand each other. What the Time inspires, the Man has the courage to utter. All American history is but a preparation for this bold and lofty proposition. No previous American President would have dared, in the wildest flight of speculation, to have touched on a topic which Abraham Lincoln thus openly and without equivocation announces, after twenty-one months of war, as the settled policy of government. We hazard nothing in the prediction that the people, heretofore distracted by apparantly timid and vacillating counsels, and disheartened by the want of adequate and decisive statesmanship, will rally *en masse* in support of the President upon this platform. It is the trumpet of resurrection to the dead genius of the national life. It rolls away the stone from the sepulchre of American Democracy. It sweeps away at one blow all the illusory equivocations which slavery has spun like a cobweb around the Constitution, and introduces a *New Dispensation* with a *New Testament*, of which the old was only a promise and a prophecy—but a prophecy whose spirit and purpose has been buried by the Scribes and Pharisees under vain "titles of mint and cummin."

Among the secondary topics of the Message, the proposed colonization of free negroes does not seem to us to possess the importance or the feasibility attributed to it. Of much greater importance is the recommendation for the adoption of the great financial scheme proposed by Mr. Chase a year ago. A uniform national currency secured by United States stocks, would form an infinitely better and more secure basis of banking than any now existing, and in the West, at least, would be hailed as a deliverance from the worst and most ruinous currency system under which poor people ever groaned since the day of the French *assignats*.

The Pacific Railroad and the opening of a national highway for steam vessels from the Atlantic to the Mississippi are urged upon Congress probably with no expectation that it will immediately undertake these great enterprises.

The Atlantic telegraph is also favorably noticed, but among these great measures of physical devel pment none is more striking than the one often discussed by our friend J. W. Taylor, of a telegraphic communication with Europe across the continent to connect by a submarine telegraph by the way of the Aleutian Islands or Behring's Straits with the line now building from St. Petersburg to the Pacific coast of the great Russian empire.

Testimonial Dinner to the Hon. Owen Lovejoy.

The Boston *Journal* says that on Saturday afternoon quite a large number of the personal and political friends of Hon. Owen Lovejoy of Illinois, now on his way to Washington via Boston, to fulfill a lecturing engagement for the "Fraternity," united in a testimonial dinner party at the Parker House. Among those present were His Excellency Gov. Andrew, Senators Sumner and Wilson, Collector Goodrich, Congressman Gouch, Collector Phillips of Salem, Hon. F. W. Bird and other prominent citizens. Eloquent and pertinent addresses were made by Mr. Lovejoy and Gov. Andrew, and a very delightful season of social intercourse was passed.

—Martin Ryan, of Webster, New York, for casting an illegal vote, has been fined $100 and costs.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE PRESS,

By Telegraph!

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE!

Freedom the Fundamental Law!

Foreign Affairs—Negro Colonization.

Chase's Financial Scheme Recommended.

Stands by the Proclamation.

Emancipation Amendments to the Constitution Proposed.

A Change in the Indian Policy.

SPLENDID PERORATION!

WASHINGTON, December 1.

The following is a synopsis of the Presidents message:

FOREIGN AFFAIRS—DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.

He says the correspondence touching foreign affairs which has taken place during the last year, is herewith submitted in compliance with the request to that effect.

If the condition of our relations with other nations is less gratifying than formerly, it is certainly more satisfactory than a nation so unhappily distracted might reasonably have apprehended. A blockade of 3,000 miles of seacoast could not be established and vigorously enforced, in a season of great commercial activity like the present, without committing occasional mistakes, and inflicting unintentional injustice upon foreign nations' subjects. In clear cases of these kinds, I have so far as possible heard and redressed complaints by friendly powers. There is, however, a large and augmenting number of doubtful cases upon which the Government is unable to agree with the Governments whose protection is demanded by the claimants. There, are moreover, many cases in which the United States, or their citizens, suffer wrongs from the naval or military authorities of foreign nations, which the Government of these States are not at once prepared to redress.

I have proposed to some of the foreign States interested, mutual conventions to examine and adjust such complaints. This has been made especially to Great Britain, France, Spain and Russia. In each case it has been kindly received, but not yet formally adopted.

RECOMMENDS COLONIZATION OF FREE NEGROES.

Applications have been made to me by many free Americans of African descent to favor their emigration, with a view to such colonization as was contemplated in the recent acts of Congress. Other parties at home and abroad, some interested and others from other motives, have suggested smilar measures, while on the other hand, several of the Spanish American Republics have protested against the sending of such colonies to their respective territories. Under these circumstances, I have declined to move any colony to any State without first obtaining the consent of its government, with an agreement on their part to receive and protect such emigrants in all their rights as freemen; and I have, at the same time, offered to the several States situated in the tropics, or having colonies there, to negotiate with them, subject to the advice and consent of the Senate, to favor the voluntary emigration of a portion of that class to their respective territories upon conditions which shall be equal, just, and humane.

THE NEGROES UNWILLING TO BE COLONIZED—ARMING NEGROES.

Liberia and Hayti are yet the only countries to which colonists of African descent from here could go with the certainty of being received and adopted as citizens, and I regret to say that such persons, contemplating colonization, do not seem so willing to emigrate to these countries as to some others, nor so willing as I think their interest demands. I believe, however, that the opinion is improving, and that ere long there will be an augmented and considerable emigration to both these countries.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Our relations with European States remain undisturbed, and especially Mexico, Costa Rica, &c.

A TRANSCONTINENT, ATLATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

The President favors the project of the Atlantic telegraph, and of extending the Pacific line to connect with that being extended across the Russian Empire.

URGES THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MINERAL REGIONS.

He thinks the mineral resources of the Territories ought to be developed as rapidly as possible. Every step in that direction would have a tendency to improve the revenues. It is worthy of the consideration of Congress, whether some extraordinary measures to promote that end cannot be adopted. The means which suggests itself as most likely to be effective is scientific explorations.

PROSPEROUS CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

The vast expenditures incident to the military and naval operations required for the suppression of the rebellion, have hitherto been met with a promptitude and certainty unusual in similar circumstances and the public credit has been finally reinstated. The continuance of the war, however, and the increased disbursments made necessary, demand your best reflections as to the best modes of providing the necessary revenue.

GOVERNMENT BANKING UNSAFE AND INEXPEDIENT.

The suspension of specie payments by the banks made large issues of United States notes unavoidable. In no other way could the payment of the troops, and the satisfaction of other just demands be so economically or as well provided for. It is extremely doubtful whether a circulation of United States notes, payable in coin, and sufficiently large for the wants of the people, can be permanently, usefully and safely maintained.

URGES THE ADOPTION OF CHASE'S GREAT FINANCIAL SCHEME—ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF A NATIONAL CURRENCY.

Is there any other mode in which the necessary provisions for the public wants can be made, and the great advantages of a safe and uniform currency secured? I know of none which promises so certain results, and is at the same time so unobjectionable, as an organization of banking associations under a general act of Congress, well guarded in its provisions. To such associations the Government might furnish circulating notes on the security of U. S. bondes deposited in the Treasury. These notes prepared under the supervision of proper officers, being uniform in appearance and security, and convertible always into coin, would at once protect labor against the evils of vicious currency, and facilitate commerce by cheapening exchange. A moderate reservation from interest on the bonds, would compensate the United States for the preparation and distribution of the notes and a general supervision of the system, and would lighten the burden of that part of the public debt employed as security. The public credit, moreover, would be greatly improved, and the negotiation of new bonds greatly facilitate the steady market demand for such bonds which the proposed adoption of the system would create. It is an additional recommendation of the measure, of considerable weight in my judgment, that it would reconcile as far as possible all conflicting interests by the opportunity offered to existing institutions to reorganize under the act, substituting only the secured, uniform national circulation for the local and various circulations now issued.

DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

The President then gives a summary from the Secretary of the Treasury's report; and refers to the reports of the Secretary of the Navy and War, and says though lengthy, they are only brief abstracts.

THE POST OFFICE.

He says there is a decided improvement in the financial condition of the Post Office Department as compared with previous years.

NO SALES FOR PUBLIC LANDS.

The Secretary of the Interior reports that the public lands have ceased to be a source of revenue.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Speaking of Indian affairs and recent troubles, he says: I submit for your special consideration whether our Indian system shall not be remodelled?

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD, &C.

He suggests the earliest completion possible of the Pacific Railroad. Also the favorable action of Congress on the project for enlarging the great canals of New York, Illinois and Michigan.

THE PHYSICAL AND NECESSARY UNITY OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

The President refers to his Compensated Emancipation Proclamation of September 22d, and says that portion of the earth occupied by the people of the United States is well adapted to be the home of one national family, but not for two or more.

In the Inaugural Address, I briefly pointed out the total inadequacy of disunion as a remedy for differences between the people of the two sections. I did so in language which I cannot improve. Physically speaking, we cannot separate. We cannot remove our respective sections from each other, nor build an impassable wall between them. He then remarks at length on the difficulty of making a boundary line.

PROPOSES EMANCIPATION AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

The President then suggests amendments to the Constitution, Congress concurring, to be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, which, if ratified by three-quarters of said Legislatures, to be voted as parts of said Constitution. The first article proposes that all States abolishing slavery before January 1st, 1863, shall receive compensation from the United States. Second, all slaves freed by chances of war any time before the end of the rebellion, shall be forever free, but all owners who had not been disloyal, should be compensated. Third, Congress may appropriate and otherwise provide money for colonizing free colored persons with their consent, at any place within the United States.

The President discusses these articles at some length, and asks if, then, for a common object, slave property is to be sacrificed, is it not just that it be done at a common charge; and if, with less money more easily paid, we can better preserve the benefits of the Union by this means than we can by the war alone, it is thought economy to do it. The proposed emancipation would shorten this war, insure perpetual peace, insure increase in population and proportionately in the wealth of the country.

THE PRESIDENT STANDS BY HIS PROCLAMATION.

The President then says that the plan consisting of these articles is recommended, not but that a restoration of the National authority would be accepted without its adoption; nor will the war or the proceedings under the Proclamation of September 22d be stayed because of the recommendation of the plan. Its timely adoption, I doubt not, would bring restoration and stay both, and notwithstanding this plan, the recommendation that Congress provide by law for compensating any State which may adopt the emancipation measure before this plan shall have been acted upon, is hereby earnestly renewed. This plan is recommended as a means, not in conclusion of, but in addition to, all others for restoring and preserving the national authority throughout the Union. The subject is presented exclusively in its economical aspect. The plan is premised as a permanent constitutional law.

A NOBLE PERORATION—THE UNION AS IT OUGHT TO BE.

In conclusion, the President says that dogmas of the quiet past are inadequate to the stormy present. The occasion is piled high with difficulty, and we must rise with the occasion. The fiery trial through which we pass will light us down in honor or dishonor to the latest generation. We say that we are for the Union. The world will not forget that while we say this, we do know how to save the Union. In giving freedom to the slave, we ensure freedom to the free; and honorable alike in what we give and what we preserve, we shall nobly save or meanly lose the last best hope of the earth. Other means may succeed. This is one which could not fail. The way is plain, peaceful, generous and just—a way which, if followed, the world will forever applaud and God must forever bless.

Intercepted Rebel Correspondence.

LETTERS OF REBEL OFFICERS—THE REBELS DISGUSTED WITH KENTUCKY.

A letter from Nashville gives the substance of several intercepted letters of rebel officers and others.

A letter from Gen. Preston to his wife, dated in camp, November 12th, between Chattanooga and Murfreesboro, says that he was going to Murfreesboro with Bragg, Hardee and Buckner that evening. The letter is gloomy, though expressing a gleam of hope that the rebel horizon is becoming clearer and that peace is approaching. Preston adds:

I am waiting with anxiety with my brigade under Buckner for the developement of the winter campaign—my heart sunk in leaving Kentucky. If the proscription becomes intolerable, seek shelter in Canada. You cannot cross the lines. Look for peace in some happier land until this cruel war is ended. While the enemy even gives you imperfect protection it is your duty to abstain from every act or speech that would insult them. My own prayer to God is that Kentucky may not be torn further in this conflict.

A letter from James B. Clay bitterly denounces Bragg for disappointing the expectations which he inspired. Clay has no command. Preston says Clay is disconted, disappointed and angry as to Kentucky, and adds:

She has become an open shame, I fear, to our enemies, a scorn and derision even to Yankees, to whom she was betrayed.

Foreign View of Our Elections.

Only the result of the October elections had reached England at the date of our last advices. The comments upon them are not in general very pointed or intelligent. Mr. Spence, the leading secession writer for the *Times*, thinks that the success of the Democratic party would not end the war, though it would put matters in train for the end to be brought about by other events. Having secured a Democratic Congress, he says, "all that would then be needed is European recognition of the South, to be followed by a proffer to mediate between the two powers." The Liverpool *Mercury* says that the election of an opposition Congress "is not erroneously described as a Southern victory," adding: "Without a majority in Congress, President Lincoln would find it necessary to modify his plans, and the Democrats would probably compel him to wage the war in such strict accordance with constitutional principles, that *to continue it would be almost sheer folly.*"

New York Election.

It appears from the official returns of the New York election that the total vote of the State is 603,543, against 675,156 in 1860—a falling off of 71,603. The Republican Union vote is 296,470, which is 66,156 less than the vote for Lincoln in 1860. The Democratic vote is 307,083, which is 5,724 less than the Fusion ticket had in 1860. There was less scratching of tickets on both sides than usual, altho' Mr. Tremain runs about 600 ahead of Gen. Wadsworth, and the Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner is ahead of Gov. Seymour.

Judge Swayne, of the United States Supreme Court, decided, a few days since, at Cleveland, that the act of Congress prescribing penalties for issuing notes of a denomination of less than one dollar, intended to circulate as money, to be unconstitutional, and that no prosecutions for such offenses can be instituted. In this he concurs with Justice Nelson in a late charge to the grand jury of New York.

LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

From Fredericksburgh.

REBEL FORCE, 150,000!

General Lee's Strategy.

Movem't for Defense of Richmond.

NEW YORK, December 2.

The *Times'* Falmouth special states that two deserters from the rebels report their force at from 150,000 to 160,000, certainly not exceeding the latter. Though suffering for want of clothing and many kinds of supplies, they are still apparently hopeful of final success.

Lee and his associates are puzzled at the movements of our army, which they do not seem fully to comprehend; and have finally concluded that the advance upon Fredericksburgh is a feint designed to amuse them, while the main attack on Richmond is to come from another quarter. Upon this theory they now believe our force in front of Fredericksburgh in reality to be small, and that immense hosts are being embarked at Belle Plain and conveyed in transports up the James River.

Acting upon this idea, they have commenced erecting earthworks for the protection of a garrison force, while the main body are on the move towards Richmond.

A special dispatch from opposite Fredericksburg, 30th ult., is as follows:

The rebels still continue to fortify vigorously on their second line.

It is now believed they have thrown their infantry force farther to their rear, where their camp fires are not so visible, instead of evacuating their position, as spoken of in yesterday's dispatch.

It is believed in official quarters that the rebel force about Fredericksburg and within call, is from 100,000 to 125,000.

No supplies or vegetables have yet been distributed, though promised several days ago.

Billious diseases and symptoms of scurvy grow worse.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, December 2.

SENATE.—McDougall offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the Senate a statement of the amount of money paid for prosecuting land titles suits, etc., in the State of California during '57, '58, '59, '60 and '61, and also the amounts paid for searches in Mexico. Laid over.

Powell offered a joint resolution stating, that,

Whereas, many citizens of the United States have been arrested and imprisoned without any charges being preferred against them whatever; therefore,

Resolved, That all such arrests are unauthorized by the constitution and laws of the United State, and are usurpations of the power delegated by the people to the President, and that all such arrests are hereby condemned and declared palpable violations of the constitution of the United States, and it is hereby demanded that all such arrests shall cease hereafter, and that all persons so arrested shall have a prompt and speedy trial according to the provisions of the Constitution, or be immediately released.

The resolution was laid over.

Davis offered a joint resolution, declaring that it is hereby recommended that all the States choose delegates to meet in convention at Louisville on the first Monday of April next, to take into consideration the present condition of the country, and the proper means to be pursued for restoring the Union, and that the Legislatures of the different States take such action as they may deem fit for this purpose at the earliest possible date.

Laid over. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Hooker, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill that all judgments now pending or hereafter given for the collection or recovery of duties or money due the U. S. from Collectors or other officers shall be paid in U. S. gold or silver. Passed.

A resolution was adopted instructing military commanders to report on the propriety of increasing the pay of soldiers to $15 per month, and reducing the salaries of officers not actively engaged.

On motion of Mr. Sheffield, it was resolved that the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to consider and report as to the propriety of admitting cotton brought from foreign countries free of charge, and report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Edwards, the Committee on Public Expenditures was instructed to examine into the expenses of the General Land Office, and report what reduction may be made consistently with the public interests.

Cox asked leave to introduce a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of reducing the tax on whiskey five cents per gallon, with the view of increasing the revenue. Lovejoy objected, saying that the revenue was already large enough under the present law.

Aldrich introduced a bill annulling and abrogating all the treaties between the U. S. and certain bands of Sioux Indians, and for the relief of the sufferers by the Indian outbreaks in Minnesota. Congress adjourned at half-past twelve o'clock.

The London Times on Mr. Seward.

CAPE RACE, Nov. 29.

The London *Times* of Nov. 20, in a city article, says, reports that Mr. Seward has addressed our Government in a tone of displeasure, at aid alleged to have been given the Alabama, in British ports created for a time some little uneasiness in stock exchange, many person believing that no Minister would put himself in such a position as that which Mr. Seward occupies on this question, unless it were in the desperate hope of finding a cause of external quarrel at any cost, in order to avert impending events at home.

General Stahl's Expedition.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.

The *Herald's* special dispatch dated Fairfax December 1st, says, the expedition under Gen. Stahl was undoubtedly one of the most brilliant and successful affairs of the war, both in conception and execution.

Its principal object was to ascertain the whereabouts of Stonewall Jackson, and what forces were on the right. This and more was accomplished.

Jackson, with both the Hills, pessed through New Market last Wednesday on their way South.

It is presumed he has gone to intercept General Cox's advance Prisoners captured by Stahl report that White, the leader of White's cavalry, was twice wounded in the skirmish at Berryville.

Major Spaulding Arrested.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.

The *Star* has the following: "The War Department has arrested Major Spaulding, of the Fifty-fifth New York Engineer volunteers and the other officers who were with him in the recent transportation of the poutoon bridge from this point to Falmouth, Virginia. It is alleged Major Spaulding started with the train two days later than he should have, and was five days on the road longer than necessary.

Baltimore and Ohio Railrord.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 26.—Parties who came down from Harper's Ferry are of opinion that the raid of Confederate cavalry into Poolesville, day before yesterday morning, did damage to the extent of two hundred thousand dollars. The miscreants remained only a short time.

It is now feared that the damages done to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, for nearly twenty-five miles from Harper's Ferry westward, by the rebels, are so great as to prevent the uso of that great work in through travel for six weeks or more after it has been placed in a condition for repairs. The company, however, are on the alert and when the opportunity is afforded, by placing the road again in their possession, will proceed to repairing it with all possible energy.

Our wealthy secessionists here, many of whom are substantially interested (financially) in this improvement, are beginning to lose their affection for rebel friends who so unceremoniously destroy their substance and the trade of a city in which they have so much at stake.

If the western Maryland road, which is now complete and running forty miles, from Baltimore to Union Bridge in Carroll county, were pushed through to Hagerstown, thence to Cumberland, and there to connect with the Pittsburgh and Louisville railway, we could have five connections by rail to the Ohio at Pittsburgh without entering upon the "sacred soil" of Virginia, or being subject at all times to spiteful raids and demolition or interruption of travel. This matter is worthy of special attention. If Virginia were left out in the cold, regarding facilities given her by the Baltimore and Ohio road, she might come to her senses.

—The Washington *Chronicle* says there are strong grounds for believing that the reason why the Alabama permitted the Tonawanda to continue on her voyage to Europe, on giving a bond of $60,000 as ransom, was, that the commanders of the pirate and the merchantman had known each other as Free Masons. When Capt. Julius reminded Simmes of this, he let the vessel go ransomed by the bond, instead of plundering and burning it.

—The Louisville *Democrat* says the secesh in that city seem to think that Burnside will have a hard time getting to Richmond. He will have to encounter a *Long-street*, two big *Hills* and a *Stonewall* before he does. He'll make it.

Headquarters District of Minnesota, Department of the Northwest.

SAINT PAUL, MINN., Nov. 27th, 1862.

[GENERAL ORDERS NO. FIVE.]

Hereafter, all Commanders of Regiments or Detachments, bearers of dispatches, and all officers arriving in this city on business, will immediately report in person at the office of the Assistant Adjutant General.

By command of
BRIGADIER GENERAL SIBLEY.
R. C. OLIN,
nov28-1w Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Sioux Indian Agency for work and labor performed, or supplies or materials furnished by order of the Sioux Agent, since the first day of June, 1861, are requested to present such claims to said Agent, at his office on Jackson street, St. Paul, Minnesota, on or before the 24th day of December, 1862, for examination, so that the same may be settled without delay.

THOS. J. GALBRAITH,
dec2-10t U. S. Agent.

New Advertisements.

OFFICE ST. PAUL & PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
SAINT PAUL, December 2d, 1862.

Proposals will be received at this office until the 15th inst., for 5,000 cords Green Hard Wood, in lots of 50 cords or upwards, delivered at or near Anoka, on the line of the Railroad, during the coming winter. Parties sending in proposals will state the kind of Wood they will furnish.

The Company reserves the right to reject any proposals considered unsatisfactory.

WM. B. LITCHFIELD,
dec3-1w Superintendent.

LEFT THE HOME OF JOHN Johnson, Pine Bend, his daughter Emily, aged 15 years. She had a dark colored shawl on when she left, and rather a poor dress. She is rather large, and has short, light hair. All persons are forbid trusting her on my account. A great favor will be done to an afflicted father, by giving any information concerning her.

JOHN JOHNSON.
dec3-2t*

COW LOST!

About six weeks ago, a black and white COW, with short horns and short legs, and is about to calve. Had a white star on her face. The finder will be suitably rewarded on returning her to

MRS. EDWARD MARTIN,
Near Prince's Mill,
Lower Town, St. Paul.
dec2-2t*

WHITE WOLF ROBE LOST,

On Third street, Monday evening. The finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving it at this office.
dec3-1t

GRANT & FREEMAN,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Office in McClung's (Phenix) Block, corner of Third and Wabasha sts.,

ST. PAUL,.....MINNESOTA.

Will practice in all the State and Federal Courts. Money loaned on good security.

☞ Special attention paid to collecting.

W. M. GRANT. dec2-1mos J. M. FREEMAN.

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED BY THE
PRESS PRINTING COMPANY.

OFFICE—ADJOINING THE BRIDGE.

TERMS:

DAILY PRESS—To city subscribers, fifteen cents per week, or, if paid in advance, $7.00 per annum; $1.75 for three months. By mail—$6.00 per annum, or fifty cents per month, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

TRI-WEEKLY PRESS—$3.50 per annum; $2 for six months; $1 for three months; clubs of five at $3 each.

WEEKLY PRESS—One copy, one year, $2.00; two to four copies, one year, to one address, each $1.50; five to nine, do. $1.40; ten to twenty, do. $1.30; twenty or more, do. $1.20.

Rates of Advertising.

Ten lines to a Square, (the space enclosed in the following table.)

	One Square.	Each add. Square.
One time	$ 75	$ 37½
Three times	1 25	62½
One week	1 75	87½
Two weeks	2 62	1 37
One month	4 00	2 00
Two months	5 50	2 75
Three months	6 75	3 37½
Six months	10 00	5 00
Twelve months	15 00	7 50

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS,

Published once a week, either in Daily or Weekly.

First insertion.....75 Cents per Square.
Each subsequent insertion.37½ "

Legal Advertisements published at the expense of the Attorneys ordering, and not delayable for the legal proceedings, but collectable in advance, or on delivery of affidavit. Publishers not accountable for the accuracy of legal advertisements beyond the amount charged for their publication.

Advertisements published in both the Daily and Weekly will be charged the full Daily rates with one half the Weekly rates added.

Business Notices, published in the Editorial columns, of ten lines or under, will be charged, for each insertion, one dollar; if over ten lines, ten cents per line.

Advertisements headed and placed under the head of Special Notices, if ten lines or over, will be charged the usual rates and one-half additional; if under that amount, fifty cents for each insertion.

Yearly advertisers to pay quarterly.

Advertisements, for a less time than three months, to be paid in advance.

ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY.

One Square, one insertion	$ 75
" two insertions	1 00
" four "	2 00
For each subsequent insertion, and for each additional square	0 37½

☞ E. C. SPAULDING, at Minneapolis, and WETMORE O'BRIEN, at St. Anthony, will act as Agents in circulating the DAILY PRESS in their respective towns.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Sequestration of the Estates at Lafourche District.

CURIOUS DEVELOPMENTS IN REGARD TO THE FRENCH MONEY SEIZED.

Various Other Interesting Items.

The steamer Roanoke, from New Orleans on the 15th ult., arrived at New York Tuesday evening. We copy the most important of the intelligence from the New York papers:

A correspondent of the New York *Times* writes:

The news from the local seat of war, the Lafourche country, is, that the tradesmen and small property holders are returning to Thibadaux and the surrounding neighborhood is, all anxious that the National Government will be sustained and that they can come forward and take the oath of allegiance, and again begin life and the former prosperity under the old flag.

The planters, with few exceptions, have abandoned their homes, and have gone into the pleasant regions of "secessia," leaving their property and "chattels" behind—the first to be confiscated and sold for the benefit of loyal creditors, the latter "real estate" to take the legs of the morning and run away.

SEQUESTRATION OF REBEL PROPERTY.

Gen. Butler, on the 9th inst., issued an order for the sequestration of rebel property in the district of Lafourche, which was recently taken possession of by the United States.

To order, as follows:

I. That all the property in the district to be known as the "District of Lafourche," be and hereby is sequestred, and all sales or transfers thereof are forbidden, and will be held invalid.

II. The District of Lafourche will comprise all the territory in the State of Louisiana lying west of the Mississippi River, except the parishes of Piaquemine and Jefferson.

III. That Major Joseph M. Bell, Provost Judge, President; Lieut. Col. J. B. Kinamen, A. D. C.; Capt. Fuller, (75th New York volunteers,) Provost Marshal of the District, are to be a commission to take charge of the property.

Sections III, IV and V refer to the manner of keeping the inventories, whose property is exempt from seizure, &c.

VI. The Commission is authorized to employ in working the plantation of any person who has remained quietly at his home, whether he be loyal or disloyal, the negroes who may be found in said district, or who have or may hereafter claim the protection of the United States, upon the terms set forth in a memorandum of a contract heretofore offered to the planters of the parishes of Plaquimine and St. Barnard, or white labor may be employed at the election of the Commission.

VII. The Commissioners will cause to be purchased such supplies as may be necessary, and convey them to such convenient depots as to supply the planters in the making of the crop; which supplies will be charged against the crop manufactured and shall constitute a lien thereon.

VIII. The Commissioners are authorized to work for the account of the United States such plantations as are deserted by their owners, or are held by disloyal owners, as may seem to them expedient, for the purpose of saving the crops.

IX. Any persons who have not been actually in arms against the United States since the occupation of New Orleans by its forces, and who shall remain peaceably upon their plantations, affording no aid or comfort to the enemies of the United States, and who shall, by all reasonable methods, aid the United States when called upon, may be empowered by the Commission to work their own plantations, to make their own crop, and to retain possession of their own property, except such as is necessary for the military uses of the United States. And to all such persons the Commission are authorized to furnish means of transportation for their crops and supplies, at just and equitable prices.

Section X authorizes the commissioners to hear and determine questions of loyalty, &c.

Gen. Butler has issued an order suppressing the *Daily Advocate* for treasonable utterances.

Gen. Butler has also issued an order forbidding the arrest of slaves and confining them in prison, to be held for their masters, unless it is positively known that their master is a loyal citizen.

HON. REVERDY JOHNSON—STRANGE DEVELOPMENTS.

New Orleans Correspondence N. Y. Times.

In one of my recently written letters, I endeavored to give you some slight idea of the external history of Hon. Reverdy Johnson's visit to this city. The internal consequences are beginning to develop themselves. Among the seizures of specie made by Gen. Butler, was a large amount of specie claimed by French citizens, and of course was taken possession of by Gen. Butler under protest for the French Consul.

This case was one eventually referred to the astute, Union-loving Commissioner, and he advised the government to pay back the money to the French Consul. It now appears that the developing history justifies the action and the sagacity of the Commanding General, for it now appears that this was money belonging to New Orleans citizens and was taken in charge by the French Consul to pay for cloth now in Havana, awaiting to run the blockade, to be used by the Confederate Government. The money ($405,000) four hundred and five thousand dollars, released by Mr. Johnson's recommendation, was actually sent from this city to Havana within the last forty days, on board the Spanish war steamer Blascode de Garay, and that the money was borrowed from the Bank of New Orleans by J. D. B. De Bow, agent for the Richmond Government, as will appear from the following correspondence:

NEW ORLEANS, April 14, 1862.—The undersigned having been requested to furnish the Quartermaster of this post with the means of settling Ed Gautherin's bill for army supplies, amounting to $405,000 (four hundred and five thousand dollars) desires to borrow that amount from the Bank of New Orleans, in coin, without interest, on the credit of the Confederate States, and makes this application for the same.

J. D. B. DE BOW,
Agent Produce Loan.

J. D. B. DeBow, Esq., Agent Produce Loan:

BANK OF NEW ORLEANS, April 14, '62.—Sir—This bank has received your application for a loan of $405,000 (four hundred and five thousand dollars) in coin, to the Confederate States Government, for the purpose of paying the bill of E. Gautherin & Co., for army clothing, and hereby accede to your proposition.

Very respectfully yours,
M. BELLY, Cashier.

The French Consul, you will remember, was one of the active agents and friends of Mr. Johnson, while he was here, interfering with Gen. Butler's Department, and, as will now be seen, innocently we trust, playing into the hands of the secessionists. The said French Consul, finally fearing lest he should be discovered in his dishonest interference, and thereby implicate his government, withdrew the original receipts given, and substituted other names, French subjects here, Messrs. E. Gautherin & Co., and two gentlemen of the name of Le More, one of whom, by the order of Gen. Butler, is at Fort Jackson, the other at Fort Pickens. Davis, the President of the bank, and Howall, the bank director, are now in prison, awaiting a trial for their crimes.

The present board of directors, all of whom are believed to be innocent of any complicity in the transaction, and not one of whom even suspected its nature, until informed of it by Gen. Butler. The bank, from a temporary suspension, has again resumed its business.

Thus the world will now understand what Gen. Butler probably knew all the while, that the astute Johnson has been completely humbugged and deceived, and the citizens of the United States Government, by his unhappy interference with things he could not understand, have been robbed of nearly a half million dollars for the benefit of the government at Richmond.

STONEWALL JACKSON A POET.

Doubtless it will surprise many to learn that Stonewall Jackson is a poet of no little ability, and that among the busy scenes and arduous duties of camp he has found leisure to gratify his taste for the beautiful in literature. The following lines were written while Jackson was an artillery officer in Mexico, during the war between the United States and that country.

Stonewall Jackson's first wife, to whom these were addressed, Margaret Jackson, of Oxford, was herself a Poet of no ordinary merit, and has an honored place in Griswold's Female Poets of America:

MY WIFE AND CHILD.

The tattoo beats—the lights are gone,
The camp around in slumber lies,
The night with solemn pace moves on,
The shadows thicken o'er the skies;
But sleep my weary eye hath flown,
And sad, uneasy thoughts arise.

I think of thee, oh, dearest one,
Whose love my early life hath blest—
Of thee and him—our baby son—
Who slumbers on thy gentle breast.
God of the tender, frail and lone,
Oh, guard the tender sleeper's rest.

And hover gently, hover near
To her, whose watchful eye is wet—
To mother, wife—the doubly dear,
In whose young heart have freshly met
Two streams of love so deep and clear,
And cheer her drooping spirits yet.

Now, while she kneels before Thy throne,
Oh, teach her, Ruler of the skies,
That while, by Thy behest alone,
Earth's mightiest powers fall or rise,
No tear is wept to Thee unknown,
No hair is lost, no sparrow dies!

That Thou canst stay the ruthless hands
Of dark disease, and sooth its pain;
That only by Thy stern commands
The battle's lost, the soldier's slain—
That from the distant sea or land,
Thou bring'st the wanderer home again.

And when upon her pillow lone
Her tear-wet cheek is sadly prest,
May happier visions beam upon
The brightening current of her breast.
No frowning look nor angry tone,
Disturb the Sabbath of her rest.

Whatever fate those forms may show,
Loved with a passion almost wild—
By day—by night—in joy or woe—
By fears oppressed, or hopes beguiled,
From every danger, every foe,
Oh, God! protect my wife and child!

Telegraphic Dispatches.

All publishers of daily newspapers in the West should send to J. Medill, Esq., Chicago, Secretary of the Board of Directors of the Western Associated Press, a report of the amount they have paid per week, the past year, for New York Associated Press dispatches, so that the Board may be advised of the aggregate amount the press they represent have paid. By this means they will be able to present the proper statistics to the Executive Committee of the New York Associated Press.

What it Means.

People have sometimes wondered why Democratic Journals placed a rooster at the head of their papers as an emblem of victory. Parson Brownlow fully explains the matter as follows:

As the crowing of the cock followed the betrayal of Christ by Peter, so again the cock crows after the Democrats have attempted to betray the Government and place it in the power of its enemies.

Plans for the Capture of Richmond.

From the Philadelphia Press.

As we indicated yesterday, the military authorities at Washington have determined to make a diversion in a different quarter from that now occupied by the army of the Potomac. The vastness of this army, with its present contracted lines and strong position, render it available for operation in various directions, according to the designs of the commander-in-chief. The fact that one of our most distinguished Generals has expressed the opinion that to take Richmond now, we must temporarily divert the enemy's attention from his present fortified base of operations, is, we think, enough to warrant us in the belief that no immediate advance upon Richmond will be made from Fredericksburg. The approaches by water to the rebel capital are many, and so sood that we scarcely know which might prove the most advantageous in case an expedition like that which failed on the Peninsula should once more be sent against Richmond.

The attractive baits to the rebel leaders to be found at various points along the Southern coast, are not alluring enough, and if coaxing will not bring the rebels out in their strength we must see what force will do. The question then occurs, from what point should the force be applied, and who shall make the diversion? For such a demonstration we have a choice of three points eminently eligible. 1. By way of the York river, landing at West Point, twenty miles below Richmond. 2. By way of the James river, landing on the south bank, at the mouth of the Appomatox, about twenty-five miles from Richmond, moving upon Port Walthall, and threatening the rebel capital from the rear, and cutting it off from railway communication with the Southern Sates. 3. By way of Suffolk, through Nansemond, Isle of Wight, Southampton, Sussex, Prince George counties, along excellent roads, through a level, well-watered plain, seizing Blandford Heights, overlooking Petersburg.

This is a march of fifty-eight miles. In the latter movement we would have the cover of gunboats in the James River, if needed, and the privilege of landing reinforcements as high up as City Point, twelve miles below Petersburg and Coggin's Point, fourteen miles below that city. Such a course of procedure as the latter was designed for the Army of the Potomac last spring, but was claimed to be impracticable from the fact that the Merrimac was in existence, and the James River was not in our possession. A movement of this kind would now possess all the grandeur of that marked out for Gen. McClellan's last spring, without the great difficulties which impeded our progress and finally rendered our efforts futile upon the Peninsula. Besides this, it would unshackle our weak columns on the coast, now threatened with destruction in detail, and render Washington entirely safe, as it was so long as McClellan prosecuted a flank movement toward the rebel capital.

From Petersburg a cavalry expedition would be necessary only to proceed west to Burksville Junction of the Tennessee and Danville railroads, and destroy them both. It seems to us that if Petersburg were once in our hands, it would give us virtual possession of the entire South, and force Lee to fight his army either to extermination or submission, without any chance of retreat, or means of obtaining supplies or reinforcements from the South and Southwest. Such a magnificent diverson could now be made without weakening the army of the Potomac, the expedition of Gen. Banks, or any other independent corps, except, perhaps, that of Gen. Foster, in North Carolina, and it would have the effect to give a series of decisive victories, which would put an end to the rebellion before the enlistment of our "nine months volunteers" is out. This, or some other similar diversion, should be made at once, to make the capture of Richmond by Burnside certain.

Party vs. Country.

* * * Few, however, can have failed to observe that, in Ohio and Indiana, and Wisconsin, there are, perhaps, half a dozen newspaper organs, calling themselves Democratic, which, while fighting radicalism, have seemed willing to fight nothing else. They have had scarcely a word to say in behalf of the maintenance of the Union. They have expressed no joy at the successes, no regret at the reverses, of the loyal arms. They have not spoken in favor of enlistments, but rather seemed—perhaps without intending it—to discourage them. We are disposed to attribute their course, not to any deliberate treason, but rather to the old spirit of partisan politics run mad, yet it is calculated to do, to some extent, the work of treason.—*Louisville Journal.*

Miscellaneous.

WM. ILLINGWORTH,
Watch Manufacturer.
-AND-
TOWN CLOCK BUILDER!
SIGN OF THE TOWN CLOCK.
JACKSON-ST., - - - ST. PAUL

Having had over THIRTY YEARS EXPERIENCE in the best Watch Factories in England and America, he feels himself competent to do anything in his line

A LITTLE SUPERIOR

to any other establishment in the Northwest.

☞ N. B.—Persons wishing to perfect themselves in the business, will be received under instruction on VERY MODERATE TERMS.

☞ Fine work done and Clock and Watch Wheels cut for the trade at low rates. my9

$275 FOR A LOT

I will sell a lot 47 by 113½ feet, on Wabasha street, for $275—cash.

HENRY MCKENTY,
Dealer in Real Estate.
St. Paul, Oct. 28th, 1862.—d&w1m

HORN, LUND & GALUSHA,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
(Successors to Horn & Galusha and Sanborn & Lund)
SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA,

Practice in all the Courts of the State, and in the Courts of the United States, at Law, in Chancery and in Admiralty.

Collections carefully and promptly attended to mh29:1y

HORACE R. BIGELOW. OLIVER DALRYMPLE.

BIGELOW & DALRYMPLE,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

Will attend particularly to collections throughout the State; and, until their payment by the Government, will give especial attention to the prosecution and settlement of claims of INDEMNITY FOR SIOUX DEPREDATIONS. s26-3m

Startling Disclosures of Crime in High Places.

DOCUMENTARY HISTORY OF THE ALDRICH DEFALCATION.

THE PRESS CO. SUED FOR LIBEL!

Aldrich Claims a Damage of $20,000!!

The Complaint—The Answer.

A few days before the election the following spicy electioneering document was left at our office by the Sheriff:

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF HENNEPIN, } District Court, Fourth Judicial District.

Cyrus Aldrich, *Pff,* vs. The Press Printing Co., *Defts.* } *Summons.* The State of Minnesota

To the above named Defendants:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in the above entitled action; * * * * * * *

and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

——— *Pff's Att'ys.*

Dated Minneapolis, Oct., 27th, 1862.

SYLLABUS OF THE COMPLAINT.

The complaint alleges, in substance, *First*, that the defendant published in the PRESS, on Sept. 16th, a certain false, malicious and defamatory libel, to wit:

"That Cyrus Aldrich was a defaulter to the United States in the sum of $4011.45, being money received and unlawfully retained by him as an officer of the Government at Dixon, Illinois, nine years ago, and interest thereon."

And upon this count the plaintiff claims that he has sustained great injury to his good name, fame credit and character to the damage of $10,000.

Second, The complaint further sets orth that on the 8th October we published another false, malicious and defamatory libel, among other things, to wit:

"The original crime has been enormously aggravated by the base expedients since made use of to conceal it, and when concealment was no longer possible by the unworthy tricks resorted to, to shirk the required payment.

Every attempt made by the officers of the Treasury to secure a settlement from Aldrich, has been evaded by him on various subterfuges, every one of which has successively proved to be a falsehood."

And on this count the plaintiff claims a damage of Ten Thousand Dollars more, or Twenty Thousand in all, to compensate him for the injury done his good name, &c.

Third, The complaint further sets orth that "by the laws and statutes of the Congress of the United States. * * it was made the duty of such officer, (Receiver) to safely keep, without loaning or using, all public monies received by him, and to transfer and pay out the same whenever ordered by the proper officer of said Government, the same as directed, *and any conversion by any such officer to his own use in any way whatever, or any misappropriation*, or misuse of such monies, has been by the laws of said Congress deemed and declared TO BE AN EMBEZZLEMENT THEREOF AND A FELONY."

A FEW PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

We are under obligations to the attorneys of Mr. Aldrich for so distinct a definition of the nature of the crime of which their client stands accused, and we are glad, also, to see that Mr. Aldrich has so thorough an appreciation of its enormity as is indicated in his estimate of the damage he has suffered from its disclosure.

We are the more gratified at this proof of an awakened moral sense, as hitherto Mr. Aldrich had given us no reason to suspect that he was at all sensible of the gravity of the imputations resting upon his public character. Several weeks ago, it will be remembered, we took occasion to suggest to him that if the statements of the PRESS were as "false and libellous" as he represented them to be, it would not be at all necessary to his vindication to go through the tedious and interminable formalities of a law suit which he did not mean to prosecute, since he could at once, if innocent, obtain a statement to that effect from the officer of the Treasury which would repair his wounded credit, blast our reputation as a journalist, and place him in a much better position to prosecute his threatened suit for libel.

For some reason, Mr. Aldrich has singularly enough preferred to suffer the tremendous havoc which he alleges has been done his "good name" by the libels of the PRESS, rather than avail himself of this simple, obvious, immediate, and final remedy.

For $20,000—his own measure of his injuries—he would not have the official record of his financial dealings with the Government made public. For $20,000, he would not call that Cerberus of the Treasury, Elisha Whittlesey, as a witness upon the stand. We had been quite content, out of pure charity, to rest the case with the necessary inferences to be drawn from these facts, giving him all the benefit of the plausible defense which he has published in his especial organs, if, by an actual resort to legal proceedings, he had not himself imposed upon us the disagreeable duty which he declines, and peremptorily challenged us to make good the statements of the PRESS, or suffer the just penalty of slander.

We are thus constrained to raze the seal from the casket which holds his guilty secret, and produce the documentary evidence of a crime which, by his own showing, ranks him with felons and thieves.

We trust he will excuse us, if, before reinterring it in the legal grave to which he desires us to consign it, we submit it to public inspection.

HISTORY OF THE ALDRICH DEFALCATION.

Cyrus Aldrich held the office of Receiver of Public Moneys, acting as Disbursing Agent, at Dixon, Illinois, from 1849 to 1853, during the Administrations of Taylor and Fillmore. His term of office expired March 31st, 1853, when his accounts as Receiver simply were balanced at the Treasury, as the receipt of the acting Comptroller, published sometime ago in the *Atlas*, shows. But he acted in another capacity and kept another account with the Government, not as Receiver simply, but as Receiver of Public Moneys, *acting as Disbursing Agent*, and it was in this latter capacity—which the *Atlas* prudently keeps out of view—that, at the conclusion of his term of office in March 1853, he rendered the following account to the Government:

[No. 1.]

Account Rendered by Cyrus Aldrich to the Treasury. Showing the Balance due by Him on March, 1853.

The United States in account current with Cyrus Aldrich, Receiver of Public Moneys at Dixon, Illinois, *Acting as Disbursing Agent*, under act of 3d of March, 1849, for the quarter ending March 31st, 1853:

CREDIT.

March 23d, By amount received in fees for locating Warrants from January 1st to March 23d, 1853, by the Register and Receiver	$2,945 92	
1853. DEBIT.		
To amount of authorized disbursements during the quarter, viz:		
January 1st—Balance due Cyrus Aldrich, Receiver, acting as Disbursing Agent, as per return of the 31st of December, 1852	$135 06	135 06
January 8th—Compensation for depositing, transportation of specie from Dixon to Rockford, voucher No. 1	5 00	
January 10th—Transportation of specie from Rockford to Chicago, voucher No. 2	5 50	
February 19th—Transportation of specie from Dixon to Rockford, voucher No. 3	5 00	
February 22d—Transportation of specie from Rockford to Chicago, voucher No. 4	5 50	
March 28th—Transportation of specie from Dixon to Rockford, voucher No. 5	5 00	
March 30th—Transportation of specie from Rockford to Chicago, voucher No. 6	5 50	
March 31st—To Receiver's mileage in making 3 deposits—600 miles by land	82 50	
March 31—To Incidental expenses —Receiver's risk on $14,614.09, the amount deposited	14 73	128 73
Salaries and Commissions.		
March 31st—To Register's salary for 1st quarter of 1853, vouchers No.	125 00	
March 31st—To Register's commission on lands sold, 1st quarter of 1853, vouchers No. —	90 11	
March 31st—To Receiver's salary for 1st quarter of 1853	113 88	
March 31st—To Receiver's commission on amount acccounted in 1st quarter of 1853	150 14	479 13
March 23d—*To balance due the United States, on March 31st, 1853*		2,203 00
		$2,945 92

In this account of which the original is on file in the Comptroller's office in *his own handwriting*, it will be seen that Mr. Aldrich himself certifies that a *balance is due by him* on March 31st, 1853, *to the United States, of* $2,203.

About his indebtedness for this amount and *interest for 9½ years*, he has not till recently raised any question at the Treasury Department, and no part of it has ever been paid, as will be fully shown by the annexed correspondence.

A DISHONEST RENDERING OF HIS ACCOUNTS—AN ADDITIONAL CLAIM.

The above was the balance *admitted by Aldrich himself to be due to the* United States at the close of his term; but on the adjustment of his accounts at the Treasury it was found to be incorrect in several important items, wherein he had illegally credited himself and his colleague with fees to which they had not the shadow of a claim.

And the balance actually due the Government was found to be $806.89 more than was admitted by Aldrich, or $3,009.89 in all.

The following letter from the Acting Comptroller will explain how this additional debit was made up:

[No. 2.]

ACTING COMPTROLLER RAMSEY TO CYRUS ALDRICH.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Comptroller's Office, Aug. 9, 1853.

SIR,—Your accounts as Disbursing Agent for the four quarters of 1852 and the one quarter of 1853 have been adjusted at the Treasury, and *a balance of* $3,009.89 *found to be due from you* to the United States, *instead of* $2,203, *the balance stated by you*, making a difference of $806.89, which arises as follows, viz:

1852—quarter 3d—Register's commissions on sales to 27th of August 1852, *disallowed*, he having earned his maximum to that period, he can only be allowed of sales from the 27th of August to the 1st of October	$120.00
Register's and Receiver's commissions on lands located by warrants from the 23d of March to the 30th of June, 1852, overcharged	79.07
Register's commissions on locations *overcharged*, he having allowed to the 26th of August 1852 $492.00, *sufficient to make his maximum*, and $344.92 from the 27th of August to the 1st of October, 1852	144.46
Receiver's commissions on locations *overcharged* as heretofore explained May 3d, 1853	479.43
	$822.96
1852—quarter 4th—Error in bringing forward balance	1.36
Register's commissions overcharged	0.04
1853—quarter 1st—Register's salary *disallowed*, not having been paid	125.00
Register's commissions disallowed	90.10
	$1039.46
From which deduct:	
1852, qr. 1st—Your commission short ch'd	0.49
" " 2d— " risk do	0.50
" " 3d— " do do	0.46
" " 4th— " do do	1.10
1853 " 1st— " salary do	11.12
" " risk do	1.34
Commissions on locations allowed (which *makes your maximum* for the official year commencing Sept. 27th, 1852.)	187.27
Register's commissions on locations allowed	32.29
	$232.57
	$806.89

Most of the items deducted as overcharged in the commissions of the Registers and Receivers on sales of the public land and locations by military bounty land warrants, *result from each of you having earned your maximum commissions before the expiration of your official years*, and as you could only be credited to the extent of $2,500, all charges beyond that sum have been consequently deducted. Upon the final adjustment of your accounts, should you desire it, statements will be furnished you showing said operations—originals being filed with your accounts, which show the bases of all allowances as and for commissions.

I am respectfully yours,
J. M. RAMSEY,
Acting Comptroller.

CYRUS ALDRICH, Esq., late Disbursing Agent, Dixon, Illinois.

It will be seen from the above that the sole point on which Aldrich could possibly found a pretext of dispute, in answer to the demands of the Comptroller, for payment, was in relation to this amount of $806 89; being the difference between his own and the Comptroller's statement of the balance due by him to the United States; and consisting of over-charges of fees, and *moneys unaccounted for*, which he had illegally carried to his credit. It will be further seen, and we beg our readers to take especial notice of this point, that the amount of over-charged fees, which he had claimed in his account, were disallowed by the Comptroller, not with any reference to the character of the service for which they were collected, as is now pretended by Aldrich in the *Atlas, but solely because he had already received the full maximum of compensation to which he was explicitly limited by law.*

THE SAME FACTS RECAPITULATED.

Aldrich never answered this, but a year afterwards he wrote a letter to Washburn on the subject, which is not on file at the Department, apparently asking for an explanation of the additional claim of $806 89, against him by the Government; and to this Mr. Whittlesey returned the following answer. Our readers will please note his analysis of the items making up this additional amount. It is for sums illegally appropriated by Aldrich, over and above the maximum compensation to which he was entitled by law, and for alleged disbursements not attested by vouchers. As Aldrich afterwards pretended that nearly the whole amount of his debt was really due by the Register, it will be worth while also to note the fact, that only $271 of it went to the Register; illegally disbursed by Aldrich:

[No. 3.]

ELISHA WHITTLESEY TO ALDRICH.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Comptroller's Office, June 21st, 1854.

Cyrus Aldrich, Esq., late Disbursing Agent, Dixon, Illinois:

SIR:—Your letter of the 8th June, 1854, addressed to the Hon. E. B. Washburne, having been referred to this office; in reply, I beg leave to state *that by your own admission, you owe a balance to the United States, of* $2,203, whereas in the last adjustment of your accounts the balance claimed was $3,009.89, making a difference between *your admitted balance* and the adjusted balance, of $806.89, which was fully explained in a letter addressed to you on the 9th August, 1853. I send herewith a statement of said difference. The first *item* disallowed should be refunded to you by the Register, as he had received his maximum compensation, $2,500 on sales to 27th August, 1852—and the sum of $120, you paid him improperly. The *second item* overcharged should be refunded to you by the Register—$39.53½.

The *fourth item* overcharged should be refunded to you by the Register—$144.46.

The *seventh item* should be refunded to you by the Register.

The *eighth and ninth items* are disallowed for the reason, that there is no evidence of your having paid the Register's salary or commission for the 1st quarter of 1853. When you render vouchers therefor the same will be allowed—should he be entitled to so much of commissions for his official year, commencing on the 27th August, 1852.

Thus, you will perceive that the *disallowances and overcharges on account of the Register's commissions amount to* $304.03½, and you have been allowed as his commissions on locations for official year commencing 57th August, 1852, $32.29.

With these explanations, I think, there is no difficulty in arranging matters between Mr. Noble and yourself, as he must be satisfied that he has received on sale and locations in each of his official years, referred to in the accompanying statement more than his maximum commissions, and as the charge of the sums, received in *excess* falls upon you, I cannot doubt his willingness to refund the amount improperly received by him. As you were only entitled to $2,500 commissions for your official year on sales and locations, you should of course refund so much of the amount received by you in excess, which is clearly set forth in the statement of differences which accompanies this, and you are particularly referred to the act of 22d March, 1852, and the *Proviso* to the appropriation "For Salary and Commissions of Registers of Land Offices and Receivers of Public Moneys."—Pamphlet copy of laws, 1853, page 204.

Thus, should the sales at Dixon, Illinois, in any one of your official years have amounted to $500,000 and you had accounted for the whole of the same, you would have only been entitled to your *maximum* commission, $2,500, and if within the same period, the locations of military land warrants had amounted to $500,000, for which the Register had received the usual fees and paid over to you your proportion, the *whole* thereof should be paid into the Treasury, and I should remark that this would be the case also with the Register.

I am respectfully yours,
ELISHA WHITTLESEY,
Comptroller.

THE OLD CERBEUS SHOWS HIS TEETH.

Another year and a half passed and no reply was received from Mr. Aldrich in answer to the above, and nothing was heard from him, meanwhile, when the following emphatic reminder of his delinquency was sent to him by Col. Whittlesey:

(No 4.)

ELISHA WHITTLESEY TO ALDRICH.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Comptroller's Office, 26 December, 1855.

Cyrus Aldrich, Esq., late receiver of Public Moneys—

SIR: *The books of the Treasury show a balance due by you to the United States as Disbursing agent, of* $3,009.89, under your bond of the 29, October, 1850, of which you were advised on the 9th August, 1853, and then furnished with a statement of the differences between the aforesaid adjusted balance, and *that admitted to be due by you* $2,203, amounting to $806.89. As I know of no further credits to which you are entitled, and as it is necessary that the aforesaid balance should be settled, you will deposit the sum thereof or $3,009.89 to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, with the Assistant Treasurer at St. Louis, Mo., *without charge to the United States*, taking duplicate receipts therefor, one of which you will forward to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, with your final account; and I should have remarked, that *unless this is speedily done*, it will become my duty to furnish the solicitor of the Treasury with transcripts of your accounts, *that suit may be instituted against you and your sureties for the recovery of said balance.*

I am, respectfully, yours,
ELISHA WHITTLESEY,
Comptroller.

FOUR YEARS OF CONCEALMENT—DEMAND FOR PAYMENT.

Aldrich never replied to this letter; and as luck would have it, shortly after this Whittlesey went out of the Treasury, and by some mysterious means, the defalcation was covered up till the last year of Buchanan's administration. Over four years had passed from the date of Whittlesey's last demand for payment, when the demand was bluntly reiterated by Medill in the following letter:

[No. 5.]

MEDILL TO ALDRICH.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Jan. 5, 1860.

Cyrus Aldrich, Esq., State Disbursing Agent, Dixon, Illinois.

SIR—It appears by the books of the Treasury that *you are indebted to the United States as Disbursing Agent* under your bond of the 29th of October, 1850, *the sum of* $2,604.81, *which you* will on the receipt of this deposit to the credit of the United States under said bond and without cost thereto, and thus close your accounts on the books of the Treasury. If it is not done, it will be my duty to furnish the Solicitor of the Treasury with transcripts of your accounts, *that suit may be instituted against you* and your sureties for the recovery of the same.

Respectfully, W. MEDILL,
Comptroller.

Here it will be seen that the principal of the debt, previously stated at $3009 89, is reduced to $2604 81. This reduction was made in this way: Aldrich had entered some 324 acres of land in Illinois, at a cost of $405 08, for which, on April 17th, 1854, he applied to the Department to be reimbursed, the land having been erroneously entered. This was done, and the amount, without his knowledge, carried to his credit on the books of the Treasury, which he doubtless considered a clear loss.

"BASE EXPEDIENTS"—"SUBTERFUGES"—"FALSEHOODS."

During all the long interval which had elapsed since his defalcation, Mr Aldrich had returned no answer to the repeated demands of the successive Comptrollers for payment.

The above peremptory demand of Medill had no more effect on the hardened old sinner, than its more gentle and argumentative predecessors. Finally, on the 7th of June, 1860, Comptroller Medill sent another stern letter to Aldrich, who, we believe, was in Washington at the time, which after a while drew from him an answer, the first notice which he had bestowed on the matter during the long course of seven years. This letter of Aldrich is curious, as showing some of the frivolous and impudent pretexts to which he resorted to, evade the payment of his debt to the Government.

[No. 6.]

ALDRICH'S REPLY TO MEDILL.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., July 14, 1860.

Hon. W. Medill, Comptroller of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.:

SIR—Your letter of the 7th ult. was duly received, and it was my intention then to have called on you as soon as I had leisure to do so.

It was near the close of the session, and I was engaged every moment till the close, *and as I had received a letter from here informing me that my family were sick, I left Washington for home soon as I could get away!!! In overhauling my trunk to-day, I came across your letter enclosing a copy of one addressed to me in January last!!*

☞ I have letters from Mr. Whittlesey stating that *a part of the amount claimed by you to be due from me, was due the Department from my colleague*, Mr. Noble, the Register, *and the greater part was due from him as shown by Mr. W.*

☞ Again, I was given to understand two or three years since, that suit would be commenced against one of the Land Officers and tried, and if the Government received a judgment against him that would settle all the suits or all the claims; and the Government commenced a suit against Mr. Clapp, late Register of the Land Office in Danville, Illinois. So far as I know or have heard, that suit has never been tried. I am waiting for a decision in that case. If it goes against Mr. Clapp, I shall then pay over what is going to the Government from me. If it goes against the Government, I shall take it for granted that the Government has no claim on me.

We contend that the Government has no claim on us—that under the law of March 3d, 1851 or 1852, (I have forgotten which year it passed,) entitled, "An Act making Land Warrants assignable for other purposes," we were entitled to all we received from parties for locating land warrants. Nearly all the land officers and very good lawyers take the same view of the matter.

I do not want to pay any costs, and trust no suit will be commenced against me. It would seem to be unnecessary, for a decision in Mr. Clapp's case will be a decision of all of them.

I shall be in Washington again in a few months, when I will call and see you on the subject.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your ob't servant,
CYRUS ALDRICH.

In his suit for libel against the PRESS Co., Mr. Aldrich claims $10,000 damages for our statement respecting his defalcation, that

Every attempt made by the officers of the Treasury to secure a settlement from Aldrich has been evaded by him on various subterfuges, every one of which has successively proved to be falsehood.

That statement, if it had nothing else to rest on, may be regarded, we think, as a very mild commentary on the contents of the above letter alone.

A defaulter to the United States of seven years standing, could hardly be supposed to have any business in Washington more important than the settlement of his accounts. Mr. Aldrich was there, not yet as a member of Congress, and though his attention was called to the subject, he found his time so occupied that he could not spare an hour for a business vital to the conscience of an honest man, not even five minutes to write a reply to the reiterated letters of the Comptroller. In the pressure of his momentous affairs, he even forgot he had received such letters. When the pretext of absorbing business ends with the close of the session, he has a new one ready for the contingency, and the opportune "*sickness of his family*" hurries him away from his intended meeting with the Comptroller. The same extraordinary fatality has ever since attended all his efforts to see that officer, an object which, during a residence of a year and a half in Washington, he has never yet been able to achieve—notwithstanding the repeated invitations of that functionary—the chief obstacle, we suppose, being his constitutional bashfulness. Four weeks after leaving Washington he accidentally stumbles on a forgotten letter from the Comptroller, which for the first time in seven years, reminds him that he has a little unsettled account with the Government.

TWO WHOPPERS NAILED.

The despicable shabbiness of these thin pretences is a fitting introduction to the audacious falsehoods which make up the rest of this extraordinary epistle, and as these constitute the pretexts upon which he has evaded the payment of the Gov-

ernment demand upon him, we may as well give them a thorough overhauling.

Let it be recollected that for over seven years this claim had stood against him admitted and undisputed, and that until now he had not only not questioned its justice but had not even condescended to reply to the repeated demands of the Comptroller upon him for payment.

Falsehood No. 1.—"I have letters from Mr. Whittlesey, stating that a part of the amount claimed by you to be due from me, was due the Department from my colleague, Mr. Noble, the Register; *and the greater part was due from him.*"

Now, if the reader will look back to No. 3 and No. 4 of the series of official letters to Mr. Aldrich on this subject, by Mr. Whittlesey, he will at once see how utterly void of truth is this statement.

It will be there seen that Mr. Whittlesey claims $3,009 as due from Aldrich, of which sum $271 only is due to Aldrich from Mr. Noble. But as the letters of Mr. Whittlesey are exhaustive of the subject, we need only refer the reader to them. Think of the effrontery of a man who could thus deliberately send an assertion like this to be placed upon the files of the very Department which registered the proofs of its falsity!

Falsehood No. 2—That the indebtedness to the Government was a matter of legal dispute, and dependent upon the issue of the suit against Clapp, is, if possible, more audacious and preposterous than the preceding. The letters and documents already placed before the reader show that there is no foundation for this presumptious claim, *now set up for the first time after his recorded indebtedness had stood more than seven years undisputed upon upon the books of the Treasury.*

It is true, indeed, that a question had arisen between certain Land Officers and the Government as to certain fees claimed by the former for locating land warrants, and that a suit had been brought against a Mr. Clapp to test the validity of the claim. But this question was not involved in the case of Aldrich at all. All of the Government demand against him but $806.59, was his *admitted balance*—officially certified by himself to be due—and the additional $806.89 claimed by the Government on its adjustment of his account, was disallowed him, *not on the ground that he was not entitled to fees for Land Warrant locations, but because he had already received the full maximum of compensation to which he was limited by the express letter of a law about which there never was any dispute whatever.* This is fully set forth in letter No. 3 from Whittlesey, and also in letter No. 11, below.

This last tardy pretext for evading payment, was certainly a new view of the case to the officers of the Treasury, as the following documents will show. The reader will notice, *en passant*, how falsehood No. 1 is disposed of:

[No. 7.]

MEDILL'S REJOINDER TO ALDRICH.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
July 23, 1860.

Hon. Cyrus Aldrich, late Receiver, &c.:

SIR,—Your letter of the 14th inst., has been received. YOU APPEAR TO BE LABORING UNDER A MISTAKE AS TO THE COMPTROLLER'S STATEMENT CONCERNING YOUR LIABILITY, as would appear by your attributing to him the remark that a part of the amount claimed of you by the Government is due to the Department by your colleague, the Register. *The Records of this office show no such facts, nor any arrangement whereby the payment of the balance claimed from you was to await the decision of the cause of the U. S. vs. Daniel Clapp.*

I will repeat that it is absolutely necessary that those old balances due the Government should be closed, and that it is my duty to see that they are. I therefore hope you will immediately avail yourself of the suggestion. Respectfully,

W. MEDILL, Comptroller.

All which is a polite way of telling Mr. Aldrich that he has grossly lied about the whole matter.

Eighteen more months had piled up the interest on the original defalcation till it amounted to over $4,000, and Aldrich, who had in the meanwhile, taken his seat as a member of Congress from Minnesota, had exhibited no intention to avail himself of Mr. Medill's gentle "suggestion," when Mr. Whittlesey, who had resumed his old office, took up the lost thread of the discourse in the following letter:

[No. 8.]

WHITTLESEY TO ALDRICH.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Comptroller's Office, Feb. 7th, 1862.

Hon. Cyrus Aldrich, House of Representatives:

SIR:—Your attention is invited to the balance due from you as late Receiver, acting as Disbursing Agent of public moneys at Dixon, Illinois. I address you again on the subject of paying the *balance of $2,604.81, and I request you to deposit that sum, with interest from the 11th July.* 1853 (the day the account was closed) with the Treasurer of the United States, without delay.

You were informed by the Hon. W. Medill, Comptroller, on the 23rd of July, 1860, that *no letter from me of the character mentioned by you* in your letter to him of the 14th of the same month *could be found on the books or files of this office*, and I now inform you that another unsuccessful search has been made, and that I have no recollection of such conversation, *and the case would not justify it.*

Be pleased to inform me at your earliest convenience whether you will make the deposit or not.

Most sincerely yours,
ELISHA WHITTLESEY,
Comptroller.

To these letters Mr. Aldrich made no reply. The Department had so far been unsuccessful in getting anything out of him but the promise that he would pay his debt when the suit against Illinois Land Officers was decided. His debt involved no principle at issue in that suit, but as a last resort the Comptroller took him at his word, and last spring sent him the following note:

[No. 9.]

WHITTLESEY TO ALDRICH ONCE MORE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 5, 1862.

Hon. Cyrus Aldrich, House of Representatives:

SIR:—The Supreme Court having decided the cases of Babbitt and Cole in favor of the United States: you will please deposit with the Treasurer the balance due by you of $2,604.81, with interest from the 11th of July, 1853, without further delay, and thus close your accounts on the books of the Treasury.

I am respectfully your obd't serv't,
ELISHA WHITTLESEY,
Comptroller.

ANOTHER WHOPPER NAILED.

To this, Mr. Aldrich, near three months after, made the following reply, as full of mistatement and prevarication as his former attempt in that line, and characteristically shabby in its excuses for delay. To one point we ask the reader's special attention: It will be observed that on June 25th, 1862, Aldrich "supposes that *under the recent decision of the Supreme Court*, he, as Receiver, will have to pay into the Treasury the amount in his hands as disbursing agent."

Four months afterwards, in his published defense in the *Atlas* and *Pioneer*, he alleges that the United States claim against him is dependent upon a suit still pending, *still undecided*, and that "*the Government had apparently abandoned the claim.*"

[No. 10.]

ALDRICH TO WHITTLESEY.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, June 25, 1862.

Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, First Comptroller of the Treasury:

SIR—I suppose that under the recent decision of the Supreme Court, I, as Receiver of Public Monies at Dixon, Illinois, from 1849 to 1853, will be required to pay into the Treasury of the United States the amount in my hands as disbursing agent, over and above what I am or was entitled to for fees received for locating land warrants. As all fees were received by the Register, all land warrants having been located in his office, only my share of the fees ever came into my hands. Sometimes I thought I did not receive that much. As that was the case, I must protest against being called or required to pay for that portion of the fees or the excess of fees received by my colleague. The Register gave bonds like myself. He, like myself, should be held responsible to the Government for whatever the Government claims he is indebted to it. He is now, and ever has been, more able to pay than I am. I am poor. I owe honest debts that I am unable to pay to persons who are really in need of the amount due them. I trust, sir, you will view this matter in its proper light. Be just, and only call on me for what I myself justly owe the United States under that *far-fetched* decision of the Supreme Court.

Whatever just amounts you may say, after a full examination of my accounts, I am indebted to the United States, I will pay as soon as I possibly can. *I do not want to be sued for it* or put to any additional cost. [*Hinc illae lachrymae.*—ED.]

I will be obliged if you will have my case thoroughly examined or re-examined, and see exactly how much I am indebted to the United States *under the decision.* I do not admit that I am indebted one dollar to the United States—honestly. My apology for not writing to you before, or sooner, agreeably to my promise, is, that Hon. Jesse K. Dubois, of Illinois, was here about that time, and after counseling with me on the subject, requested me to wait until he could return home and send me a letter to you on the same matter—he being in the same boat, having been Receiver at Palestine, Illinois, under Presidents Taylor and Fillmore. He has not forwarded a letter as he promised. I enclose a letter from J. T. B. Stapp, Receiver at Vandalia, Illinois.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CYRUS ALDRICH.

We don't suppose any reply to this stuff is needed, as the whole ground has been thoroughly covered; but the following curt and prompt rejoinder from Mr. Whittlesey, forms a fitting conclusion of this official record of turpitude and dishonesty, and adds the last block to the monument of infamy which we here consecrate to the memory of Cyrus Aldrich:

[No. 11.]

WHITTLESEY'S LAST LETTER TO ALDRICH.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 27, 1862.

Hon. Cyrus Aldrich, House of Representatives:

SIR,—Your letter of the 25th inst. is received. Under the act of the 22d of March 1852, a circular was sent by the General Land Office on the 2d of April, 1852, to all Receivers of Public Moneys, as follows:

"In your quarterly accounts the Receiver will charge himself with the amount of fees received by both, and credit himself with the percentage to which both are entitled for fees and sales, not exceeding twenty-five hundred dollars each per annum, the amount of per centage allowed by law, and beyond that sum either for fees or per centage will go into the Treasury."

Your accounts have been adjusted accordingly, leaving a balance due by you to the United States of $2,604.81 on the 11th of July 1853, the Register and yourself receiving your full maximum.

Your obedient servant,
ELISHA WHITTLESEY,
Comptroller.

The foregoing documents embrace everything on the records of the Department bearing upon the subject.

RESUME.

It would form an interesting though superfluous sequel to the history of this case if we had room to add Aldrich's defence published recently in the *Atlas* and *Pioneer*, headed, "Is Col. Aldrich a defaulter?" and which appeared again yesterday morning rehashed in the *Union* (a new Aldrich organ recently started in this city, and which, we suppose, is supported upon the proceeds of his defalcation, overcharges of mileage, and other similar sources of revenue.)

In answer to that production we may say finally by way of recapitulation of the main points developed by the official testimony we have laid before the reader, that the following propositions have been demonstrated by the Treasury records:

"That Col Aldrich is a defaulter to the United States in the sum of over $4,000, being moneys unlawfully retained by him as an officer of the Government at Dixon, Illinois, and interest thereon," a crime "declared by the law (See complaint) to be an *embezzlement and a felony.*"

2. That the default occurred, not in his account as Receiver, but as "Receiver, *acting as Disbursing Agent*," and the proof which he adduces of having adjusted his account, in the former capacity, is, therefore, irrelevant to the case.

3. That the greater part of the default was directly acknowledged by himself in his own official statement, and none of it was ever disputed by him till after the lapse of over seven years.

4. That no unsettled question of his right to fees for a certain class of services, was involved in the case; all questions of that nature being excluded by the fact that he had already received the full maximum of compensation fixed by a law, whose construction never was in dispute.

5. That that question, with others equally frivolous and irrelevant, was raised only after the debt had stood undisputed for seven years, as a pretext to evade payment.

6. That if such a question is assumed to be involved, it does not help his case, as it was long ago decided in favor of the Government.

7. That Aldrich was notified of that decision, and himself wrote a letter upon the subject; and that therefore his assertion in his *Atlas* defense, that the question is still in litigation, or that "the Government has abandoned the claim," is a falsehood.

8. "That every attempt by the officers of the Treasury to obtain from Aldrich a settlement of his accounts, has been evaded on various subterfuges, every one of which has successively proved a falsehood." (See complaint.)

To conclude with a sentiment pertinent to the occasion, which we commend to the attention of the Aldrich organs, in the language of Horace Greeley, addressed to Cyrus in exposing the trick by which the latter killed the Mileage Bill:

It is important, we grant you, to have Republicans in Congress, but it is *also important that they should be honest men.*

All which is respectfully submitted to the court as the "*Answer*" of the Defendant to the "*Complaint*" filed in the office of the District Court of Hennepin county, in the case of Cyrus Aldrich gainst the PRESS Printing Co.

Miscellaneous.

MISS ELIZA WASS,
THIRD STREET, NEXT DOOR TO GREENLEAF'S
Is now receiving
Direct from New York,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT of the very
RICHEST AND LATEST STYLES
OF
MILLINERY GOODS,
To which she invites the attention of
The Ladies of St. Paul and other Towns in the State.
St. Paul, Sept. 27th, 1862. a27-1y

MAGNETIC
Tack Hammers.
If you don't want to mash your fingers, buy one for 25 cents, at
E. & H. Y. BELL'S.

Coffee is high. Buy a patent Coffee Strainer; it clears the coffee, and saves one third. Only 25 cents. E. &. H. Y. BELL.

Patent Lifters. Will lift everything hot off the stove, without burning your fingers. Only 25 cents. E. & H. Y. BELL.

Agents wanted to canvass the State for the above articles. A smart man can make big wages. For particulars, address, enclosing stamps,
E. & H. Y. BELL,
Sole Agents for Minnesota.
St. Paul, July 11th, 1862. jy11-dtf.

FLORENCE SEWING
MACHINE AGENCY,
One door East of Davenport's Bookstore, on Third Street.

The "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINES make FOUR DIFFERENT stitches on one and the same machine. Thus the LOCK, DOUBLE-LOCK, KNOT AND DOUBLE-KNOT, all of which make the seam alike on both sides of the fabric. Either or all can be produced while the Machine is in motion.

They have the REVERSIBLE FEED MOTION, which enables the operator to have the work carry either way, or to change the direction, and fasten the end of seams, welch, together with making a long and a short stitch, is done simply by turning a thumb screw.

Their motions are all positive. There are no springs to get out of order. They are so simple that the most inexperienced can work them perfectly and with ease. They are NOISELESS, and can be used where quiet is necessary.

They are the FASTEST SEWERS in the WORLD, making five stitches to each revolution. They oil no dresses. Their stitch is the wonder of all, because of its combined ELASTICITY, STRENGTH and BEAUTY.

Prices No. 1, $47.00, No. 2, $57.00, No. 3, $67.00, No. 4, $72.00. No. 5, $77,00, No. 6, $82.00, No. 7 Cabinet opener, $90.00. No. 7 Cabinet cased, $95.00, Mahogany $97.00, Rosewood $105.00. Hemmers and all necessary tools included in the above prices.

On hand different kinds of lower priced Machines. Call and see the "Florence Machines."
jy15-dtf G. W. BABCOCK.

LEONARD & SHEIRE,
BUILDERS,
Shop in old Baptist Church Building on Fifth street, near Jackson. All kinds of Carpenter Work done to order.

M. SHEIRE, ARCHITECT,
Office in the same building as Leonard & Sheire's Carpenter Shop, on Fifth street, near Jackson. Designs, Plans and Specifications for Buildings of every description, prepared on short notice. feb13-1y

WANTED.
2 Cabinet Makers; 2 Chair Makers; 1 Good Chair Painter, at the
Hastings Steam Sash and Furniture Factory.
Also, for sale, a
PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE & BOILER,
Cylinder 8 inch bore, and 14 inch stroke.
a5-tf HERZOG & CORSON, Hastings.

NEW BOOKS.
Cook's Cavalry Tactics.
McClellan's Cavalry Tactics.
Casey's Infantry Tactics.
United States Infantry Tactics.
Train's Union Speeches.
The Morgesans.
Among the Pines, or South in Secession Times.
Twin Lieutenants.
Olive Blake's Good Works.
Abel Drake's Wife.
The Mystery.
Flower of the Prairie.
The Struggles of Brown, Jones and Robinson.
Marrying for Money.
Trail Hunter.
Lewis' Gymnastics.
Army Regulations; and all New Publications as soon as issued from the Press, at
o18-tf. COMBS' BOOK STORE

PALMER'S PURE
VINEGAR.
This is the kind of Vinegar that should be used by all housekeepers for
PICKLES
AND THE
TABLE.
It is warranted pure and wholesome, and to give perfect satisfaction wherever used. Try it,
AND YOU WILL HAVE NO OTHER.
For sale at our works on Sibley street, (and by all grocers who have an eye to keeping
CHOICE GOODS FOR SALE,
C. C. LEWIS & CO.

JUST RECEIVED,
One hundred half barrels and fifty quarter barrels of Walker's
PRIME CINCINNATI CREAM ALE.
M. DORNIDEN,
nov22-d1w Jackson st., bet. 5th and 6th.

MILL-STONES,
BOLTING CLOTHS,
GRAIN SEPARATORS
And all kinds of
MILL MACHINERY.
Send for a circular by mail.
PALMER & PLAMONDON,
Cor. West Water and Washington Streets (P. O. box, 1525.) CHICAGO, Ill.
W. M. LEYDE, Ag't, St. Paul. myl3-dawtm.

Dry Goods.

1862. SPRING. 1862.
INGERSOLL'S BLOCK
DRY GOODS FOR CASH.
D. W. Ingersoll & Co.,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE STOCK OF
SPRING DRY GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
FANCY DRESS GOODS,
Of every variety of quality, will be sold at prices
TO SUIT THE TIMES.
Mottled Morello Cloths, from 10 to 25c per yard!
PLAID POIL DE CHEVRES,
EMBROIDERED POIL DE CHEVRES,
EVERY VARIETY OF CHALLEYS
EMBROIDERED AND GREY GRISAILLES
BLUE, GREEN AND RINK BERRAGE LEXIVINA.
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN MOUSLINE DE LAINES; PRINTED LAWNS IN
GREAT VARIETY.
A SPLENDID STOCK OF GINGHAMS.
ALSO
BLACK AND RICH FANCY SILKS.
MEN AND BOYS' SUMMER WEAR;
BROADCLOTHS, BLACK & FANCY CASSIMERES,
SATTINETS, AND SUMMER CLOTHS.
ALSO
A VERY LARGE STOCK OF
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
AND
EMBROIDERIES,
PARASOLS, SUN UMBRELLAS, ETC.,
ALSO
A LARGE STOCK OF
DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN GOODS,
BY THE PIECE OR PACKAGE FOR THE
COUNTRY TRADE.
COUNTRY MERCHANTS
Can purchase their Goods of us, and
SAVE TIME AND MONEY.
We invite the attention of the ladies to our new styles of Cloaks and Mantillas.
OUR ENTIRE STOCK
WILL BE
SOLD FOR CASH,
AT PRICES TO DEFY COMPETITION.
The public are invited to visit
OUR NEW STORE.
D. W. INGERSOLL & CO.
apr30-d1y St. Paul, Minnesota.

NOW IS THE TIME,
AND AT THE
"The Cheap Cash Store."
IS THE PLACE TO FIND BARGAINS IN
DRY GOODS.
We have a LARGE STOCK purchased before the RISE, and our customers can buy them at LESS than the same Goods are worth in New York.
REMEMBER THE PLACE,
SMITH & TAYLOR'S,
'CHEAP CASH STORE,' NEXT TO EXPRESS OFFICE, THIRD-ST., ST. PAUL, MIN.

P. S.—Our business has increased so much of late that we are compelled to have more help, and have engaged Mr. L. E. CLARK, well known in this city, who will be happy to see his old Friends and as many new ones as will favor him with a call, at the
"Cheap Cash Store."
SMITH & TAYLOR.
St. Paul, September 29th, 1862. s30-tf

JUST RECEIVED,
The Prettiest Assortment of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
BALMORAL SKIRTS
EVER BROUGHT TO THIS CITY,
Also a new lot of
ALL WOOL REPS,
ALL COLORS,
AND BLACK AND WHITE CHECK
Shawls,
DOUBLE AND SINGLE, AT
Hogan & Camp's.
o11

1862. 1862. 1862.
NORTHERN LINE
FOR
KEOKUK, DAVENPORT, DUBUQUE, SAINT PAUL AND STILLWATER.
ON THE OPENING OF NAVIGATION,
THE NORTHERN LINE PACKETS
Will resume their regular trips to St. Paul and intermediate ports:
LEAVING SAINT LOUIS
Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Evenings at four o'clock.
In consequence of the general depression of business, the Northern Line Packet Company will only run three boats per week to St. Paul.
THE NORTHERN LINE PACKET COMPANY
Will also run to Dubuque a line of packets,
Leaving St. Louis every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 4 o'clock, P. M., thus making a daily line as far as Dubuque.
The packets will leave from the Northern Line Wharf Boat, at the foot of Washington Avenue.
THOS. P. RHODES,
President.
BOWEN & CHAMPLIN, Agents, St. Paul.
apr1-7m

PORK! PORK!
FOR SALE—Slaughtered or on foot—sixty fat HOGS, good average weight. Apply to
JOHN S. ARCHIBALD,
o15-tf Dundas, Rice County, Min.

Hardware.

ALFRED D. DAVISON. ALONZO P. CONNELLY.
SAINT PAUL CLIPPER
PLOW FACTORY.

The undersigned having formed a partnership for the manufacture and sale of PLOWS, are now prepared to furnish farmers and dealers with
THE BEST PLOWS
Ever offered in the State, and at prices to suit the times. We will always have on hand a large stock of Cast Steel and Common Steel Cross Plows Corn Plows, Breaking and Grub Plows, of all sizes and of the best material.

Having had the material selected for our especial trade, and the Plows being manufactured under the supervision of
ALONZO LEAMING
(FORMERLY OF ST. ANTHONY.)
WE WARRANT THEM
To be of light draught, clean in any soil, and give good satisfaction generally.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO REPAIRING.

Farmers! save your old plows and we will work them over much to your advantage and satisfaction by leaving them at our Factory, on Robert street, between 4th and 5th, St. Paul, sign of the Plow. DAVISON & CONNELLY.
jan22-d&w1y

IRON and STEEL
HEAVY HARDWARE
ORDER
SHEET IRON,
NORWAY NAIL RODS,
BURDEN'S HORSE SHOES,
Nails and Spikes,
SLEIGH SHOES,
CUTTER SHOES
Sleigh and Cutter
RUNNERS,
Bent Cutter Stuff,
OF
HALL, KIMBARK & CO.,
CHICAGO.
a23-1y

PIONEER FOUNDRY AND
AGRICULTURAL WORKS,
Corner of Fifth and Pike streets.
This establishment is now in full operation, and is prepared to furnish all kinds of
IRON AND BRASS
CASTINGS, FORGING, &c.,
at the lowest Eastern rates, viz, Heavy Mill cast tags, Columns, Sash weights, Grate Bars, Sleigh shoes, &c., three cents per pound. Brass castings, Babbit metal, 25 to 30 cents per pound. Lathe work $3.00 per day. Particular attention given to Steam Engine and Boiler work. Threshing Machine repairing promptly attended to.
Steam Engines and Boilers, Threshing machines, new and second handed, for sale or exchange very low. GILMAN & BUSHNELL.
ST. PAUL, July 5th, 1862. d1y

IRON.
J. B. BRADEN,
DEALER IN
IRON, NAILS, STEEL,
SPRINGS, AXLES, CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS, Leather Belting, Coil Chain, Horse Nails and Shoes, Thimble Skeins and Boxes, Window Sash and Glass, Axes, Kettles, Shelf and
Heavy Hardware,
PITTSBURG COAL
A LARGE STOCK OF PLOWS,
Warehouse on Third street, between Minnesot. and Cedar-sts., St. Paul. o9-tf

DIXON'S STOVE POLISH AND
BLACK LEAD CRUCIBLES,
For sale at WEST'S Paper, Tin and Rag Ware House, where you can buy Stove Pipe five cents less than at other stores. Also, all kinds of second hand Merchandize, old Iron, Rags, Lead, Copper, Tin, &c. Stoves wanted. Cash Paid on delivery. Two and one-half cents paid in goods for good Cotton Rags, at
WEST'S, on Robert-st.,
o26-tf Large Stone Building, next to 3d-st.

RAILROAD FOUNDRY AND
MACHINE SHOP
On Trout Brook at the Railroad crossing near Dayton's Bluff, (Hudson road.)
IRON and BRASS CASTINGS and PATTERNS made and finished at the shortest notice
Cash paid for old iron. my22-d6m

HOUSE FOR RENT
A small house with five rooms, and a good cellar, for rent on easy terms to a good tenant.
LOCATION CENTRAL.
Inquire at this office. a30-tf

FARMS FOR RENT AT A LOW PRICE.
An IMPROVED FARM on Bald Eagle Lake; also one at Manomin; two in Dakota County; one on the new road from this city to St. Anthony, and one situated seven miles Northwest of this city. For particulars enquire of the subscriber, at the store of A. I. Bidwell, on Third street, four doors above Jackson. o29-tf IRA BIDWELL.

ST. PAUL CHAIR FACTORY
H. GALLEY,
Manufacturer of
Cane and Wood Seat
CHAIRS!
THE TRADE SUPPLIED.
WABASHAW STREET, BET. 5TH & 6TH, ST. PAUL
MINNESOTA. nov8

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE
A comfortable Residence in a convenient neighborhood, is offered for one week at less than a THIRD of its cost. The property comprises a full lot and a half, affording an ample yard. The situation is dry and elevated, commanding a view of the river, and the House is substantial and well arranged with large, cheerful rooms.
HENRY MCKENTY,
Dealer in Real Estate.
St. Paul, Oct. 19, 1862.—1md

Post Office, St. Paul, Minnesota.

OFFICE HOURS.

On week days from 7 o'clock A. M. to 7½ o'clock P. M.
On Sundays, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

For LaCrosse—Eastern Mail—Leaves daily, except Friday, at 5 A. M.
Arrives daily, except Tuesday, at 8 P. M.
For Minneapolis—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.
Arrives daily—except Sunday, at 4 P. M.
For Stillwater—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.
Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 6 P. M.
For Hudson—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.
Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 7 P. M.
For Mankato—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.
Arrives daily, except Sunday, at about 12 M.
For Northfield—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 4 A. M.
Arrives daily, except Sunday, at about 7 P. M.
For Sunrise City—leaves Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 6 A. M.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at about 7 P. M.
For Cannon Falls—leaves Tuesday, at 7 A. M.
Arrives Wednesday, at 7 P. M.
For Red Wing—leaves Wednesday, at 8 A. M.
Arrives Tuesday, at 6 P. M.
For Carver—leaves Thursday, at 7 A. M.
Arrives Wednesday, at 7 P. M.
For Cottage Grove—leaves Saturday, at 1 P. M.
Arrives Saturday, at 12 M.
Mails leaving before 7 o'clock A. M. close at 7 P. M.
All others close half an hour before the time of departing, except Eastern which closes at 9 P. M.

The postage upon all transient printed matter, foreign and domestic, and upon all letters, foreign and domestic, is now required to be fully prepaid by United States postage stamps, except in cases where prepayment on letters, &c., to foreign countries is optional and the senders do not wish to prepay.

Persons mailing letters, newspapers, &c., whether domestic or to foreign countries, should therefore ascertain at the office of mailing, the exact postage in each case and affix United States postage stamps of sufficient value to prepay the full postage thereon.

CHAS. NICHOLS, Postmaster.
St. Paul, November 15, 1862.

Groceries.

G. E. SCHNABEL,
IN MOFFATT'S CASTLE, CORNER OF 4TH AND JACKSON STREETS.
DEALER IN
GROCERIES, GRAIN,
AND PROVISIONS,
Keeps constantly on hand a full supply of Corn, Corn Meal, Oats and Bran.
Nice Leaf Lard and Sugar Cured Hams.
Any quantity of butter and eggs.
He has made arrangements to receive two or three times a week from the country the choicest roll butter.
Also agency for C. H. H. Baker's extra flour, which is pronounced the best in the city.
Goods delivered in all parts of the city free of charge. je1-1m

E. W. EDDY,
General Grocer
AND DEALER IN
THE BEST FAMILY PROVISIONS,
FORT STREET, ST. PAUL,
Keeps constantly on hand the best of Sugars and Coffee.
The choicest Green and Black Teas.
Stewart's and Belcher's Syrups.
The best family brands Flour.
Dried fruits, Pure Wines, and Liquors for medicinal purposes.
The best Dairy Butter.
Durkee's Spices.
The celebrated Dandelion Coffee.
Lamb's Hams and Ames' Dried Beef.
Wooden and Earthen Ware, &c.,
Which will be sold as low as the lowest and delivered promptly,
FREE OF CHARGE.
je27-d1y

C. W. WOOLEY & CO.,
LOWER LEVEE, SAINT PAUL,
FORWARDING
AND
Commission Merchants,
DEALERS IN GROCERIES
GRAIN, PROVISIONS, LIME, &C., &C., &C.
AND
AGENTS FOR THE
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND CONNECTIONS.
Contracts for transportation between St. Paul, Boston, New England, Montreal, New York and all points East, made upon the lowest and most favorable terms.
Mark packages, "C. W. WOOLEY & CO., ST. PAUL, For ——"
jan1-d1y

LEMONS
AND
ORANGES
JUST RECEIVED
AND FOR SALE BY
UPHAM & HOLMES.
apr23

REYNOLDS & McCARGAR,
Wholesale Grocers
AND
Commission Merchants,
UPPER LEVEE, SAINT PAUL.
a31-tf

SIOUX DEPREDATIONS.
I will attend promptly and faithfully to the collection of claims arising out of the recent depredations of the Sioux Indians.
GEO. A. NOURSE,
a26-tf Attorney at Law, St. Paul.

KIRBY'S COMBINED
Reaper and Mower.
H. A. PITT & CO'S
THRESHING MACHINES.
We are now soliciting orders for the above celebrated machines.
Persons in want are invited to examine them at our store on Third street, as we feel confident our terms and prices, as well as the machines themselves, will be found satisfactory.
A general assortment of Agricultural Implements on hand.
je27- NICOLS & DEAN.

160 ACRES OF
Timbered Land
Will be sold at such price that the timber at fifty cents per cord wood-leave, will pay for the property.
The soil is of excellent quality, with water an meadow, and is situated within one and a half hours' drive of Saint Paul, and within five miles of the Saint Paul and Pacific Railroad at two different depots. This road is now being constructed and will be finished to Anoka the coming fall.
HENRY MCKENTY.
Dealer in Real Estate.
St. Paul, June 28, 1862. je28-d&w6m

CLAIMS FOR
Sioux Depredations.
The undersigned is prepared to prosecute all claims against the Sioux Indians before the proper Department of the United States Government arising out of recent depredations. All parties interested can be assured that the undersigned possesses facilities to obtain a speedy settlement and payment of any claim which may be placed in his hands. C. D. GILFILLAN,
nov22-d&w3m Catholic Block, St. Paul.

Burbank's Column.

1862. 1862. 1862.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
MINNESOTA STAGE CO.,
CARRYING THE
NORTHWEST'N EXPRESS
AND THE
United States Mail.
The roads are well stocked with first class horses, Concord Coaches, with careful and experienced drivers, all under the control of competent agents.

SCHEDULE OF DEPARTURES FROM SAINT PAUL:

For Hastings, Red Wing, Lake City, Reed's Landing, Wabashaw, Minnesota, Winona and La Crosse—connecting with the LaCrosse and Milwaukee Railroad—every morning at 5 A. M.

For Stillwater—Daily, at 8 A. M.

For Shakopee, Jordon, St. Lawrence, Belle Plain, Henderson, Le Sueur, Ottawa, Traverse de Sioux, St. Peter and Mankato—Daily at 2. P. M.

For Rosemount, Castle Rock, Northfield, Cannon City, Faribault, Medford, Clinton Falls and Owatonna, connecting at Owatonna, for Wilton, St. Mary's, Winnebago Agency and Mankato. Also for Rice Lake, Claremont, Wasioja, Mantorville, Rochester, Chatfield, and Winona—Daily at 4 A. M.

For Industriana, Anoka, Orono, Orlando, Monticello, Clearwater, St. Augusta and St. Cloud—Daily, at 5 A. M.

For Sauk Rapids, Belle Prairie, Fort Ripley and Crow Wing—Tuesday's, Thursday's and Saturday's at 5 o'clock A. M.

For Richmond, Sauk Centre, Alexandria, Chippewa, Pomme de Terre, Brechtridge, Fort Abercrombie—Monday's and Wednesday's at 5 o'clock A. M.

For Sunrise, with connections for Superior and Bayfield—Monday's Wednesday's and Friday's, at 7 o'clock A. M.

For further particulars inquire at the General Office on Third Street.
J. C. BURBANK & CO.,
nov24-d1y Proprietors.

1862. 1862. 1862.
Important to Shippers.
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.
Having been constituted sole agents at St. Paul for the
LACROSSE & MILWAUKEE RAILROAD
AND ALSO FOR THE
LACROSSE & ST. PAUL STEAMERS,
Would respectfully call your attention to the superior advantages offered by them over any other competing line.
Through Contracts
Will be given to all points East.
ALL CLAIMS FOR
OVERCHARGES OR DAMAGES,
Will be settled upon presentation.
WE HAVE ALSO THE AGENCY OF
DAVIDSON'S LINE OF STEAMERS
On the Minnesota and Upper Mississippi rivers.
The La Crosse and Milwaukee Line receive and forward all freight FREE OF WAREHOUSE CHARGES AT ST. PAUL.
MERCHANTS who design visiting the East for Goods will please give us a call and obtain FULL PARTICULARS.
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.
St. Paul, Feb. 26, 1862. feb26-d&wly

MERCHANTS' DISPATCH
Fast Freight Line,
OWNED AND MANAGED BY
AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.
All overcharges settled by J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co., Agents.
New York office, 1½ Murray street.
Boston office, 69 Washington street.
mar25-d1y

100 KEGS SUGAR HOUSE, GOLDEN and Ambre, a choice article, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

A LARGE STOCK OF FINE LIquors and Cigars, which we offer at prices that will insure quick sales, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

300 BBLS. ASSORTED WHISkey, for sale at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

300 WHOLE, HALF AND QUARter boxes Raisins, crop of 1861, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

20 BBLS. STUART'S BEST HONey Syrup, a choice article, for table use at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s.

125 PACKAGES ASSORTED Fruits, consisting of Plums, Prunes, Currants and Citron, all new crop, for sale at prices to suit the times. J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

150 BOXES W. R. CHEESE; A prime article, at low figures, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

50 GRANT'S PATENT FANNING Mills for sale at manufacturer's prices, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

YOU WILL FIND ONE OF THE largest and best selected stocks of Groceries in the West, at the warehouse of J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.
dec 10

PRINTERS' INKS.
All sorts, kinds, and colors, from the celebrated manufactory of J. E. Wade, New York, for sale at manufacturer's prices, by J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.
dec1

420 BOXES ASSORTED TOBacco, comprising all the favorite brands, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

50 DOZEN DUBOIS BEST CAST Steel Axes. Also 30 dozen Red River Axes: also 25 Boxes assorted Blued Tacks, first quality, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT, 4,000 POUNDS DRIED PEACHES, and 2,000 POUNDS DRIED APPLES, to be sold low for cash. J. C. BURBANK & CO.
my31tf

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A large supply of WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE, which we offer low for cash. J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.
je8

TO MY FRIENDS & PATRONS.
Having engaged my services to the Messrs. J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co., corner Levee and Sibley streets, I may be found in the Wholesale Grocery Department, where it will afford me pleasure to see my old customers once more.
We shall have a large and well selected stock of goods, usually kept in our line, on hand, which I respectfully ask you to examine before purchasing elsewhere. I hope to merit for the house a portion at least of that patronage you have heretofore so liberally bestowed upon me.
mar8 A. L. LARPENTEUR.

CATAWBA BRANDY
The undersigned having been appointed sole Agent for the sale of
LYON'S PURE OHIO CATAWBA BRANDY,
For the State of Minnesota, calls the attention of Physicians and the public to its medicinal qualities. WALTER W. WEBB.
St. Paul, July 26, 1862. ly26-d6m

THE CITY.

G.E. SCHNABEL, corner of Fourth and Jackson streets, has just received ten hundred weight of first rate Butter in jars and firkins for family use. Also a fine lot of roll Butter. 2t.

NEW LAW FIRM.—By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that Messrs. W. H. Grant and J. M. Freeman have formed a co-partnership for the prosecution of the law business.

THE Baptist Church recently erected at River Falls, Wisconsin, was dedicated to the worship of God, on the 29th of November, in the services of which Rev. Messrs. Gibson, Rogers, Gale and the Pastor, T. E. Keely, participated.

EXEMPT FIREMEN.—A resolution was adopted by the Council yesterday, directing the City Clerk to give an exemption certificate to all firemen who have served in any of the fire companies for five consecutive years.

OUR cold weather let down a little yesday, and in the evening it commenced snowing again very lightly. The river in front of the city was closed up solid during the extreme cold of night before last.

SIDEWALKS.—Do our citizens know that there is a city ordinance directing all householders to clear away the snow from the sidewalks in front of their dwellings or place of business. The Council yesterday adopted a resolution directing the Chief of Police to remind them of the matter.

PIONEER HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY, No. 1.—The members of the Company are hereby notified to attend a regular monthly meeting of the Company, to be held this evenieg, at 7½ o'clock, at the Track House.

By order of the Foreman,
F. JANSEN, Secretary.

MINNEAPOLEANS, LEARN TO SING.—At the request of the citizens of Minneapolis, Rev. R. W. Bryant will commence a Singing School at Minneapolis, in the Free Will Baptist Church next Friday evening, (the 5th.) Let every person who desires the school to succeed take his "Diapason," if he has one, and be at the church at 7 o'clock, and ensure a success to an estimable man, an accomplished and experienced teacher, and a most worthy object.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.—The regular meeting of the City Council was held yesterday afternoon.

A communication was received from John E. Messen, President of the Fire Department, announcing the election of officers of the Department and Fire Wardens for the ensuing year. The election was duly confirmed.

A petition was presented by Messrs. Branch and Nash, contractors of the West St. Paul Road Inprovement, announcing that the deep fill at the end of the bridge had been finished; that the work would be so far completed by the 5th instant, that it could be used by the public; and requesting an extention of time to finish up till the 1st of May. The petition was granted.

A communication was received from Lorenzo Allis, Esq., remonstrating in behalf of C. H. Schurmeir, William J. Whiteman and Lucius H. Terry, owners of property along the Levee, between Waconta and Sibley streets, against the Minnesota and Pacific Railroad Company running their cars in front of said property, and requesting the prompt interposition of the city authorities to to arrest this alleged unauthorized proceeding. Referred to the Committee on Streets.

After the transaction of the usual routine of business the Council adjourned.

SWORD AND FLAG PRESENTATION.—Yesterday was a day of presentations. At ten o'clock in the forenoon, Ingersoll's Hall was the scene of a very interesting and pretty ceremony. A beautiful company flag had been prepared by the ladies of this city for presentation to the Young Men's Guard. This fine company marched down from the Fort, and were drawn up in line in that magnificent Hall. The presentation speech was made by Rev. Mr. Noble, the flag being held in the mean time by a couple of ladies. At the conclusion of the address, which was short and to the point, Capt. Valentine, on behalf of the company, made a short and modest reply on receiving the flag. The flag was then handed over to the color-sergeant, the company stacked arms, and the thing was done.

In the afternoon, the Council chamber was the scene of further interesting and appropriate ceremonies. The two regulation swords which were authorized to be procured by the Council to be presented to Captains Grant and Valentine, as a tribute to their worth and integrity as members of the Board of Aldermen, and a token of the high esteem of their colleagues, were duly presented by Alderman Paine as follows:

Captains Grant and Valentine:

It has been your good fortune to attain to the honorable and responsible positions of captains of two noble companies, equal to any that has gone forth to battle for the suppression of invasion, and the protection of our own homes. In fact, all Minnesota captains command brave men. We have not the material to wash up a company of cowards. Our Minnesota troops have been in the front of almost every bloody battle that has been fought since this unnatural war commenced, until the name of our State seen on our banners, has become a terror to traitors. St. Paul particularly, has reason to be proud of the soldiers she has sent forth—to fight for the "Constitution as it is and the Union as it was." She has in the army two Brigadier-Generals, and a score of officers of lower grade. She has out of a voting population of 15,000, more than 1,000 soldiers in the field. And the City Council, with the hearty approval of their constituents, have appropriated about $1,200 per month, or $14,000 per annum, to aid the wives and children of the soldiers, besides at least $6,000 per annum, furnished by the County for the same purpose. In addition to this, about $15,000 has been contributed by private subscriptions, for bounties to soldiers. And we find that our noble soldiers are worthy of all they receive for themselves and families. The soldiers raised in our State have, almost unaided by troops from abroad, driven back, and destroyed a good portion of the savage fiends who had commenced a wholesale butchery of our frontier settlers, that is without a parallel in Indian warfare. To effect this, many of our brave men have lost their lives. You cannot afford to let the opportunity pass that your present position gives you to win a name and fame that shall in after years be dear to your friends. Let your sympathy and kindly aid be extended to the private soldiers of your commands—they deserve it. Theirs is often unmitigated suffering and toil. But the appreciative portion of their fellow-citizens will award to them the praise that is their due. Although presentations of this kind have become an almost every day occurrence, they are none the less important—they impose upon you new responsibilities; you will feel bound not to disappoint the expectations of the donors. We present you these beautiful swords in behalf of the City, as tokens of our appreciation of your services as members of the Common Council. These weapons are none of the Holiday kind which was formerly worn at military shows. They are intended for *earnest war*. They are made of approved material, and intended to hurt. *Take them and use them as your duty to your country demands, and God protect you in the day of battle.*

This address and the delivery of the two elegant swords, sashes and belts, was responded to by Captains Grant and Valentine in short, modest, and appropriate addresses. The affair passed off most felicitously.

PAYMASTER SMITH returned night before last from Fort Abercrombie, where he had been to pay off the troops.

THE construction train was yesterday run over the trussle work, connecting with the railroad. By the last of the week the passenger trains will come up to the lower levee.

HEARD FROM.—A letter has been received in this city, from ye mighty Ingraham, who at the commencement of hostilities between the North and South, abandoned his family, and hastened to Dixie to support the great rebellion. The letter was dated at Charleston, Oct. 15, and states that the writer is employed in the rebel navy. As a somewhat circumstantial account of his death and burial at Corinth last spring has been published, we infer that there must have been some mistake, unless Charleston is the place where rebels go to after death.

HARPER'S, Atlantic, and the other Monthlies for December, can be found at Merrill's.

Meteorological Notes for Sept., 1862.

Absence prevented full observations of this and the following month. September was generally pleasant. The rains were not frequent and came at accommodating intervals.

A slight frost was noticed on the morning of the 12th, but it did no sort of injury to delicate garden produce in this vicinity.

No frosts appeared during the rest of the month.

The thermometer gave results as follows:

Maximum of the month	(3d)	86°
Minimum " "	(12th)	40°
Highest daily mean	(3d)	75⅔°
Lowest "	(12th)	48⅓°
Greatest daily range	(19th)	26°
Least "	(14th)	2°
Range of the month		46°
Mean temperature of the month		58.57°

Rain fell on eight days and on one other, there was a slight sprinkling.

The amount of water deposited was 2.89 inches.

Fair weather prevailed equal to seventeen days. The prevailing winds were between south and southwest.

COMPARISONS WITH FORMER YEARS.

Mean temperature of Sept.,	1859,		57.40°
" " "	1860,		54.76°
" " "	1861,		58.10°
" " "	1862,		58.57°
Deposit of moisture	"	1859,	3.95 inch
" "	"	1860,	4.72 "
" "	"	1861,	2.67 "
" "	"	1862,	2.89 "
Amount of rain and melted snow for nine months in 1861,			24.86 "
" "	"	1862,	25.05 "

St. Paul, Dec. 2d, 1862. P.

Meteorological Notes for Oct., 1862.

The most marked feature of this month was the absence of rain, which was observed to fall in a measurable quantity on that day only. On one other there was a shower. This failure in the usual rains, reduced the water in the river to a very low stage and rendered navigation very difficult, more so than has ever been known by experienced river men.

The first killing frost of the season occurred on the morning of the 10th, preceded on the evening of the 9th by a display of the Aurora. With the exception of a day or two of remarkably high winds, the month passed pleasantly.

Observations of the thermometer gave results as follows:

Maximum of the month	(3d)	79°
Minimum " "	(24th)	20°
Highest daily mean	(3d)	65¾°
Lowest "	(24th)	23°
Greatest daily range	(30th)	29°
Least "	(31st)	2°
Range of the month		59°
Mean " "		45.90°

Rain fell on one day to the amount of 1.06 inches.

Fair days were equal to eighteen.

Prevailing winds were from the south and southwest.

COMPARISONS WITH FORMER YEARS.

Mean temperature of Oct.,	1859,		42.60°
" " "	1860,		47.53°
" " "	1861,		45.45°
" " "	1862,		45.90°
Deposit of moisture	"	1859,	0.46 inch
" "	"	1860,	4.61 "
" "	"	1861,	2.80 "
" "	"	1862,	1.06 "
Amount of rain and melted snow for ten months in 1861,			27.66 "
" "	"	1862,	27.01 "

St. Paul, Dec. 2d, 1862. P.

Meteorological Notes for Nov., 1862.

No very startling feature characterized this month, except what was recorded of October—the continued absence of moisture in any quantity, except a shower on the 4th, not sufficient to allow of being measured.

The mean temperature was lower than any November since 1857, while on no day, did the mercury fall to zero, a fact unprecedented for years.

The following results were obtained from the thermometer:

Maximum of the month	(9th)	51°
Minimum " "	(18th)	6°
Highest daily mean	(4th)	40⅓°
Lowest "	(14th)	10⅓°
Greatest daily range	(23d)	28°
Least "	(1st and 29th)	5°
Range of the month		45°
Mean " "		28.66°

Snow was observed to fall on eight days to the amount of eight inches, and there was a slight rain on one other, yielding in all .59 of an inch of water.

There were fourteen clear days. Prevailing winds from points between southeast and southwest.

COMPARISONS WITH FORMER YEARS.

Mean temperature of Nov.,	1859,	33.43°
" " "	1860,	29.23°
" " "	1861,	30.03°
" " "	1862,	28.66°
Deposit of moisture in rain or snow for eleven months, 1861		30.20 inches
" " "	1862	28.25 "

St. Paul, Dec. 2d, 1862. P.

SANDER'S READERS AT A DISCOUNT.—Since the above series have advanced in price, those who use them will bear in mind that Merrill has a large lot he is disposing of at great bargains. If you want Sander's Readers go to Merrill's.

MERRILL gets New Books as soon as they are published. He also keeps a large assortment of Stationery.

Monetary & Commercial.

Monetary.

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS OF THOMPSON BROS. BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, LAND WARRANTS, ETC.

ST. PAUL, December 2, 1862.

BANKABLE FUNDS.

New York, New England, Ohio, Michigan, Iowa, Philadelphia, Indiana, New Jersey, Bank of Minnesota, Pittsburg, Ramsey Co. endorsed scrip, Wisconsin, U. S. Notes, Canada, United States 6 per cent. two years notes, Darling & Scheffer's endorsed scrip.

EXCHANGE RATES.

Selling for.	Premium.
Bankable Funds	½ per ct. prem.
American Gold	27 per ct. disc't.

Orders for United States Land Warrants, State warrants, &c., promptly executed.

State and United States Coupons paid at our counter.

Commercial.

CHICAGO, November 28.

The Flour market was neglected and very dull—shippers holding out for a better opportunity to forward their stocks. Only a few transactions transpired at $4.25@4.90 for spring extras.

The Wheat market ruled very firm, but there was no quotable change in prices—although spring grades were in much better request than on Wednesday. The sales were light, at 85@85½c for No. 2 Red; 80½@ 81½c for Rejected Red; 88@91c for No. 1 Spring; 77@78c for No. 2 Spring; and 67½c for Rejected Spring.

The Corn market ruled firm but inactive—buyers and sellers being apart in their views. Mixed Corn in store opened at 30½@31c, and closed at 31½@31½c; but even at the outside quotations there were but few sellers.

Oats advanced fully 5c ₱ bushel—with sales of No. 1 at 35@36c. Rye, 50@51c. Barley was dull and heavy. High wines were firm but inactive—holders asking 33c—buyers offering 32½c.

Monetary.

FRIDAY, November 28.

Business at the banks to-day has been very good. There is a diversity of opinion as to the condition of the Exchange Market. The assertion of one banker that it is close, is met by the equally positive assertion of another that it is very plenty. The first quotes it at par@¼ premium buying; ¼ selling, while the latter will pay par and sell at 1-16 to large buyers, and ⅛ in lesser amounts. A fair quotation is between the two extremes—say par buying; ¼ selling.

The bankers are paying 128½ for gold, 122 for silver, and 121 for old Demand Treasury Notes.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR.—The St. Paul City Mills, at the Upper Levee, is one of the best MERCHANT MILLS in the State. The proprietor keeps constantly on hand a CHOICE article of FAMILY FLOUR made from the best Winter and Club Wheat. Also, Meal, Bran, Shorts, Middlings, &c. For sale low at wholesale and retail. C. H. H. BAKER.

a10-tf.

OUR HOUSE, THIRD STREET, OPPOSITE ARMORY HALL, H. F. E. VITT, PROPRIETOR.—This old established house is in full operation, and is prepared to furnish meals at all hours of the day or night. The bar is supplied with the very best liquors. The larder is always full. Oysters at 25 and 30 cents per doren. Hot Coffee, Steaks, &c., &c. Give me a call.

H. F. E. VITT.

feb26-d1y

LAND FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—1,08 acres in Mower County, well adapted for sheep and stock, low for cash, or for good unencumbered property in St. Paul, or a farm in its vicinity. Address box 1802, St. Paul Post Office. nov3

NOW READY.—The Rules of Practice adopted in general session of the Judges of this State and published by the PRESS PRINTING COMPANY, are now ready for delivery—price fifteen cents per copy, or $1.50 per dozen. These rules go into effect on the first of September, and will have all the authority and force of law. Every lawyer in the State must have a copy. Remittances may be made in bank notes or postage stamps.

FRESH OYSTERS—Just received, and will be received daily. Also, Boiled Chicken, Steaks, Veal Cutlets, Ham and Eggs, served up in the best manner. Liquors and Wines of all kinds. At the Old Napoleon Restaurant, opposite the American House.

a16 6m F. N. HEITZ, Proprietor.

LAND WARRANTS, Half Breed and Revolutionary Scrip—all sizes—prices

1v28 THOMPSON BROS.

HORSES AT AUCTION.

We will sell at our sales room a SPAN of LARGE WORK HORSES, suitable for teaming purposes, Tuesday, 1st December, at 11 o'clock. Sale positive.

R. & J. M. WARNER, Auctioneers.

nov25-1w

AT WHOLESALE.

A large assortment of New Style

Hoods, Nubias,

Sontags and Comforters,

ALSO

MEN'S SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

WOOL SOCKS,

Buck Gloves & Mittens,

Having a surplus of these goods we

WILL CLOSE THEM OUT AT BARGAINS.

Hogan & Camp.

nov20

New Advertisements.

MUSIC! MUSIC!!

The Great Western String Band (formerly Wagner's Band) is again prepared for the winter season, and offer their service to the public generally for Balls, Parties Concerts, etc., etc., at liberal rates. Parties wishing good music and calling will please address the undersigned.

Orders for the Band may also be left at Munger's Music Store.

GEORGE SEIBERT,
Residence on Tenth street, between Jackson st., next door to the Scandinavian Church. dec2-2w

DAVENPORT HAS GOT

HARPER'S MAGAZINE FOR DECEMBER,

A splendid number.

Also

FRANK LESLIE FOR DECEMBER,

Full of Fashions.

DAVENPORT

Has just received a new lot of

MILITARY AND ARMY SINGING BOOKS.

Also, lots of Games and new things.

IN FACT, DAVENPORT'S GOT 'EM.

dec2 CALL AND SEE.

SAINT PAUL & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

On and after Monday, December 1st, 1862, passenger trains will run as follows:

Leave St. Paul.	Arrive at St. Anthony.	Leave St. Anthony.	Arrive at St. Paul.
8.30 A. M.	9.15 A. M.	9.45 A. M.	10.30 A.M.
3.00 P. M.	3.45 P. M.	4.15 P. M.	5.00 P. M.

WM. B. LITCHFIELD,
Superintendent.

nov27-tf

FOR THE CARS.

Our Omnibusses will run to and from the principal Hotels and Boats in connection with the trains of the

ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Passengers and baggage will be called for in answer to orders left at the American, International and Merchants, or at our office.

Fare to St. Anthony, including omnibus ticket, 50 cents.

jy3 J. C. BURBANK & CO.

STAGE FOR SHAKOPEE,

Belle Plaine, Henderson, Le Sueur, St. Peter and Mankato, will leave at 8 o'clock A. M.

dec2-tf J. C. BURBANK & CO.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

Must be sold for the benefit of creditors, at the New York Store, Third street, half a block below the Bridge.

☞ *Now is the time to get Bargains.*

M. WHITE,
Practical Boot and Shoemaker.

o21-3m

Boots and Shoes.

POSITIVELY

The Best

In the City.

KILPATRICK,

OPPOSITE THE INTERNATIONAL HOTEL.

o18-tf

JOHN THORWARTH,

Boot and Shoe

MANUFACTURER,

THIRD STREET, BET. ROBERT & JACKSON,
St. Paul, Minnesota,

Keeps constantly on hand and makes to order

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which are warranted to do as good service, and of as good style and workmanship as if made to order.

STEEL SHANKS FOR SEWED BOOTS,

The first introduced in this city, will be put in when ordered. This makes the boot stronger and more durable, and is lighter and more easy.

REPAIRING done on the shortest notice, and in a good and neat style.

JOHN THORWARTH.

St. Paul, Dec. 7, 1861. dec7-d1y

HAMLINE UNIVERSITY,

RED WING, MINNESOTA.

The WINTER TERM of thirteen weeks will commence on the 4th of December, 1862.

The Course of Instruction comprehends Collegiate, Academic, Commercial, and Normal Departments.

Tuition in each of the last three $8.00 per term—in the Collegiate $10.00. The special attention of TEACHERS is called to the NORMAL DEPARTMENT.

Every facility is afforded to become a good teacher, as—Model Schools, *Teachers' Institutes*, Lectures on the Theory, and *Drill in the Practice*, of Teaching.

The University has a corps of *Experienced, Working Teachers*, a Reading Room, Library, Cabinet, &c.

Board in private families, $2.00 per week—in *clubs* $1.00. *Rooms for self-boarding* can be obtained. *Send for a circular.*

Letters of inquiry promptly answered.

REV. JABEZ BROOKS, A. M.,
President.

nov5-w6w

FAIRBANK'S

STANDARD

SCALES

OF ALL KINDS.

Also, Warehouse Trucks, Letter Presses, &c.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,
172 Lake Street, Chicago.

For sale in St. Paul, by W. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co.

☞ Be careful to buy only the genuine. n18-dw3m

THIRD STREET PROPERTY

FOR SALE,

Twenty-five feet by one hundred and fifty, on Third street, directly opposite the "Cassells Block." One of the best locations on the street. Rock enough can be obtained from the lot to erect a large building.

HENRY McKENTY,
Dealer in Real Estate.

St. Paul, Nov. 23d, 1862. n24-d&w

A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE FOR $750.

A charming residence in Willis' Addition, built by the owner for his own use, with every comfort and convenience—well of pure water, stable and out-buildings, and a yard with shrubbery and gravel walks.

The house is not a mere shell or balloon, but built to resist the cold of our winters and the heat of our summers, and is located in an airy and cheerful neighborhood.

St. Paul, Oct. 24, 1862.

HENRY McKENTY,
Dealer in Real Estate.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

Two journeymen TAILORS, to whom good wages and steady employment will be given. None but experienced workmen need apply.

J. CASTLE.

Hastings, Minnesota, Nov. 24, 1862.—nov26-3w

Legal Notices.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, DISTRICT COURT, RAMSEY COUNTY,—SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

John R. Franklin, Walter P. Snow, and Theodore W. Williams, against John B. Warden, William G. Warden, D. W. C. Dunwell, Charles S. Cave, George L. Becker, and Henry M. Rice.

To the above named Defendants:

In the name of the State of Minnesota, You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, in the city of Saint Paul, in said County, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the Complaint.

Dated August 20th, 1862.

HENRY J. HORN,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.

wes o16-3w

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—RAMSEY COUNTY.—IN PROBATE.

In the matter of the estate of William C. Gray, deceased:

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue and in pursuance of an order of license made in said matter on the 26th day of December, A. D. 1861, by the Probate Court of said Ramsey County, the undersigned administrator of said deceased, will, on the 19th day of December, A. D. 1862, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of St. Paul, offer for sale at public auction, the following described lands, to wit: Lots one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), twelve (12) and thirteen (13), in block three (3), in Nininger's Addition to the city of St. Paul.

The terms of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale.

St. Paul, Nov. 25, 1862.

nov25-3w L. B. GREIG, Administrator.

NOTICE OF SALE OF REAL ESTATE IN FORECLOSURE.—DISTRICT COURT — SECOND DISTRICT. — RAMSEY COUNTY, MINNESOTA.

William Mumford and Henry Mumford against Amherst Willoughby, and Seraphine E. Willoughby, his wife, Abel Willoughby and others, defendants.

In pursuance and by virtue of a decree of foreclosure and sale, made in the above entitled action, on the 13th day of September, A. D. 1862, which said decree was thereafter amended, to wit, on the 11th day of October, 1862:

The undersigned, Sheriff of Ramsey County, for that purpose in said decree duly appointed, will sell, at public auction, for cash, at the front door of the Court House, in Saint Paul, and county aforesaid, on the 4th day of December, 1862, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the real estate and mortgaged premises directed by said decree to be sold, and therein described, as follows, to wit: Lot twelve (12) in Block three (3) of Saint Paul Proper; the said lot being fifty feet front on Sixth street, and one hundred and fifty feet deep; together with all the appurtenances and hereditaments thereunto belonging.

October 20th, 1862.

D. A. ROBERTSON,
Sheriff of Ramsey County.

MALTBY, WEBB & CO., Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

wed o22-7w

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE SALE.

Whereas, Daniel A. Robertson and Julia A. Robertson, his wife, George Hezlep and Louisa E. Heslep, his wife, Charles H. Parker and Hannah K. Parker, his wife, Charles L. Willis and Anna Maria Willis, his wife, did on the 22d day of March, A. D. 1854, execute and deliver to Henrietta K. Goodhue, a certain indenture of mortgage bearing date on said day, for the purpose of securing the payment of certain sums of money therein named, whereby they did grant and convey to the said Henrietta K. Goodhue, her heirs and assigns forever, all those tracts, pieces or parcels of land, together with the appurtenances lying and being in the county of Ramsey, and State of Minnesota, described as follows, to wit: Lots eight (8), nine (9) and ten (10), and the south twenty (20) feet of lots three (3), four (4) and five (5), immediately in the rear and adjoining said lots eight (8), nine (9) and ten (10), all in block twenty-nine (29), in St. Paul Proper, according to the plat thereof on record in the office of the Register of Deeds of the county of Ramsey aforesaid, which said indenture of mortgage was duly acknowledged and on the 22th day of March, A. D. 1854, at 11 o'clock A. M. of that day, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the county of Ramsey aforesaid.

And, whereas, said indenture of mortgage was on the 19th day of December, A. D. 1859, duly assigned and transferred by the mortgagee aforesaid, to John S. Prince, by deed of assignment, bearing date of that day, which said assignment duly acknowledged was on the 12th day of January, A. D. 1860, at 11 o'clock A. M. of that day, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the county of Ramsey aforesaid, in Book "A" of assignments on pages 424 and 435.

And, whereas, said indenture of mortgage was on the 19th day of January, A. D. 1860, duly assigned and transferred by said John S. Prince to Lucius H. Terry, by deed of assignment bearing date of that day, which said assignment duly acknowledged was on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1860, at 12 o'clock and 20 minutes P. M. of that day, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the county of Ramsey aforesaid:

And, whereas, said indenture of mortgage was on the 4th day of October, A. D. 1862, duly assigned and transferred by said Lucius H. Terry to William I. Whiteman, by deed of assignment bearing date of that day which said assignment duly acknowledged, was on the 18th day of November A. D. 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M. of that day duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the county of Ramsey aforesaid.

And, whereas, default has been made in the condition of said mortgage, and there is now at the date of this notice due upon the said mortgage the sum of three thousand two hundred dollars; and no suit or proceedings at law have been instituted to recover the said debt secured by said mortgage, or any parth thereof:

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale in said indenture of mortgage contained, and agreeably to the statute in such case made and provided, the above described mortgaged premises will be sold by the Sheriff of Ramsey County, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, on the 7th day of January, A. D. 1863, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of St. Paul, in the county of Ramsey aforesaid, to satisfy the aforesaid mortgage and all legal costs, charges and disbursements.

WILLIAM I. WHITEMAN, Assignee.
LORENZO ALLIS, Attorney for Assignee.

w nov25-6w

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE of an Execution issued out of and under the seal of the District Court of the 2d Judicial District, in and for the county of Ramsey, in the State of Minnesota, upon a judgment rendered and docketed on the 15th day of April, 1862, in an action in said District Court, wherein Charles M. Field, John J. Morris, and Aaron Field, partners as "Field, Morris & Co.," are plaintiffs, and Myron Hickey, Andrew Hickey and J. C. Davis are defendants, and against said defendants for the sum of nine hundred and eighty-four 86-100 dollars damages and costs, with $1.50-100 increase costs, which execution was directed and delivered to me October 4th, 1862, commanding me to satisfy said judgment out of the personal property of said judgment debtors, or if sufficient personal property could not be found, then out of the following described real property of said judgment debtor, Myron Hickey; to wit:

The south half of lot eleven, in block number fourteen, in Roberts & Randall's Addition to Saint Paul, in said Ramsey County: By virtue whereof I have, on the 6th day of October, A. D. 1862, levied upon said described real property.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that I will sell the above described real property, and all the right, title and interest the aforesaid judgment debtor, Myron Hickey, had in an to the same, on and after the 2d day of January, A. D. 1863, at public auction, to the highest bidder therefor, for cash, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Saint Paul, in said Ramsey County, on Wednesday, the 19th day of November, 1862, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to satisfy the amount then due on said judgment with the costs and expenses of sale.

D. A. ROBERTSON,
Sheriff of Ramsey County.

H. L. Moss, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Saint Paul, Oct. 7, 1862. wed o8-6w

BOARDING

A man and wife can be accommodated with good board and room. Also, a child taken care of by

MRS. GABLE,
Near Railroad Foundry.

nov25-2w*

NOTICE.

The undersigned have removed to Messrs. Nicols & Doane's Iron Store on Third street. Parties having notes or accounts payable at our office are requested to call and settle the same immediately.

E. & F. F. HODGES.

November 28, 1862. nov29-1m

POLLOCK, DONALDSON AND OGDEN,

DEALERS IN

China, Glass & Crockery,

HARD WARE,

CARBON OIL AND LAMPS,

TABLE CUTLERY,

House Furnishing Goods

of every description.

ROBERT STREET, St. Paul, Minn.

o23-d&w

COOLEY, CARVER & CO.,

(Successors to COOLEY, TOWER & CO.,)

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND

Commission Merchants,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS

FRUITS, NUTS, WINES, &c., &c.,

JACKSON STREET, BETWEEN LEVEE AND THIRD, SAINT PAUL, MINN.

Terms - - - - - - - - CASH.

In the Department of

LIQUORS AND SEGARS

Our Stock will be found LARGE and COMPLETE at all times, and at prices to suit the views of the closest buyers. December 1, 1862

G. N. BEMAN & CO.,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,

CORNER OF FIFTH AND ROBERT STREETS, ST PAUL, MINNESOTA.

We are prepared to manufacture to order all kinds of BUGGIES, CUTTERS, LUMBER WAGONS, EXPRESS AND GROCERY WAGONS, CONCORD HACKS AND STAGE SLEIGHS, of the best quality, and latest pattern, and of Eastern stock, which enables us to warrant them in every particular. Also all kinds of repairing promptly and faithfully executed on the most reasonable terms.

jn4-d6m

J. DEGRAW,

BUILDER,

Shop west side of Jackson, between Fifth and Sixth streets, where everything required in the building line will be promptly attended to.

☞ Jobbing done at short notice and on reasonable terms. nov14-1y

INDIAN WAR IMPLEMENTS.

The undersigned are Agents for

BALLARD'S CELEBRATED

Breech Loading Army Carbines,

The most perfect and most convenient breech loading gun in use. Orders received at our office where a sample may be seen.

s9-tf J. C. BURBANK & CO.

SUTLERS EMPORIUM.

Cooley, Carver & Co.

JACKSON STREET, BETWEEN LEVEE AND THIRD, ST. PAUL,

Having lately made liberal additions to their large and well assorted stock of

Fancy Groceries, Fruits, Wines, Segars, &c.,

invite the early attention of Suttlers and others seeking Army Supplies, to their selection of Goods, which they offer at close figures for Cash or Government Vouchers:

Canned Fruits.

PEACHES	500	dozen,	fresh and fine.
RASPBERRIES	200	do	do
BLACKBERRIES	200	do	do
CHERRIES	200	do	do
WHORTLEBERRIES	300	do	do

Foreign Fruits.

RAISINS, (Layer & M. R.)—wholes, halves & qrs.
CURRANTS—fresh and good.
PRUNES—kegs and jars.
PLUMS—French.
DATES.

Segars.

100,000—embracing large variety, and including some choice and popular brands.

Tobaccos.

250 Packages, including assorted grades—Plug, Fine Cut Chewing, Smoking, Billy Bowlegs, Meerschaum, Kinnikinick, &c., &c.

Oysters and Sardines.

A full line favorite brands; also, LOBSTERS, SALMON, HALIBUT, HERRING, &c., &c.

Brandies, Wines, Bourbon Whisky, &c.

A large variety, including some fine Old Brandies and Whiskys, (bottled), which we can confidently recommend as very superior. Also,

Ginger Wine,	Blackberry Brandy,
Ginger Brandy,	Apple Brandy,
Peach Brandy,	Cherry Brandy.

Confectionery.

Fig Paste, assorted Candies, Gum Drops, Lozenges, Liquorice, Spruce Gum, &c., &c.

Nuts.

A full line, including every variety.

October 14, 1862.

SIOUX DEPREDATIONS.

Indemnity can be had.

Steps are being taken by the Government to assertain what I have suffered loss in property, and the extent of such loss, by the late Sioux Indian outbreak, with the view of adjusting the same. The undersigned have all the necessary forms, and are possessed of superior advantages for having the claims allowed and settled in the shortest possible time, and will give special attention to such as are placed in their hands.

SMITH & GILMAN, Attorneys.

St. Paul, Sept. 24, 1862. s24-tf

FOR SOLDIERS.

CAVALRY BOOTS;

LONG LEG

GRAIN BOOTS.

Calf and Kip Boots;

AT

nov22 WM. J. SMITH & CO.

"THE ANKLETT."

WINTER BALMORALS.—Ladies, Kilpatrick has the best Winter Boots manufactured, which he is selling at his store, opposite the International Hotel. Secure comfort and health, gratify your taste for the beautiful, and practice economy, by dealing at his establishment.

"THE ANKLETT."

nov19

J. H. BYERS,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

COPPER, SHEET IRON AND TIN WARE

OPPOSITE THE BIG CLOCK,

JACKSON STREET, ST. PAUL, Minnesota.

nov14-d&w1y

WILLIAM D. STOREY

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

REFFERENCES:

Hon. George Opdyke,.....New York City
John G. Treadwell,.....Albany, New York
Hon. Amos Dean, L. L. D.,....Albany, New York
Hon. E. A. Law,.....Chicago, Ills
Geo. S. Blanchard,.....Cincinnati, Ohio
Chase, McKinney and Moore,.....Boston

le11d&w1y w

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE GOLD PEN — THE BEST OF ALL PEN

Morton's Gold Pens

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

On receipt of any of the following sums in cash or post-stamps, the subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens, *selecting the same according to description*, viz:

GOLD PENS, WITHOUT CASES.

For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen; and for $1, the Excelsior Pen. These Pens are not numbered, but correspond in sizes to numbers 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 respectively.

THE SAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for $1, the Always-Ready Pen; for $1 25, the Elegant Pen; and for $1 50, the Excelsior Pen. These are well-finished, good writing Gold Pens, with Iridosmin Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens.

The name "A. Morton," "Number," and "Quality" are stamped on the following Pens, and the Points are warranted for six months, except against accident. The numbers indicate size *only*; No. 1 being the smallest. No. 6 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 4 the smallest, and No. 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen for the desk. Long and medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7, and made only of first quality. The engravings are fac-similes of the size and styles.

GOLD PENS, WITHOUT CASES.

For 75 cents, a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality, or a No 3 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1, a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality, or a No. 3 Pen 2d quality, or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 25, a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality, or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality, or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 50, a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality, or a No. Pen, 2d quality, or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 75, a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality, or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.

For $2 25, a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality.

THE SAME GOLD PENS IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For $1 50, a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality, or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 75, a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality, or a No. Pen, 2d quality, or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.

For $2, a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality, or a No. 4 Pen 2d quality, or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.

For $2 50, a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality, or a No. Pen, 2d quality, or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.

For $3, a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality, or a No. 6 Pen 2d quality.

For $3 50, a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality.

GOLD PENS, ALL FIRST QUALITY, IN SILVER MOUNTED DESK HOLDERS.

For $2, a No. 4 Pen; for $2 25, a

THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME II. SAINT PAUL, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1862. NUMBER 287.

The Saint Paul Press.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE

☞ This paper has a larger Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

ST. PAUL, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4.

TO PRINTERS.---Five or six good Compositors can obtain situations by applying at this Office immediately.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

There is but little additional news from Burnside's army. General Averill's reconnoissance is reported, and it is stated that the enemy are increasing and strengthening their works of defense, and that they will not probably abandon their present position. It is thought that Jackson is attempting to reinforce Lee at Fredericksburg.

The news from Richmond, via Fortress Monroe, indicates the rebel estimate of the importance of the impending struggle.

It is proposed by the chivalrous editors at the Confederate capital, to annihilate Burnside, capture Washington, and end the war.

A Chicago dispatch from Tallahatchie, states that our troops occupy Abbeville. Late news by mail seems to indicate the prospect of a battle in that vicinity.

From the brief report of Congressional peoceedings, it appears that the border State politicians have found, as they think, a mine of political capital in the late military arrests.

The telegraph yesterday informed us that Hon. Cyrus Aldrich had introduced a resolution in the House, annulling the treaties with the Sioux bands implicated in the recent outbreak, and for indemnifying the sufferers by their depredations. Senator Wilkinson has introduced a resolution in the Senate embracing the latter proposition.

By the Hibernian we have additional news from Europe. The cotton famine creates great distress in England; and France affects great disappointment and chagrin at the British and Russian Governments declining to accept her proposal of mediation.

NO EMIGRATION TO MINNESOTA UNLESS THE INDIANS ARE REMOVED.

The following extract from a letter addressed by a prominent citizen of New England to Governor Ramsey, affords strong corroborative evidence of the vital importance to this State of removing the Indian tribes from its soil:

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 24, 1862.

Gov. Ramsey:

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 28th ult. reached me in safety, and I was especially pleased to learn that the Indian war had been brought to a favorable issue. I occasionally see a St. Paul paper, and I regret to see that you advocate rigid measures with the incarnate red devils.

I am confident that Minnesota has got her last emigrant from this section until it is known that not an Indian lodge can be found in the State! No confidence will ever again be placed in the friendship of peaceful Indians.

For the sake of securing rich lands, of inhaling pure air, of leaving a competence to their children, hundreds of New Englanders were preparing and were willing to give up the conveniences and luxuries of a New England home for the famed Minnesota "prospects." But the fever has passed and the disease has taken the form of a chronic "chill" which no medicine can alleviate until every Indian has been removed from the Canaan of the Northwest. You may fully rest assured that this is so, * * * and if you succeed in waking up the sleepy heads in Washington, in this matter, you will have secured the gratitude of all true friends of Minnesota.

I am free to say that it will influence my decision whether I become a resident of your State.

* * * * * *

While the removal of the Indian tribes is admitted on all hands to be vital to the future prosperity of this State, and while people and press and the authorities and official representatives of the State are all agreed upon it, yet we shall be guilty of a great error if we expect that this great measure is to be carried by the mere force of local opinion however unanimous and earnest it may be. It can no longer be doubted that this demand of the people of Minnesota will meet a powerful and organized opposition at Washington.

The officials whose views control the policy of the Government in this regard are either perversely disinclined or intellectually incapable of understanding the conditions upon which the public sentiment of Minnesota on this question is based. With an absurd mixture of arrogance and stupidity, they treat the earnest representations of our people as the transient rage of children—as an ebullition of blind and petulant resentment which will grow stale with fermentation; and so the old ladies of the Indian nursery propose to let us cry ourselves to sleep—while they sit in their easy chairs knitting the stockings of new treaties or darning the heels of old ones.

They have determined to sanction the outrages perpetrated by the Indians on the people of this State by refusing to punish these perpetrators. They have determined to chain us perpetually to this wild beast of Indian treachery—by establishing them permanently nn the soil they have desecrated.

The Indians are not our worst enemies. It is the Indian Bureau which we must first conquer.

The civil authorities of the State are competent, in the last resort, to deal with the guilty Indians—but the removal of this pestilent horde of savages is unfortunately a matter which belongs wholly to the Federal officials—and in the positions which the take they are sustained by the pseudo-philanthropy and mawkish sentimentalism of the entire East.

We have got then to organize public sentiment on this question into a settled official demand. We have got to press it upon the attention of Congress and the country, and to give our representations the sign manual of the popular will. We must deluge Congress with mammoth petitions, with resolutions of public meetings, with Legislative memorials. We must instruct our Representatives in language that will resound through the land. We must send special delegations to Washington, commissioned by the Legislature. We must do this—not once, nor twice—but again and again, till we gain our point.

BISHOP WHIPPLE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The letter of Bishop Whipple "On the duty of citizens concerning the Indian massacres"—which was crowded out yesterday by the press of other matter—will be found to-day on our fourth page.

The great respect and esteem everywhere felt by the people of Minnesota for its author would of itself ensure their thoughtful attention to his views—but on this subject he has established a special claim to a respectful hearing by the earnestness and perseverance with which it is well known he has long labored for a radical reform in the administration of Indian affairs in this State—and it is not too much to say that if his representations at Washington had been promptly heeded this horrible massacre never would have occurred.

That reform was needed from circumference to centre of the whole Indian system was always obvious to the most superficial observer; but bad as it has been popularly thought to be—those not familiar with its inside history will scarcely be prepared for the terrible picture which the Bishop draws of the organized injustice, oppression and robbery to which the Indians have been subjected by Government officials. Yet the picture is not overdrawn. His recital of the grievances suffered by the Sioux may be accepted as a just historical statement of the remote and immediate causes which led first to their disaffection, and finally to open and bloody insurrection.

The Treaty of 1858, especially, to which the Bishop refers, was probably as complete a piece of villainy from first to last as ever disgraced our boasted civilization. We happen to have learned recently something of the private history of that transaction, and that something more than justifies the worst inferences which may be drawn from the public details stated by Bishop Whipple, and the latter alone are sufficiently startling to make it the duty of Congress to order an immediate investigation of the matter.

While the present system continues these evils are unavoidable. We may talk about putting honest men in office, but in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred a man who goes into an Indian Agency an honest man, will come out a scoundrel.

It is the situation which is demoralizing. Its temptations are quite too great for average human nature. The Agent is in fact an irresponsible satrap—discharged by his position from all social restraint—given over to the undisputed possession of all the devils in Milton's Pandemonium. The man is a miracle who can go through four years of such a life without yielding to the secret opportunities which open all around him for the dishonest acquisition of wealth.

It is doubtless in a great measure due to the urgent representations of Bishop Whipple that the President incorporated in his message a recommendation for the remodelling of the Indian system.

Before dismissing this subject, we desire to say, by way of correcting a misunderstanding occasioned by some strictures we found it necessary to make on a former occasion on the present Sioux Agent, that we had no intention at that time to question the official integrity of that gentleman. Anxious always, and first of all, to avoid injustice, we take pleasure in stating that we believe his administration of Indian affairs forms an honorable exception in this particular to the general course of precedents in the same office.

The charge of "criminal negligence" in not providing for an anticipated outbreak, was, as we explained at the time, not made by us; and if it fell, as a necessary logical consequence of his own statements and those of his friends, upon Mr. Galbraith, they cannot justly complain if they are "hoist with their own petard."

Important Telegraphic Invention.

The Manchester (England) *Guardian*, on what it considers to be the most respectable authority, learns that a wonderful discovery has recently been made in elictricity as applicable to the electric telegraph:

Incredible as it may seem, it is said that experiments have established the fact that intelligible signals can be exchanged between distant stations without the intervention of any artificial conductor whatsoever, and with equal success whether the intervening space be wholly or partially land or water.

Pork Packing at Chicago.

It is calculated that at least 700,000 hogs will be cut up in Chicago this season. In that of 1860-1 the number was 231,335, and in 1851-2 it was 514,118. Some place the figures this year as high as a million, but the above estimate is safer.

New States.

It is announced that four of the seven territories will make application for admission into the Union as States at the next session of Congress. Which territories are referred to is not stated; probably Utah, Dakotah, Nevada and Arizona.

The Peace at the End of the War.

The *Congregationalist*, Nov. 14, has an able article from the pen of Dr. Bacon, clearing away the imaginary difficulty in the way of a permanent pacification of the South. After the rebellion is effectually put down, there will be for the first time in the South, a good and effective government, affording actual security for life, liberty, and property, by the suppression of the terrorism incident to the South. The right of secession will be for ever set aside, and all men will know that their allegiance is due to the United States. The leaders of rebellion will all disappear, by death, exile, or popular odium. And the events of the war, confiscation, sales of lands for debts or taxes, extinction of families, etc., will bring in an entirely new set of land-owners, men from the North and from Europe. It closes:

"If we assume that the rebellion is to be conquered, a new civilization will be introduced into all the Southern States. The old aristocracy will have passed away. The soil, instead of being partitioned among a few, will be divided among many comparatively small proprietors. Free labor will begin to assert its dignity. Free speech and free thought, a free pulpit, a free press, and free schools, will begin to make all things new. Christianity, having free course at last in regions where it has so long been restrained by violence, will be glorified in the achievement or new victories over barbarism and wickedness. Apostate churches of all denominations—apostate from the most elementary principles of righteousness—apostate in consequence of a judicial blindness inflicted upon them for their cowardly refusal to testify against grossest wrongs—apostate to the extent of an impious and ostentatious subserviency to the most hideous of all those 'works of the devil' which it is Christ's mission to destroy—will be either reformed or removed out of their places, and new churches—testifying that what the Lord requires of men is not merely a traditional orthodoxy, nor a theopathic sentimentalism, but to do justly, to love mercy, and to walk humbly with God—will diffuse a regenerating influence through society. Emigration not only from other States, but from every Christian country will turn toward those regions heretofore so uninviting. Industry, freed from the dead weight of slavery, and protected by justice, will convert possibilities into realities, and natural resources into positive wealth. The sea islands and savannas will yield their rich produce of cotton and rice none the less freely, and the cane will flourish on the alluvial margins of the rivers none the less luxuriantly for the social order; and ere long the vine and the olive, adorning the hillsides as in Southern Europe, and the culture and manufacture of silk, will be among the outward and visible signs that the era of liberty is the era of progress. Let the rebellion be crushed; and a few years of freedom, of industry, of growing prosperity, and of advancing civilization, will reconcile not the rebels, but the South to the Union and the Constitution. The North and the South the East and the West, will be inhabited by one people, sharing in the benefits of one national self-government, rejoicing in a common liberty, and bound to each other by all the ties of common interests and of mutual dependence and mutual helpfulness.

Any mode of ending this war otherwise than by a thorough conquest of the rebellion, will leave to us and our posterity an interminable entail of strife and mutual hatred with the South. Peace, other than a temporary truce, there can never be till the entire area of American barbarism shall be effectually opened to the renovating influence of American civilization.

The Mississippi Expedition.

The order for the military arrest of the editor of the New Albany (Ind.) *Ledger* was founded on the following statement, and unauthorized revelation of the military plans of the Government:

The *Ledger* says the great Mississippi expedition under Gen. John A. McClernand, now preparing at Columbus, will consist of ten regiments from Indiana, twelve from Illinois, four from Iowa, four from Wisconsin, and two from Minnesota, besides some 10,000 infantry, cavalry and artillery from the army now in Kentucky. The gunboat fleet under command of Com. Porter will co-operate, and will comprise ten gunboats, carrying 120 guns. Beside this fleet, Com. Farragut will have another below Vicksburg to take part in the grand assault. The expedition will be ready to move by the 10th of December, perhaps sooner. It will be followed by the gunboats of General Eliet, who will have upon armed transports a large force of infantry, cavalry and artillery, to keep the river clear of guerrillas and rebel batteries.

Congressmen from Louisiana.

General George F. Shepley, Military Governor of Louisiana, has issued a proclamation ordering an election in the 1st and 2d Congressional Districts of that State, for Representatives in the present (thirty-seventh) Congress of the United States. At the time the present Congress was elected, Louisiana was in rebel hands and no more members were chosen—the last representative of that State being the gallant Bouligny, who refused to secede with the previous delegation. The State was, therefore, unrepresented last session, and will be unrepresented the ensuing session until about Christmas, when the members to be chosen under Gen. Shepley's proclamation may be expected to be present. The day fixed for the election is December 3rd.

Gov. Shepley bases the propriety of the election he has ordered on the fact "that a very large majority of the citizens of the First and Second Congressional Districts of the State, by taking the oath of allegiance, have given evidence of their loyalty and obedience to the Constitution and laws of the United States." And among the objects to be gained by the election of a representation in Congress, Gov. Shepley enumerates the exemption that will thereby be obtained from the effects of the President's Emancipation Proclamation — "enabling them," [the citizens,] he says, "to avail themselves of the benefits accrued by the Proclamation of the President of the United States to the people of any State or part of a State who shall, on the first day of January next, be, in good faith, represented in the Congress of the United States."

It is a matter of gratification that the first commercial city of the South, and so recently the second commercial city of the Union, is to be so soon represented again in the Congress of the United States—not only on account of the vast interests to be represented that needed representation, but also on account of the evidence the fact will carry of the full and complete restoration to the Union which Gen. Butler has accomplished of two of the wealthiest and most influential districts in the South. Mr. Bouligny will probably be honored by his constituents for his former fearless fidelity.—*N. Y. Times.*

Lord Brougham on Piracy.

Perhaps the following definition ct what constitutes piracy, under the law of nations, may be considered none the more for its emanating from one of the bright lights of British jurisprudence. Lord Brougham said, on one occasion:

"If any persons, subjects of England, fit out a vessel against another country with which the English are at peace, that constitutes a piratical act; and the men so interfering, if captured, would be hanged."

—James Buchanan says "no arms were stolen from the Government arsenals by Floyd." But what will the "O. P. F." say to the fact that the latter confessed the larceny and bragged of it?

The Elections—The Senate and the Prospect.

It is now well ascertained that there will be elected to the United States Senate strong and earnest supporters of the war and the Administration from Maine, New York, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, Missouri and California, eleven in all, with a chance of an additional man from Pennsylvania, making twelve. The "Democrats" will elect four Senators altogether, from Delaware, Indiana, New Jersey and Illinois. Already the Administration men have elected Senators from Oregon, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Vermont. Should the State of Kanawha be admitted on an emancipation basis, the new Senators will be supporters of the Administration; and the same would be the case with Colorado if admitted as a State. These new States would add four new Senators to the Administration force in the Senate.

Thus there does not seem to be the slightest prospect of any formidable body of Democrats in the national Senate for the present. The border slave States, so far from sending a solid force of opponents of the government, as had been anticipated by the Democrats, it is now clear will elect friends of the Administration.

This was a point the Democrats overlooked while they were making such tremendous efforts to carry New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The object of the Democrats was to carry so much of the North as lay near to the South, and thus give color to the rebel claim that the war was supported earnestly by New England only. So complete is the failure of the programme, that the west which they had hoped to detach from us, is now with us, the Legislatures recently chosen in Kansas, Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota, Michigan and Wisconsin, and that holding over in Ohio, being favorable to the war and the administration, while only those of Indiana and Illinois are against—seven States to two. As regards the West, we may mention that we have carried the States of Oregon and California, and the territories of Dacotah, Nevada, Nebraska and Colorado. In the East, New Jersey and Delaware stand alone against us in their Legislatures, as Indiana and Illinois do in the West. What an attitude these free States occupy when compared with that of Missouri. —*Philadelphia Gazette.*

Rules of War.

Dr. Woolsey, President of Yale College, in his introdution to the study of International Law, states the rules of war thus:

"To sum up all that has been said on topic, we may lay down the following rules of war:

1. Private persons, remaining quiet, and taking no part in the conflict, are to be unmolested; but if the people of an invaded district take an active part in the war, they forfeit their claim to protection. This marked line of seperation between the soldier and non-soldier is of extreme importance for the interests of humanity.

2. The property, *movable as well as immovable*, of private persons in an invaded country, is to remain undisturbed. But if the wants of the hostile army require, it may be taken by authorized persons at a fair value; but marauding must be checked by discipline and penalties.

* * * The only true, humane, and even just principle, is that already laid down, that war is waged by State against State, by soldier against soldier. * *

But pillage and devastation are seldom politic even when they are supposed to be just.

The rule is now pretty well established that, while all military stores and buildings are lawful plunder, and while every edifice in the way of military movements, whether, indeed, public or private, may be destroyed, *whatever does not contribute to the use of war ought to remain intact.* It was a blot upon the British character, when they burned the Capitol at Washington; and the excuse for it on the ground of retaliation, although insufficient, showed the necessity for an excuse to the civilized world. Even military hospitals are spared, if not misused for a hostile purpose.

With civil wars, international *injustice* has nothing to do. But the same rules of natural justice and humanity which are applied to the justice of ordinary wars, and to the mode of conducting them, apply here also. In no kinds of war is retaliation more sure, and none are generally so cruel and uncivilized, *so that strict rules of war are more necessary here than anywhere else.*

A Series of Misfortunes.

On Monday evening a stranger came into town, and stopped at a saloon near the depot for his supper. While he was eating, some villain stole his carpet bag containing all he had. He pursued the thief along the track towards the freight house, and in the darkness walked off the wall at the rear of Pope & Alexander's furnace yard. The wall is eighteen feet high and quite perpendicular. The unfortunate man, stunned and bruised by the fall, and not knowing where he was, groped his way along through the yard, and made for a light which he saw glimmering in the distance. This treacherous light was on the opposite side of the creek, and the man walked directly off from the west wall of the yard plump ten feet down into the creek. His cries for help soon brought some men who were at work in the front shop to his assistance, and he was rescued and kindly cared for. He had the appearance of a respectable man, and affirmed that he was not intoxicated, and was not in the habit of drinking intoxicating liquors.—*Syracuse Journal.*

An Iron Egg.

In Dresden there is an iron egg, the history of which is something like this:

A young prince sent this iron egg to a lady to whom he was betrothed. She received it in her hand and looked at it with disdain. In her indignation that he should send her such a gift, she cast it to the earth. When it touched the ground a spring, cunningly hidden in the egg, opened and a silver yolk rolled out. She touched a secret spring in the yolk and a golden chicken was revealed; she touched a spring in the chicken and a crown was found within; she touched a spring in the crown and within it was a diamond marriage ring.

There is a moral to the story.

Sea Sickness.

A late number of *Silliman's Journal* contains a paper by R. M. Bache, of the United States Coast Survey, on the "Physiology of Sea Sickness." Prof. Bache asserts the theory that this distressing malady is not a disease of the stomach, but of the brain, and arises from the fact of the mind not being able to understand the varying motion of the ship as rapidly as the senses feel them, thus causing a conflict of impression and a consequent affection of the brain, which in turn deranges the nervous system and produces nausea. The smell of food, close air, and similar matters may aggravate the disease, but are not the primary cause of it. As soon as the mind is educated up to a point that enables it to conceive the idea of each motion as soon as it is felt, sea sickness ceases.

LATEST NEWS BY MAIL.

MATTERS AT THE CAPITAL.

Indian Commissioner Dole Making an Ass of Himself.

THE FITZ JOHN PORTER TRIAL.

TROUBLE AMONG THE QUARTERMASTERS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Commissioner Dole has written a letter to the Secretary of the Interior, for the President, which will be published in the morning, on the subject of the proposed execution of the condemned Indians in Minnesota, protesting against it, and taking the general grounds that the instigators of the outbreak should be hung, but mere followers, no matter how barbarous their deeds, should be pardoned, and urging that this course will have a much more beneficial effect on the Indians than wholesale hanging.

Governor Dennison is here as a witness in McDowell's case.

Mr. Chase's letter to Wade, first brought to light in the Cincinnati *Gazette*, continues to excite discussion among politicians. It is regarded as clearly making Chase a candidate.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Major General Burnside arrived here last night, and spent this forenoon principally in consultation with President Lincoln and Gen. Halleck. He has already returned to his headquarters.

The stories current for some weeks of the belief that two or three hundred millions would be realized from the internal revenue bill, are characterised by Secretary Chase as gross exaggerations.

Without pretending to minute accuracy, he says the sums likely to be realized from the tax law up to July next, and Morrell of Vermont, whose official position makes his opinion also trustworthy, says the revenue from taxation up to July next is sure to be less than $100,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30, 1862.—Gen. McClellan is expected here to-morrow as witness in the Fitz John Porter trial. It is stated now this trial will probably be open.

The complaint against the administration of the Quartermaster's Department grows louder. Gen. Burnside is understood to have made the strongest representations on the subject to the administration during his recent visit here. It is asserted on all hands that if Meigs had furnished the necessary articles at the proper time, there would have been no delay at Falmouth. Gen. Meigs admits the failure, but charges it on the engineer corps. Rumors are rife to-night that Meigs either is removed or is to be speedily, but this can hardly be well founded.

IMPORTANT FROM RICHMOND.

WHAT THEY THINK OF THE SITUATION.

GENERAL STAHL ROUTES THE REBELS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30, 1862.—To-morrow's Philadelphia *Enquirer* will contain a Washington dispatch, professing to have reliable information from Richmond. The substance of its information, which is probably of average reliability, or more, is as follows:

The people of Richmond have been having another panic for the last two weeks, over the removal of McClellan and the rapid movement of Burnside, which were the first causes. At the time of Burnside's movement, Longstreet was in Richmond, on his way to North Carolina, the campaign in Virginia being supposed to be over for the winter. A part of his corps were with him. They were sent to the works around Richmond at once, while he took the cars for Fredericksburg to hold the Rappahannock line if possible, and if not, to retard our movement until Lee came up. There are now from 20,000 to 25,000 in the works around Richmond, and about 40,000 north of it, including Lee's and Jackson's forces. Jackson has been recalled, with Hill and Stuart, from the Valley, to form the left wing of Lee's army. Jackson was opposed to coming, and wanted to keep up the division of our forces by raids into Maryland and Pennsylvania, but was overruled by Lee and Davis.

The cabinet at Richmond have ordered General Lee to throw his whole army on the Rappahannock, and dispute every foot of ground thence to the rebel capital. They have plenty of raw provisions, and millions of pounds of beef, pork and flour, are accumulating at Richmond. Vessels with clothing are running the blockade every week, but their army is still suffering terribly.

Numerous recent events serve to inflame the Richmond panic, such as Lee's suddenly changing from the offensive to the defensive; his telegraphing daily for men to save the capital; Gen. Dix's capture of their pickets on the Chickahominy; the discovery that they have lost from 60,000 to 100,000 men in the last ninety days, by battles, sickness, and desertion, and, above all, the indications of slave insurrections at the holidays. Burnside and the Government are believed to have full acquaintance with these facts. Burnside regards his present force as ample for the work before him.

From Cairo and Below.

GRANT'S ARMY ON THE MARCH.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION, GRAND JUNCTION, Nov. 27, VIA CAIRO, Nov. 30.

To-morrow morning at 3 o'clock we head the advance towards Holly Springs. It was known day before yesterday that an advance would speedily be made, but the precise moment was not known to outsiders. To-day Col. Lee received orders to be in the saddle at 3 o'clock A. M., and march to Coldwater for encampment that night, and enter Holly Springs Saturday morning.

The enemy's pickets hold Holly Springs. It is probable that severe skirmishing may occur to-morrow if the enemy disputes our advance. We shall probably enter Holly Springs at daybreak on Saturday morning. From thence to Lumpkins' Mills is but six miles.

Deserters report strong fortifications at Tallahatchie, and say the rebels will fight there. We shall soon see.

The Confederates are massing a large army at Abbeville. It is definitely understood that Bragg's army is to go there, and Holmes, with Arkansas troops, is also to try it.

From Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 29.—The reports from Washington of Frank P. Blair's resignation are contradicted by his friends here. His brigade has not yet gone to Helena

—Some idea of the immense amount of business transacted at the principal post offices in the Union may be gleaned from the following exhibit of Wm. Windoes, Esq., local agent of the post office in Chicago.

During the week ending November 14, six thousand one hundred and eighty-eight bags of mail matter were handled here, the details being two thousand six hundred and seventy-seven bags received, and three thousand three hundred and eleven bags dispatched. This is exclusive of bags of letters for distribution in the city. The business of the post office department was never so large as now, owing to the great increase of mail matter passing to and from the armies.

LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph.

From the Army of the Potomac.

Gen. Averill's Reconnoissance.

Jackson Marching to Fredericksburg.

Rebel Defenses Increased.

WASHINGTON, December 2.

Telegrams from the headquarters of the army to-night from the reporter of the Associated Press, represents the weather clear and cold. Nothing in military matters has transpired.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, December 2.

Gen. Averill, commanding cavalry brigade, started on a reconnoissance up the Rappahannock on Sunday. He went as far as Barrett's Ford, whence he dispatched here that he had met no enemy. Jackson is believed to have reached Culpepper with the intention of joining the rebel forces at Fredericksburg.

Batteries have been silent during the past two days. The enemy continues to strengthen and increase their works of defense. Nothing has transpired to show that the rebels have made preparation or commenced to fall back from their present position.

The *Times'* Falmouth dispatch states that information has been received to the effect that the rebels were posting their pickets in rather close proximity to our lines. On the right a detachment of 500 cavalry and 800 infantry, under command of Gen. Averill, sent out yesterday to reconnoitre and take possession of the ground, it was ascertained the enemy's force was not large as our forces advanced. He gradually retired, not offering to dispute our progress.

Last night our forces encamped in the vicinity of Grove Church.

LATER.—One of Stuarts scouts captured last night reports only few of the enemy's pickets this side of the river yesterday.

From Fortress Monroe.

News from Richmond.

FORT MONROE, Dec. 1.

Gen. Dix and staff left this morning for Yorktown to inspect the troops there.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 26th says the Judges are unanimous in the opinion rendered by the Supreme Court, that the conscript law is constitutional.

James E. Seddon is appointed Secretary of War.

The Richmond *Examiner* says that the small pox made its appearance in Dansville hospitals.

The conduct of the Yankee-Abolition army under Burnside has exceeded that of Pope in outrages in Fauquiere, and require retaliation, prompt, swift, and effective.

The Richmond *Inquirer* says the next battle between Lee and Burnside may be a decisive one; that an overwhelming victory on the part of Lee and the defense of Washington would be gone, and that city may be captured.

Such a result should be before the eyes of our soldiers and be the object of the contest.

Upon the result of the next battle, therefore, depends whether war shall end or drag along in undecided battle or more material victories.

The Richmond *Whig*, of the 27th ult., says that the Petersburg *Express* reports large reinforcements of the enemy are concentrating at Suffolk, and that they number 330,000; also that an attack is to be made upon Welden to cut off railroad communication.

An immense bed of rock salt, apparently affording an inexhaustible supply, discovered at Apeleska, Alabama.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says that great preparations are being made for the defense of the coast of North Carolina.

Forty-five abolition prisoners arrived at Libby prison from Tennessee, and four Yankee deserters from the White House.

Later by the Hibernian.

PORTLAND, Dec. 3.

The distress in the cotton districts in England claimed great attention, and contributions were unprecedentally large.

The following is gleaned from news by the City of Manchester:

The Paris journals generally reproach England for holding back from the offered mediation.

It is reported that much dissapointment exists in France at Russia's course. A proposition was sent to St. Petersburg before being sent to London, asserting that Russia was expected to influence England.

The London *Times* and *News* thinks that recent events, including the democratic success, confirms the wisdom of England's course.

The *Herald* asserts that the relations between England and France are of an unsatisfactory character, in consequence of England's refusal to interfere. The *Globe* redicules this idea.

It is the prevailing opinion that the late democrate successes is a step towards peace, and will tend to keep the Government within Constitutional limits.

From Tallahatchie.

CHICAGO, December 3.

A dispatch from Tallahatchie says, the Federal cavalry occupied Abbieville at 9 o'clock on the night of the 1st.

The rebels left town an hour before we entered. They burned the depot buildings, which were filled with commissary stores and clothing. A considerable quantity of ammunition was also destroyed.

The rebels have gone to Oxford. We will pursue them at midnight.

General Banks Embarks.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.

Gen. Banks to-night was the recipient of a magnificent horse, with full equipments, presented by his friends in this city.

The General embarks to-morrow in the steamer North Star.

[By Telegraph.]

New York Market.

NEW YORK, December 3.

Flour, 5@10c better. Corn, 1c better and in fair demand at 73@74c. Oats firm at 65@66½c. Pork quiet, 13¼c mess, $11.50@11.75 prime.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.

SENATE.—On motion of Mr. Anthony the standing committees of the Senate were adopted same as last session.

Sumner takes the place of Simmons of the committee of finance, and Arnold the place of Thompson on committee of commerce.

Lane, of Indiana, offered a resolution that committee on patents inquire into the expediency of abolishing the department of agriculture. Agreed to.

Wilkinson offered a resolution that the committee on military affairs inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill for indemnification of citizens of Minnesota who have suffered losses by Sioux Indians. Adopted.

Sumner offered a resolution that the Secretary of War be requested to furnish the Senate with any information which he might possess with reference to the sale into slavery of freemen captured or seized by rebel forces, and state what steps have been taken to redress the outrage on human rights. Adopted.

Sumner also offered a resolution that the Committee on Military Affairs be directed to consider the expediency of providing by law for the establishment of a corps composed of men expressly enlisted for hospital and ambulance service, with commanding officers, who shall have the entire charge under the medical officers of the hospital, so as to enlarge the usefulness of this humane service and give it the efficiency derived from organization. Adopted.

Hale gave notice he should introduce a bill repealing the acts establishing and equalizing the grades of officers in the navy, passed July 1862.

The Senate went into executive session, and upon the opening of the doors adjourned.

NEW YORK, December 2.

A Washington correspondent says Davis to-day opened a campaign on part of the border state politicians, and will call up his resolutions as soon as he can get the floor and advocate their passage, in an elaborate speech. This movement is regarded as one of great significance. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, has prepared a resolution which he will offer in the House on the first opportunity, providing a Committee of Inquiry into the late political arrests, and the authority by which they have been made. It is evident that the opposition in both Houses regard this subject of arrests as a sort of mine out of which, with industry, all political capital can be successfully wrought. The Committee on the conduct of the war intend at once to proceed to an investigation of complaints against General Meigs, made by Burnside and Banks, regarding a failure in furnishing the necessary means of transportation to their respective forces. Parties of the court martial met to-day, but adjourned on account of the absence of General King. General McClellan was to-day summoned here by telegraph and is expected here to-morrow.

From North Carolina.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 28.

The schooner Flashaway, 11 days from Nassau, with 450 sacks of salt.

A Federal gunboat was captured in New River, on the 20th, by Newkirk's Cavalry. Crew escaped.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Sioux Indian Agency for work and labor performed, or supplies or materials furnished by order of the Sioux Agent, since the first day of June, 1861, are requested to present such claims to said Agent, at his office on Jackson street, St. Paul, Minnesota, on or before the 24th day of December, 1862, for examination, so that the same may be settled without delay.

THOS. J. GALBRAITH,
U. S. Agent.

dec2-10t

New Advertisements.

AUCTION.

This morning, at 10 o'clock, we sell a consignment of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS, SHAWLS, HOODS. Men's and Boy's Pants and Coats.

FAIRCHILD & MARCH,
dec4-1t Third-st., Stone Block, next the Bridge.

AUCTION.

A lot of Boots, Shoes, Overcoats, Trunks and Hand Sleds, this evening at Auction.

H. E. BAKER & CO.,
On Third-st., second door from Jackson-st., dec4-1t St. Paul, Minnesota.

NOTICE.

All horses, teams, wagons, and other property impressed for the Indian Expedition and yet on hand, will be delivered to the owners at St. Peter, on Tuesday, Dec 11th.

Parties claiming property must produce their receipts.

A. H. MILLS,
Quartermaster Indian Expedition.
St. Paul, Dec. 3d, 1862. dec4-6

MUST BE SOLD,
Before the 1st of January,
OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
CLOTHING;
Consisting of
BUSINESS COATS;
SILK VELVET, BLACK SATIN AND
Figured Silk Vests;
CASSIMERE AND SATINET PANTS;
HATS;
SHIRTS AND NECK TIES;
ALSO
FINE BLACK CLOTH AND CASSIMERES
In the piece; all of which goods will be sold from 25 to 40 per cent. less than present prices.

W. H. TEMPLE,
Catholic Block, Third street.

STORE TO LET. nov22-1f

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

Must be sold for the benefit of creditors, at the New York Store, Third street, half a block below the Bridge.

☞ *Now is the time to get Bargains.*

M. WHITE,
d21-3m Practical Boot and Shoemaker.

OFFICE ST. PAUL & PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
SAINT PAUL, December 24, 1862.

Proposals will be received at this office until the 15th inst., for 5,000 cords Green Hard Wood, in lots of 50 cords or upwards, delivered at or near Anoka, on the line of the Railroad, during the coming winter. Parties sending in proposals will state the kind of Wood they will furnish.

The Company reserves the right to reject any proposals considered unsatisfactory.

WM. R. LITCHFIELD,
dec3-1w Superintendent.

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED BY THE
PRESS PRINTING COMPANY.

OFFICE—ADJOINING THE BRIDGE.

TERMS:

DAILY PRESS—To city subscribers, fifteen cents per week, or, if paid in advance, $7.00 per annum; $1.75 for three months. By mail—$6.00 per annum, or fifty cents per month, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

TRI-WEEKLY PRESS—$3.50 per annum; $2 for six months; $1 for three months; clubs of five at $3 each.

WEEKLY PRESS—One copy, one year, $2.00; two to four copies, one year, to one address, each $1.50; five to nine, do. $1.40; ten to twenty, do. $1.30; twenty or more, do. $1.20.

Rates of Advertising.

Ten lines to a Square, (the space enclosed in the following table.)

	One Square.	Each add. Square.
One time	$ 75	$ 37½
Three times	1 25	62½
One week	1 75	87½
Two weeks	2 62	1 37
One month	4 00	2 00
Two months	5 50	2 75
Three months	6 75	3 37½
Six months	10 00	5 00
Twelve months	15 00	7 50

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS,

Published once a week, either in Daily or Weekly.

First insertion.....75 Cents per Square.
Each subsequent insertion.37½ " "

Legal Advertisements published at the expense of the Attorneys ordering, and not delayable for the legal proceedings, but collectable in advance, or on delivery of affidavit. Publishers not accountable for the accuracy of legal advertisements beyond the amount charged for their publication.

Advertisements published in both the Daily and Weekly will be charged the full Daily rates with one half the Weekly rates added.

Business Notices, published in the Editorial columns, of ten lines or under, will be charged, for each insertion, one dollar; if over ten lines, ten cents per line.

Advertisements leaded and placed under the head of Special Notices, if ten lines or over, will be charged the usual rates and one-half additional; if under that amount, fifty cents for each insertion.

Yearly advertisers to pay quarterly.

Advertisements, for a less time than three months, to be paid in advance.

ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY.

One Square, one insertion	$ 75
" two insertions	1 00
" four "	2 00
For each subsequent insertion, and for each additional square	0 37½

☞ S. C. SPAULDING, at Minneapolis, and WHITMORE O'BRIEN, at St. Anthony, will act as Agents in circulating the DAILY PRESS in their respective towns.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

—The Milwaukee *Sentinel* of the 29th says trade continues active. Our merchants have never enjoyed a more prosperous season than the past fall, and as yet there is scarcely a perceptible diminution in the demand for goods. This statement will surprise persons not familiar with the business of the West, as the immense demand for goods has surprised many of those actually engaged in the wholesale trade. But the fact is that stocks in the interior had become nearly exhausted, and the continual advance in goods enabled our merchants a good share of the time to sell on better terms than could be got at the East. This peculiar state of things has given Milwaukee and Chicago nearly the entire trade of the Northwest during the past six months.

—A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* at Nashville states that it is the prevalent belief that had General Buell remained in command, Nashville would have been suffered to fall: that he objected to the thorough fortification of the city and said it was impossible to hold it.

—The steady decrease in the rates at which gold is sold in the money markets of the East, is an evidence that the removal of McClellan and the advance of Burnside are eminently satisfactory to capitalists in the leading commercial cities, and that none but politicians are disposed to make either the cause of complaint.

—During the war of 1812, gold was sold at a premium of 35 per cent., and U. S. Treasury notes were worth only two-thirds of their face. We then had a genuine Democratic Administration, and an able one; yet the currency of the country was as badly damaged as it is now. Those who charge the present monetary derangement upon the Republicans, should remember that it does not rest in human power to prevent the disturbing influences of the war, and of the speculations which war engenders.

—The Secretary of War has decided that under the tax law, railroad companies have a right to add three per cent. to their charges for transportation of passengers, under their agreement with the War Department, thus increasing the rate from two cents to 26-100 cents per mile. Quartermaster General Meigs has issued a circular embodying this decision, and directing that all accounts for the transportation of troops since September 1st shall be settled accordingly.

—The Philadelphia *Inquirer* gives the following version of the manner in which the late Brigadier General Frank Patterson met his end: "It was the habit of Gen. Patterson to place a revolver under his pillow, on retiring for the night, in his tent. This was done on Friday night last. About daylight, on Saturday morning, he awoke, and, for some purpose, displaced the revolver from under the pillow on which he slept, with his right hand, and while changing it to the left, probably with the intention of hanging the weapon up near his couch, it exploded. The barrel at the moment pointed toward the person of the reclining man, and the whole of the contents were received in his left breast, passing, it is believed, through the heart and causing instant death."

—The people of Madison, Wisconsin, had a meeting on Wednesday last, at which they made extensive arrangements for the reception of General Pope, who was confidently expected from Milwaukee next day. Inasmuch as the General took the Chicago train at Milwaukee for Washington, it is probable the arrangements in question came to naught.

—The steward of one of the European steamers at Boston, who wanted to take a box ashore unobserved, said to a custom house officer whom he knew, "If I was to put a half eagle piece upon each of your eyes, could you see?" The answer was, "No, and if I had another on my mouth I could not speak."

MESSAGE.

Poem from Edm. Marklin, from the German, translated by Miss Chase, of Philadelphia.

Sweet bird, I pray thee tell me where
Thy little wing would bear thee?
A tender mate thy love would share,
And he has much to tell thee.
Far over the mountain the evening star glows,
And smiles on your beauty, my loveliest rose;
And if through the beaming my passion shall move you,
The bird at your window shall tell you I love you.

Why float you in yon azure dome?
Pray tell your secret missions,
Ye pilgrims pale that heavenward roam,
Ye clouds like ghostly visions.
If over the mountain your rain drops should flow,
Then visit my maiden in sorrow and woe;
And if she is grieving, my passion shall waive her,
So tell her in tear-drops, how deeply I love her.

Why rush, bold wind, with headlong speed?
Can I delay you never?
Oh stay! oh stay! and hear my need,
Then fly away forever.
He sweeps o'er the mountain in frolicksome play,
The curls of the maiden he lifts on the way,
She asks him from whence comes the longing that moves her,
He tells her, in whispers, how dearly he loves her.

Our Iron-Clad Fleet—Development of American Naval Power.

From the New York Herald, Nov. 24.

There are in all fifty-one iron clad vessels built and to be built, and eighteen of them are either finished or nearly finished. Thus, from being the fifth or sixth naval power two years ago, the United States suddenly takes the first place in naval warfare. The American people had always shown their natural superiority in seamanship and gunnery over the British, who have claimed to be the foremost power at sea in modern times—a position, however, which is now disputed with them by the French. In two wars the Americans had in almost every naval fight defeated the English, unless where odds were overwhelming; and it was partly because the circumstances of the country did not require it, and partly because the Western interest was too jealous of the East, that an American navy was not long since developed, which would have taken the foremost rank. The capacity existed; but it was not called into exercise.

Necessity is the mother of invention. The civil strife which broke out in this country within the last two years has wrought a revolution in naval warfare. The result of a single battle in Hampton Roads has nullified the wooden navies of the world. What was but a matter of theory and experiment with England and France suddenly became to the United States a tremendous practical reality; and being engaged in a gigantic war, we were compelled, as it were to put forth our strength in organizing the newly discovered power. Our resources, vast as they were fresh, our mechanical genius and the energy of a free people, notwithstanding the dead weights of old fogyism and the trammels of red tape, have, in an incredible brief space of time, produced a mailed fleet which can set at defiance the navies of all Europe. Being first in the field, we can always keep ahead.

The French and English iron-clads are admitted to be failures, compared with our Monitors and other vessels. Their sea-going armed ships are not only unwieldy, but they present such immense marks that it is impossible for them to escape, besides being unprotected in some vital points. The strongest parts of them could not for half an hour resist the heavy guns with which our iron-clads are armed. The fifteen-inch Dahlgren, with its four hundred and sixty pounds round shot, would drive in the sides of the Warrior like pasteboard. The renowned Armstrong gun is now nowhere. It has been beaten even by the English Whitworth; but neither of them is a match for the fifteen-inch American gun. However, there are twenty-inch Dahlgrens being cast for stationary points to defend the coast.—These will throw round shot of 1,000 lbs. weight; and woe to any European iron-clad vessels ever built with which one of these missiles shall come in contact. On the other hand, our mailed Monitors present scarcely any mark for the enemy, with the exception of the impregnable turrets, which no metal used in the British and French navies is sufficiently heavy to penetrate. Lastly, we are building in this city a ram—the Dunderberg—which will outsail and sink anything that floats at the other side of the Atlantic. The London *Times* in commenting on our new navy, boasts that England could easily do what America has done if she pleased. That remains to be proved. Let her try it. She may very soon need more iron-clad ships than she can produce in the next two years.

Hitherto our most brilliant successes in the war have been achieved by the navy. But what are those when compared with the victories that await the operations of the combined force of iron-clads on the Mississippi, the Atlantic seaboard and the Gulf during the present winter. Not only are Vicksburg, Montgomery, Mobile, Savannah and Charleston destined to fall before the terrible concentrated fire of their batteries, but after the conquest these places will be rendered impregnable by the distribution of Monitors in the several ports, and all communication by sea or with the western side of the Mississippi will be effectually cut off. After this what hope can longer exist for the rebellion, whose last dependence for arms, ammunition, medicines and clothing is upon cotton, which can no longer be made available?

The Future of Slavery.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

A fruitless discussion is going on in some of the papers, as to the probable future of slavery after it has been abolished by war in the rebel States. It is agreed that after peace is restored, the Southern States will again have power to establish slavery, just as Massachusetts might do to-day if she chose, and it is said they will probably do so. It is true that any State can establish slavery at will, and there is no power in the general government to prevent it. But the probabilities are all against any such restoration. The emancipation decreed by the President necessarily involves a radical revolution in Southern society, and although the war may terminate in a year or two, the military occupation of the South must necessarily continue much longer, or until the social transformation is completed. This may not be during the present generation. But when the work is thoroughly accomplished, there will be no material to make slaves of; the negroes of the South will have been transformed into free laborers, and the Federal Government will be bound to protect them in that position; and the foreign slave trade having long since been prohibited, there can be no more slaves introduced from abroad. We need not be troubled about any re-establishment of slavery if it is once removed. The problem is how to abolish it without indefinitely prolonging a state of war, and for the solution of that problem we must await the course of events.

—Miss Lizzie St. Clair Dill, one of the most accomplished ladies in Indiana, will be a candidate before the next Legislature for State Librarian.

Buchanan on Floyd.

We make the following extracts from Buchanan's rejoinder to Scott:

NO ARMS STOLEN BY FLOYD.

I should have nothing more to add had General Scott, in his rejoinder, confined himself to the topics embraced in his original letter. He has extended them, and now for the first time, and in a sarcastic and no kindly spirit, refers to the alleged stealing of public arms by Secretary Floyd, and their transportation South in anticipation of the rebellion. The most conclusive answer to this allegation is that, notwithstanding the boasting of Mr. Floyd at Richmond, evidently with the view of conciliating his new allies, cited by the General as his authority, no public arms were ever stolen. This fact is established by the report of the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives, now before me, made by Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, their Chairman, on the 18th February, 1861, and to be found in the second volume of the reports of committees of the House for the session of 1960-61. This report and the testimony before the committee establish—

SOME SOUTHERN STATES WITHOUT ANY ARMS.

1. That the Southern States received in 1860 less instead of more than the quota of arms to which they were entitled by law; and that three of them, North Carolina, Mississippi and Kentucky, received no arms whatever, and this simply because they did not ask for them. Well may Mr. Stanton have said in the House, "that there are a good deal of rumors and speculations and misapprehensions as to the true state of facts in regard to this matter."

FLOYD AND THE PITTSBURGH GUNS.

2. Secretary Floyd, under suspicious circumstances, on the 27th December, 1860, and but a few days before he left the Department, had, without the knowledge of the President, ordered one hundred and thirteen (113) columbiads, and eleven (11) thirty-two pounders to be transported from Pittsburgh to Ship Island and Galveston, in Mississippi and Texas. This fact was brought to the knowledge of the President by a communication from Pittsburgh; and Secretary Holt immediately thereafter countermanded the order of his predecessor, and the cannon were never sent. The promptitude with which we acted elicited a vote of thanks, dated on the 4th of January, 1861, from the Select and Common Councils of that city "to the President, the Attorney General, and the Acting Secretary of War," (Mr. Holt.)

QUITE A BLUNDER.

After this statement, how shall we account for the explicit declaration of Gen. Scott that, accidentally hearing early in March that under this posthumous order (that of Floyd, of the 22d of December) the shipment of these guns had commenced, I communicated the fact to Secretary Holt (acting for Secretary Cameron) just in time to defeat the robbery?" And this is the same Secretary Holt who had countermanded "the posthumous order" in the previous December. And strange to say, these guns, but for the alleged interposition of Gen. Scott, were about to be sent so late as March from the loyal States into those over which Jefferson Davis had then for some time presided!

Had Gen. Scott reflected for a moment he could not have fallen into this blunder. It is quite manifest he was "without a printed document and my (his) own official papers."

A QUESTION SETTLED.

The government had on hand in the year 1859, about 500,000 old muskets, which had been condemned "as unsuitable for public service," under the act of 3d of March, 1825. They were of such a character that although offered both at public and private sale for $2.50 each, purchasers could not be found at that rate, except for a comparatively small number. On the 30th of November, 1859, Secretary Floyd ordered about one fifth of the whole number (100,000 to be sent from the Springfield armory, where they had accumulated, to five Southern arsenals, "in proportion to their respective means of proper storage." This order was carried into effect by the Ordnance Bureau in the usual course of administration and without reference to the President. It was but justice to say that from the testimony before the committee there is no reason to suspect that Secretary Floyd issued this order from any sinister motive. Its date was months before Mr. Lincoln's nomination for the Presidency, and nearly a year before his election, and while the Secretary was still an avowed opponent to secession. Indeed the testimony of Colonel Craig and Captain Maynadier, of the Ordnance Bureau, before the committee, is wholly inconsistent with any evil intention on his part.

The Navy Yard.

Proposals for building a house at the Naval Hospital, New York, will be received at the Bureau of Yards and Docks until the 22d of December next. The plans for the building are in the hands of the Civil Engineer, and may be seen by interested parties at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The house in question is for the use of the Surgeon.

The Passaic left the Navy-Yard yesterday, amid the plaudits of the crews of the different ships in the stream.

The U. S. iron-clad steamer Sangamon, lately launched at Chester, is being rapidly fitted out and will be made ready for service at the earliest practicable time. The Lehigh, an iron-clad of the same capacity and size, will be ready for launching in about two weeks. Contracts have been entered into for the construction of other vessels of like character at the same locality.

Senator from Georgia.

From the Richmond Enquirer, November 19.

The telegraph yesterday announced the election of Judge Charles J. Jenkins to the Confederate State Senate, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of General Toombs. Since that resignation and to the present time the vacancy has been filled *pro tempore*, by Senator Lewis, on the appointment of Governor Brown. Judge Jenkins, as a politician, belonged to the old Whig school, and enjoyed a national reputation. He was tendered, we believe, a position in Fillmore's Cabinet, but declined it. As Chief Justice of the Georgia Supreme Court, Judge Jenkins delivered its recent decision in favor of what is known as the conscript law.

—Counterfeit Postage Currency has been issued in New York. The counterfeiters have succeeded in closely imitating the lettering, with the exception of the date, which is in larger figures than the genuine. The lathwork is rather poorly executed, as also the margine, having evidently been done by an ordinary machine; but if the paper were soiled, the defect would be scarcely noticed, especially in a poor light.

Perilous Experiments.

That the Emperor of the French is a ruler of very large capacity will be generally admitted; but the most capable of men have often been known to overtask themselves, and break down from undertaking too much. The first Napoleon is a case in point. He was quite competent to handle Austria alone or any single Power of Europe, besides keeping himself firmly on the usurped throne of France. But when it came to regulating all Europe combined, the undertaking proved too onerous, and the greatest ruler of his age was crushed on the field of Waterloo.

Louis Napoleon, "for a man of destiny," has been singularly sagacious in avoiding the errors of his fatalist uncle. He has wielded with matchless policy the sceptre handed him by Fate. His success has been found hitherto in a rigid attention to the material wants of the people he rules over, and a careful avoidance of any exhibition of the ambitions designs which were supposed to be the heritage of the Bonaparte dynasty.

But it is a question now beginning to be agitated, whether Louis Napoleon has not outlived his strength—whether age or infirmity has not undermined his wisdom, and left him an exhausted monarch, to be numbered with the past Powers of the world. It looks like it. He has in his three latest great political moves committed extraordinary blunders. His first error was his resolution to retain military possession of Rome, by which he makes a nation of twenty millions of people his enemy. His second was his undertaking to regulate the affairs of Mexico, whereby he has got a foreign war on his hands. His third, and most recent, is his endeavoring to unite the Powers of Europe in a movement of intervention in the American rebellion.

In Italy and Mexico, Louis Napoleon is now doing penance for neglecting to mind his own affairs. If he wishes to add to his already heavy load enough to crush him utterly, he has only to persevere, and attempt to take the United States under his tutelage, as he now has Italy and Mexico. The First Napoleon never had such an impossible task on his hands.—*N. Y. Times.*

Why Staunton was not Captured.

It was the intention of Gen. Milroy to move directly to Staunton, under orders from Major General Cox; but orders to the effect that Burnside would take a new route for Richmond rendered such an advance unnecessary at present. The reports that the roads are getting bad are unfounded, and I hardly think that General Cox will forego a winter campaign. —*Correspondence Philadelphia Press.*

—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce* says that on the arrival of Mr. Cameron at the capital, he requested the *Chronicle* to contradict the story that twenty iron-clad steamers were building in England for the rebel government. What he did say on the former occasion, and now repeats, is this—that three first-class war vessels were building in great haste, avowedly for the rebel service—two at Liverpool and one at Glasgow.

K. SPENCER,
Dentist, 23 Years,
MINNEAPOLIS, - - - - - MINNESOTA
As far as I know, my terms for practice will be the usual fees of Dentists of this State.
I insert ARTIFICIAL PIVOT TEETH, which are healthier, cheaper, more beautiful and durable than teeth set on plate.
PIVOT TEETH DO NOT PREVENT THE TASTING OF FOOD—PLATE TEETH DO.
I so stop decayed places in the crowns of Teeth (elegantly,) as to last the life of the patient.
☞ Consultations without charge. a21-6m

JOSEPH LEWIS
Real Estate Agent, Notary Public and Conveyancer, Commissioner of Deeds for the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Ohio, and Vermont. Collections made—Taxes paid for non residents. House rented.
Office Third Street, Irvine's Block.
Reference, HON. ALEX. RAMSEY. jy10-d1y

C. E. WOOLSEY & CO.,
(SUCCESSOR TO L. D. [illegible],)
Commission Merchants,
NO. 211 SOUTH WATER ST., CHICAGO.
CASH ADVANCES ON CONSIGNMENTS.
mar1-d&wly

MISS ELIZA WASS,
THIRD STREET, NEXT DOOR TO GREENLEAF'S
Is now receiving
Direct from New York,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT of the very
RICHEST AND LATEST STYLES
OF
MILLINERY GOODS,
To which she invites the attention of
The Ladies of St. Paul and other Towns in the State.
St. Paul, Sept. 27th, 1862. s27-1y

MAGNETIC
Tack Hammers.
If you don't want to mash your fingers, buy one for 25 cents, at E. & H. Y. BELL'S.
Coffee is high. Buy a patent Coffee Strainer; it clears the coffee, and saves one third. Only 25 cents. E. & H. Y. BELL.
Patent Lifters. Will lift everything hot off the stove, without burning your fingers. Only 25 cents. E. & H. Y. BELL.
Agents wanted to canvass the State for the above articles. A smart man can make big wages. For particulars, address, enclosing stamps,
E. & H. Y. BELL,
Sole Agents for Minnesota.
St. Paul, July 11th, 1862. jy11-dtf.

FLORENCE SEWING
MACHINE AGENCY,
One door East of Davenport's Bookstore, on Third Street.
The "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINES make FOUR DIFFERENT stitches on one and the same machine. Thus the LOCK, DOUBLE-LOCK, KNOT AND DOUBLE-KNOT, all of which make the seam alike on both sides of the fabric. Either or all can be produced while the Machine is in motion.
They have the REVERSIBLE FEED MOTION, which enables the operator to have the work carry either way, or to change the direction, and fasten the end of seams, welch, together with making a long and a short stitch, is done simply by turning a thumb screw.
Their motions are all positive. There are no springs to get out of order. They are so simple that the most inexperienced can work them perfectly and with ease. They are NOISELESS, and can be used where quiet is necessary.
They are the FASTEST SEWERS in the WORLD, making five stitches to each revolution. They oil no dresses. Their stitch is the wonder of all, because of its combined ELASTICITY, STRENGTH and BEAUTY.
Prices No. 1, $47.00, No. 2, $57.00, No. 3, $67.00, No. 4, $72.00. No. 5, $77.00, No. 6, $82.00, No. 7 Cabinet opener, $90.00, No. 7 Cabinet cased, $95.00, Mahogany $97.00, Rosewood $105.00. Hemmers and all necessary tools included in the above prices.
On hand different kinds of lower priced Machines. Call and see the "Florence Machines."
jy15-dtf G. W. BABCOCK.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
Two journeymen TAILORS, to whom good wages and steady employment will be given. None but experienced workmen need apply.
J. W. PRATT.
Hastings, Minnesota, Nov. 24, 1862.—nov26-3w*

Miscellaneous.

F. KNAUFT,
(Corner of Seventh and Olive streets,)
HAS IN ADDITION TO HIS NEW & FULL STOCK OF
Groceries & Provisions,
A complete assortment of
QUEENSWARE, LAMPS, &c.
All of which will be sold at the lowest possible rates.
NEW PLATFORM SCALES,
Of Fairbanks' best make, always correct and ready for use. Those who have Hay, Grain or Live Stock for sale can save money by getting it weighed. [illegible]

CHICAGO BREWERY.
LILL & DIVERSY,
BREWERS OF
LILL'S STOCK,
AND
CREAM PALE ALE,
LAGER BEER,
PORTER AND BROWN STOUT.
Sold by half barrel and delivered free of charge.
WM. CONSTANS,
AGENT, St. Paul.
my24-d1y

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the Board of Auditors for the adjustment or claims for War Expenditures, will meet for the purpose of adjusting and allowing claims at
St. Paul.....Wednesday, Nov. 5
Shakopee.....Wednesday, Nov. 12
Henderson.....Monday, Nov. 17
St. Peter.....Friday, Nov. 21
Mankato.....Wednesday, Nov. 26
Anoka.....Wednesday, Dec. 3
Monticello.....Friday, Dec. 5
St. Cloud.....Monday, Dec. 8
St. Paul.....Monday, Dec. 15
Hastings.....Monday, Dec. 22
Red Wing.....Friday, Dec. 26
CLINTON G. REYNOLDS, President.
A. W. PRATT, Clerk. o30-td26

PRINCE & CO'S
IMPROVED
MELODEONS!
WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.
The oldest establishment in the United States employing 200 men, and finishing eighty instruments per week.
MANUFACTORY CORNER OF MARYLAND AND NIAGARA STREETS,
BUFFALO, N. Y.
WHOLESALE DEPOTS.
67 Fulton street.....New York
43 Lake street.....Chicago
WHOLESALE AGENTS.
Henry Tollman & Co.....Boston, Mass
W. F. Colburn.....Cincinnati, O
Balmer & Weber.....St. Louis, Mo
James Bellak.....Philadelphia
A. Couse.....Detroit, Mich.
Ph. P. Werlein.....New Orleans
A. & S. Nordheimer.....Toronto C. W
Persons unacquainted with the Melodeon and its history, will bear in mind that we are the pioneers and leading manufacturers, not only in the United States, but in the world. We commenced the manufacture of Melodeons in the fall of the year 1847, and since that time have finished and sold TWENTY-SEVEN THOUSAND. These instruments are now in use not only in the United States and Canada, but also in Europe, Asia, Africa, South America and the West Indies, and from all these quarters we have the most flattering testimonials of the high estimation in which they are held.
AT ALL INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS THEY HAVE INVARIABLY BEEN AWARDED THE HIGHEST PREMIUM WHENEVER EXHIBITED IN COMPETITION WITH OTHERS.
We shall take pleasure in forwarding by mail (at our own expense) our Illustrated Catalogue, in which every instrument we manufacture is fully described and illustrated by elegant engravings.
All Melodeons of our manufacture, either sold by us or dealers in any part of the United States or Canada, are warranted to be perfect in every respect, and should any repairs be necessary before the expiration of five years from date of sale, we hold ourselves ready and willing to make the same free of charge, provided the injury is not caused by accident or design.
Agents for the sale of our Melodeons may be found in all the principal towns of the United States and Canada.
Address either
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., Buffalo, N. Y.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 87 Fulton st., N. Y.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 43 Lake st., Chicago.
Or either of the above wholesale agents.
For sale by MUNGER BROS., Agents, St. Paul, Minnesota. apr29-d&wly

Oils and Lamps.

LAMPS AND OIL.
A new and complete stock of
Lamps and Fixtures,
And the best brands of
OIL,
For sale at *PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.*
S. K. PUTNAM,
s16 Corner of Third and Market streets.

MARVIN'S
CROCKERY HOUSE.
JUST RECEIVED AND
SELLING VERY LOW,
1,000 LOOKING GLASSES AND MIRRORS.
OIL—THE VERY BEST.
1,500 GALLONS AT FROM THIRTY TO FORTY CENTS A GALLON.
NOW IN STORE, A FULL STOCK OF
CHINA, CROCKERY & GLASSWARE
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
AT PRICES MUCH REDUCE
JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE STOCK OF
Table & Pocket Cutlery.
The merchants who purchase in St. Paul will find these goods very desirable, and at
VERY LOW RATES.
JUST RECEIVED,
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
Silver Plated
AND
BRITANNIA WARE,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, LAMPS, &c., &c.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
R. MARVIN, THIRD STREET.
je11

OIL! OIL! OIL!
500 barrels No. 1, standard best quality
Carbon Oil,
Just received, and for sale to dealers.
D. T. WATSON,
a3-d&m1 Brick Block, Robert-st., St. Paul.

Hotels & Saloons.

CLIFTON HOUSE,
MANKATO, - - - - - MINNESOTA.
This House is situated near the steamboat landing, and is among the largest in the Minnesota Valley. Is
NEW AND NEWLY FURNISHED,
And the proprietor, from long experience in the business, flatters himself that he will be able to satisfy the traveling public.
☞ CHARGES MODERATE. ☜
M. T. C. FLOWER, Proprietor.
Mankato, Minn., April 29th, 1862.

UNION PARK HOUSE,
LITTLE CANADA, MINN.,
G. W. FEW, - - PROPRIETOR.
This House is pleasantly located in Little Canada, on the bank of Lake Elizabeth, five miles from Saint Paul. The House and fixtures are entirely new, and has been fitted up more particularly as a home for Invalids, and persons seeking recreation.
The House is provided with boats and all the necessary fixtures for hunting and fishing—and is one mile from Bass Lake, which is considered the best fishing ground in the State—where boats are also provided for the use of guests of the House.
Board by day or week at moderate rates.
je14-d6m

FURNITURE.
JOHN PRIMROSE
Manufacturer and Dealer in
CABINET AND CHAIR
FURNITURE
OF EVERY VARIETY.
Keeps constantly on hand a complete assortment of
PARLOR,
CHAMBER,
DINING-ROOM
FURNITURE,
OF ALL STYLES, AND OF SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP.
Most of my Furniture is of my own manufacture; made of thoroughly seasoned material and equal to the best there is made in the U. S. A.
As a nimble sixpence is always better than a slow shilling, I am determined to sell a very light shade above cost. Everybody is respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing.
☞ REMEMBER PLACE: Stone Building—Third Street—above the Bridge. St. Paul Minn. jan24d1y

MILWAUKEE & CHICAGO
RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT
GREAT UNITED STATES MAIL
AND
EXPRESS ROUTE.
THE ONLY RELIABLE AND ALL RAIL ROUTE TO THE
EAST, SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
On and after Wednesday, June 11th, 1862, three trains will leave the depot, corner of Florida and Barclay streets, daily, as follows:
At 7:45 A. M.—Way Passenger, for Chicago and all intermediate stations, and Racine Junction, and Kenosha R. R. & R. I. R. R. at Kenosha.
At 3:00 P. M.—Express Passenger train for Chicago, making close connection with evening trains East, South and West.
At 8:10 P. M.—Night Accommodation Train for Chicago and intermediate stations, making connections in Chicago with all the morning Lines for the East, South and Southwest.
☞ This train will be furnished with Sleeping Car, and first class passengers will be provided with berths without extra charge, and
FARE AS LOW AS BY STEAMER ON LAKE.
☞ Passenger trains leave Chicago at 9:15 A. M and 9:00 P. M. for Milwaukee and the Northwest.
☞ Tickets for all points may be obtained of H. O. WILSON, at the Union Ticket Office, "Iron Block," corner East Water and Wisconsin streets, or at the depot.
JOHN T. MOODY,
Master Transportation.
Milwaukee, May 5th, 1862. jn21-dtf

TOBACCO,
Cigars, Pipes, Snuff, &c.
F. W. TUCHELT,
Third Street, next door to Comb's Book Store Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Tobacco, Cigars &c., is just receiving his fall and winter stock and is prepared to fill orders to any extent, for
FINE IMPORTED CIGARS,
Missouri, Virginia and Kentucky Smoking and Chewing Tobacco. Fine Cut Chewing, superior to any in the city.
SWEET BRIAR ROOT PIPES,
a large assortment. These pipes are all the go now.
F. W. TUCHELT,
Third street, next door to Comb's Book Store
St. Paul, Nov. 17. nov17d1y

PALMER'S PURE
VINEGAR.
This is the kind of Vinegar that should be used by all housekeepers for
PICKLES
AND THE
TABLE.
It is warranted pure and wholesome, and to give perfect satisfaction wherever used. Try it,
AND YOU WILL HAVE NO OTHER.
For sale at our works on Sibley street, and by all grocers who have an eye to keeping
CHOICE GOODS FOR SALE.
C. C. LEWIS & CO.

LEONARD & SHEIRE,
BUILDERS,
Shop in old Baptist Church Building on Fifth street, near Jackson. All kinds of Carpenter Work done to order.

M. SHEIRE, ARCHITECT,
Office in the same building as Leonard & Sheire's Carpenter Shop, on Fifth street, near Jackson. Designs, Plans and Specifications for Buildings of every description, prepared on short notice. feb18-1y

NEW BOOKS.
Cook's Cavalry Tactics.
McClellan's Cavalry Tactics.
Casey's Infantry Tactics.
United States Infantry Tactics.
Train's Union Speeches.
The Morgesans.
Among the Pines, or South in Secession Times.
Twin Lieutenants.
Olive Blake's Good Works.
Abel Drake's Wife.
The Mystery.
Flower of the Prairie.
The Struggles of Brown, Jones and Robinson.
Marrying for Money.
Trail Hunter.
Lewis' Gymnastics.
Army Regulations; and all New Publications as soon as issued from the Press, at
COMBS' BOOK STORE
o18-tf.

UNDERTAKER'S CARD.
The undersigned would respectfully announce that after the solicitation of many friends, he has concluded to engage in the above business, and would therefore say to the citizens of Minneapolis and vicinity, that he will be prepared in future to furnish Coffins of Walnut, Metalic, Cloth covered and Common, and all things required in an Undertaker's line. Having had several years' experience in the above business in Eastern cities, he feels competent in offering his services to take the entire charge of Funerals, and would solicit a share of the patronage.
G. F. WARNER.
Minneapolis, Nov. 6th. nov11

Miscellaneous.

WM. ILLINGWORTH,
Watch Manufacturer.
—AND—
TOWN CLOCK BUILDER!
SIGN OF THE TOWN CLOCK.
JACKSON-ST., - - - ST. PAUL
Having had over THIRTY YEARS EXPERIENCE in the best Watch Factories in England and America, he feels himself competent to do anything in his line
A LITTLE SUPERIOR
to any other establishment in the Northwest.
☞ N. B.—Persons wishing to perfect themselves in the business, will be received under instruction on VERY MODERATE TERMS.
☞ Fine work done and Clock and Watch Wheels cut for the trade at low rates. mr6y

HORN, LUND & GALUSHA,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
(Successors to Horn & Galusha and Sanborn & Lund)
SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA,
Practice in all the Courts of the State, and in the Courts of the United States, at Law, in Chancery and in Admiralty.
Collections carefully and promptly attended to
mh29: 1y

HORACE R. BIGELOW. OLIVER DALRYMPLE.
BIGELOW & DALRYMPLE,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
St. Paul, Minnesota.
Will attend particularly to collections throughout the State; and, until their payment by the Government, will give especial attention to the prosecution and settlement of claims of INDEMNITY FOR SIOUX DEPREDATIONS. a26-3m

JOHN A. STEES,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
Furniture and Cabinet Ware,
Of every variety of style and pattern.
CORNER 3D AND MINNESOTA STS., SAINT PAUL.
All kinds of lumber taken in trade.
jan5d&wly

REMOVAL.
HAYDEN, KAY & CO.,
Have removed to
Nos. 45 and 47 Lake St.,
Where they are prepared to show CASH BUYERS of
SADDLERY HARDWARE
AND
Carriage Trimmings
The largest and best assorted stock to be found in the NORTHWEST, embracing
SPRINGS AND AXLES, HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES, &c., &c.,
CARRIAGE BODIES AND SEATS, ENAMELED CLOTH, PATENT LEATHER,
Also a large assortment of
Horse Collars and Blankets, Whips and Lashes, Skirting, Bridle, Collar and
HARNESS LEATHER,
All of which will be offered at
Prices that will not be Undersold.
Agents for
MOWEY'S SPRINGS AND AXLES, CROCKER'S VARNISHES.
Dole's Hub Boring Machine and Hollow Augers.
P. HAYDEN, New York. W. V. KAY, Chicago. P. WILSON, Cincinnati, O.
a23-3md

FURS. FURS. FURS.
C. J. KOVITZ,
MANUFACTURER OF FINE FURS, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS AND EVERY STYLE,
THIRD ST., Concert Hall Block, SAINT PAUL
[illegible]

WALTER W. WEBB,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Foreign Wines & Liquors,
OLD BOURBON AND RYE WHISKY.
AND MONTREAL MALT WHISKY.
I find that the impression prevails that pure Foreign Wines and Brandy cannot be obtained in St. Paul. I wish to assure the citizens and others that they can safely rely upon getting pure, unadulterated Wines, Brandies and Gin from me, equal to any imported.
W. W. WEBB.
Also, London Porter, Scotch Ale, and Scotch Whisky.

APPLES! APPLES!!
75 barrels choice, just received and for sale low by
S. K. PUTNAM,
s16 Corner Third and Market streets.

50 BARRELS
—OF—
CARBON OIL.
ALSO A QUANTITY OF
CHICAGO CREAM ALE,
For sale by J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.

M. N. KELLOGG,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
TOYS,
Apples, Quinces, Chestnuts,
LEMONS & CONFECTIONERY.
Children's CABS—every variety; Egg, Lemon, Ginger, Boston and Soda CRACKERS; Traveling, School and Work BASKETS; MAPLE SUGAR; Fresh CANDIES from New York—also
☞ THE BEST CIGARS IN THE CITY.
s4 M. N. KELLOGG.

DUNDAS MILLS'
CELEBRATED XX FAMILY FLOUR,
For sale in bbls. or sacks by
E. & H. Y. Bell, near the Winslow House; S. K. Putnam, corner 3d and Market Sts.; Beaumont and Gordon, corner 2d and Jackson Sts.; J. B. Slichter, corner of 7th and Jackson Sts.
Warranted the best
XX FAMILY FLOUR
offered in this market. Orders from Hotels Bakers and others shall have prompt attention and immediate delivery.
J. S. ARCHIBALD.
mar18

A. F. KNIGHT,
ARCHITECT,
Will furnish designs, Plans, Details, Specifications and Estimates for buildings of every kind, got up in the best style for the reduced price of one per cent on estimated cost, and will, if required, superintend the erection of the same, both in the city and country, at equally low rates. Office in French's Block, Third street, St. Paul, Minnesota. my4-6m

New Advertisements.

SAINT PAUL & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

On and after Monday, December 1st, 1862, passenger trains will run as follows:

Leave St. Paul.	Arrive at St. Anthony.	Leave St. Anthony.	Arrive at St. Paul.
8.30 A. M.	9.15 A. M.	9.45 A. M.	10.30 A.M.
3.00 P. M.	3.45 P. M.	4.15 P. M.	5.00 P. M.

WM. B. LITCHFIELD, Superintendent.

nov27-tf

FOR THE CARS.

Our Omnibusses will run to and from the principal Hotels and Boats in connection with the trains of the

ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Passengers and baggage will be called for in answer to orders left at the American, International and Merchants, or at our office.

Fare to St. Anthony, including omnibus ticket, 50 cents.

jy3 J. C. BURBANK & CO.

STAGE FOR SHAKOPEE,

Belle Plaine, Henderson, Le Sueur, St. Peter and Mankato, will leave at 8 o'clock A. M.

dec2-tf J. C. BURBANK & CO.

POSITIVELY

The Best

CAVALRY BOOTS

In the City.

KILPATRICK,

OPPOSITE THE INTERNATIONAL HOTEL.

o18-tf

JOHN THORWARTH,

Boot and Shoe

MANUFACTURER,

THIRD STREET, BET. ROBERT & JACKSON, ST. PAUL, Minnesota,

Keeps constantly on hand and makes to order

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which are warranted to do as good service, and of as good style and workmanship as if made to order.

STEEL SHANKS FOR SEWED BOOTS,

The first introduced in this city, will be put in when ordered. This makes the boot stronger and more durable, and is lighter and fits neater.

REPAIRING done on the shortest notice, and in a good and neat style.

JOHN THORWARTH.

St. Paul, Dec. 7, 1861. dec7-d1y

HAMLINE UNIVERSITY,

RED WING, MINNESOTA.

The WINTER TERM of thirteen weeks will commence on the 4th of December, 1862.

The Course of Instruction comprehends Collegiate, Academic, Commercial, and Normal Departments.

Tuition in each of the last three $6.00 per term—in the Collegiate $10.00. The special attention of TEACHERS is called to the NORMAL DEPARTMENT.

Every facility is afforded to become a good teacher, as—Model Schools, *Teachers' Institutes*, Lectures on the Theory, and *Drill in the Practice*, of Teaching.

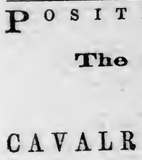
The University has a corps of *Experienced, Working Teachers*, a Reading Room, Library, Cabinet, &c.

Board in private families, $2.00 per week—in clubs $1.50. *Rooms for self-boarding* can be obtained. *Send for a circular.*

Letters of inquiry promptly answered.

REV. JABEZ BROOKS, A. M., President.

nov5-w6w



FAIRBANK'S

STANDARD

SCALES

OF ALL KINDS.

Also, Warehouse Tracks, Letter Presses, &c., &c.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,

172 Lake Street, Chicago.

For sale in St. Paul, by J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co.

THIRD STREET PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

Twenty-five feet by one hundred and fifty, on Third street, directly opposite the "Catholic Block." One of the best locations on the street. Rock enough can be obtained from the lot to erect a large building.

HENRY McKENTY,

Dealer in Real Estate.

St. Paul, Nov. 23d, 1862.—1md&w

A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE

FOR $750.

A charming residence in Willis' Addition, built by the owner for his own use, with every comfort and convenience—well of pure water, stable and out-buildings, and a yard with shrubbery and gravel walks.

The house is not a mere shell or balloon, but built to resist the cold of our winters and the heat of our summers, and is located in an airy and cheerful neighborhood.

St. Paul, June 28, 1862.

HENRY McKENTY,

e28 d&w6m Dealer in Real Estate.

BOARDING.

A man and wife can be accommodated with good board and room. Also, a child taken care of by

MRS. GABLE,

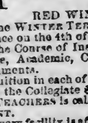
nov28-2w* Near Railroad Foundry.

NOTICE.

The undersigned have removed to Messrs. Nicols & Dean's Iron Store on Third street. Parties having notes or accounts payable at our office are requested to call and settle the same immediately.

S. P. & P. F. HODGES.

November 28, 1862. nov29-1m



POLLOCK,

DONALDSON AND

OGDEN,

DEALERS IN

China, Glass & Crockery,

PLATED WARE,

CARBON OIL AND LAMPS,

TABLE CUTLERY.

House Furnishing Goods

of every description.

ROBERT STREET, St. Paul, Minn.

sep22-d&w

J. H. BYERS,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

COPPER, SHEET IRON AND TIN WARE

OPPOSITE THE BIG CLOCK,

JACKSON STREET, St. Paul, Minnesota.

nov14-d&w1y

WILLIAM D. STOREY

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

REFERENCES:

Hon. George Opdyke,.....New York City
John G. Treadwell,.....Albany, New York
Hon. Amos Dean, L. L. D.,...Albany, New York
Hon. S. A. Law,.....Chicago, Ills
Geo. S. Blanchard,.....Cincinnati, Ohio
Chas. Mackey and Moors,.....Boston

je18dsoim&w1y w

Insurance.

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

OF NEW YORK.

CASH CAPITAL.....$100,000
NETT SURPLUS..... 138,00

DIVIDENDS ON CAPITAL LIMITED BY ITS CHARTER TO SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM—THE ENTIRE PROFITS GO TO THE POLICY HOLDERS.

This Society was organized in the year 1859, with a cash capital of $100,000 deposited irrevocably with the Insurance Department of the State of New York, in United States bonds, on which it allows but seven per cent. per annum to the stockholders, and the entire profits of the business is shared by the policy holders. The net profits in two years amounts to $129,000, which shows an unparalleled success in the history of Life Insurance. Its operations are managed by a Board of Directors composed of the the ablest business men of the country, and its business is conducted entirely on the cash plan. Dividends to the policy holders will be made every five years, and no Company in the country offers equal advantages to its dealers.

WM. C. ALEXANDER, President.

HENRY B. HYDE, Vice President.

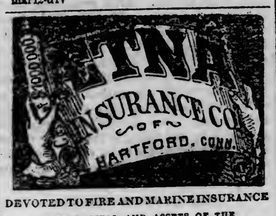
GEO. W. PHILLIPS, Actuary.

H. S. DURAND, Milwaukee, Gen. Agt.

W. W. KING, State Agent for Minnesota.

DR. WM. CAINE, St. Paul.

mar12-d1y



DEVOTED TO FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE

CASH CAPITAL AND ASSETS OF THE

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT,

$2,488,138 10,

PHŒNIX,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT,

DEVOTED TO FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY

ASSETS OF THE

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT,

$527,250 96.

CITY FIRE,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT,

CASH CAPITAL AND ASSETS OF THE

CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT,

$325,000.

NORTHWESTERN AGENCY

Mutual Life Insurance Company,

OF WISCONSIN.

ESTABLISHED IN SAINT PAUL, 1862, AT THE OFFICE OF

O. CURTIS

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,

a1-1y Corner of Third and Minnesota-sts.

DR. GALEN'S DISPENSARY AND

Venereal Infirmary,

FOR THE CURE OF ALL PRIVATE DISEASES

JUST PUBLISHED—PRICE ONLY TEN CTS.

A MEDICAL REPORT,

Containing Sixty large Pages, and Thirty Fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Sexual Organs in a state of Health and Disease,

ON A NEW METHOD of treating VENEREAL DISEASES, including Syphilis in all its stages; Gonorrhœa Gleet, Stricture, Varicocele, and Hydrocele, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c. WITHOUT MERCURY! containing a valuable treatise on the wide-spread malady of youth, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, Nocturnal Emissions, Sexual Debility, Impotency, and the secret infirmities of youth and maturity arising from the baneful habit of self-abuse. To which is added observations on FEMALE DISEASES, and other interesting matter of the utmost importance to the married who desire to limit their offspring; to young, middle-aged, and old men who have injured themselves by certain Secret Practices; and to those contemplating marriage and doubt their physical ability to enter that state. Sent to any address in a sealed wrapper, on receipt of 10 cents or stamps.

Those afflicted with any of the above diseases, before placing themselves under the treatment of any one, should first read this work.

The Doctor having permanently located in Saint Paul devotes his entire time and attention to the treatment of all the above diseases; an extensive private and hospital practice in this "specialty," for many years, enables him to adopt the most speedy, successful, and economical means in their treatment. He is a regular graduate, and his diploma always hangs in his office. Patients may consult me during my office hours, with the utmost confidence and privacy. Consultations free, and secrecy inviolable.

PATIENTS AT A DISTANCE—By sending a brief statement of their symptoms, will receive a Blank Chart containing a list of questions, our terms for the course of treatment, &c. Medicines sent to any part of the country to cure any case at home, free from damage or curiosity.

Office Hours daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. Sundays from 2 to 5 P. M.

☞ Office in Concert Hall, Third street.

To insure safety to all letters, direct thus, DR. GALEN'S DISPENSARY, SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA.

s2-1y.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

SADDLERY, HARDWARE AND TOOLS.

LEATHER BELTING.

KESSLER & RIEHL,

TANNERS AND CURRIERS,

Keep constantly on hand the largest and most complete stock of

LEATHER and FINDINGS, SADDLERY HARDWARE and TOOLS,

LEATHER BELTING, ENAMELED CLOTHS AND LEATHER, &c., &c., &c.

All of which they are now offering at prices to suit the times.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO ORDERS.

☞ Cash paid for Hides and Furs. ☜

jan18-d1y

INSURANCE

P. W. NICHOLS,

General Insurance Agent.

FIRE INSURANCE,

MARINE INSURANCE,

LIFE INSURANCE.

POLICIES

Issued on favorable terms, in the most reliable Companies.

OFFICE AT GEO. LITTLE'S BOOK STORE, Jan16d1y Third street, St. Paul, Min.

A LARGE DWELLING,

Near the residence of Gov. Ramsey, on the banks of the Mississippi, in a locality at once central and retired.

HENRY McKENTY,

Dealer in Real Estate.

je28 d&w3m

Railroads.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Great Central Route

To New York, New England and the Canadas.

On and after SUNDAY, May 4, 1862, trains will leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street as follows:

7.00 a. m.—(Except Sunday) arrives at Detroit 6.00 P. M., Suspension Bridge at 4.05 A. M., Albany 3.20 P. M., New York 9.00 P. M., Boston 11.30 P. M.

7.30 p. m.—(Except Saturday), arrives at Detroit at 6.05 A. M., Suspension Bridge 5.15 P. M., Albany 5.00 A. M., New York 10.00 A. M., Boston 2.30 P. M.

Cincinnati trains, via M. C. Railroad, leaves Chicago at 7.00 A. M., Mail Train 7.30 P. M. Fast Express, arrive in Chicago at 8.15 A. M. Fast Express; at 8.15 P. M. Night Mail Train.

The 7.30 P. M. train leaving Chicago runs through to Cincinnati without change of cars or baggage.

RUTTAN'S PATENT VENTILATORS

Are Run on Day Express Trains.

Patent Sleeping Cars on Night Trains.

Baggage Checked Through.

☞ Through tickets for sale in all Principal Railroad Offices in the West, at the General Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, (under the Tremont House,) Chicago, and at the Depot.

R. N. RICE, General Superintendent.

J. W. SMITH, Western Passenger Agent. o21

1862. 1862. 1862.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

FOR CHICAGO, DETROIT,

BUFFALO, NEW YORK, BOSTON, PITTBURG, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, CINCINNATI, ROCK ISLAND, BURLINGTON, QUINCY, ST. LOUIS, AND ALL POINTS

EAST AND SOUTH,

VIA DUNLEITH AND

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

On and after May 11, 1862, trains leave Dunleith on arrival of steamers from St. Paul and intermediate points.

LEAVE DUNLEITH.	Day Express, Sundays excepted, 7 A.M.	Night Express Saturdays excepted, 6 P M
Freeport	9 50 A. M.	9 55 P. M
Rockfort, via G & CURR	11 10 "	11 45 "
Belvidere " "	11 45 "	12 45 A. M
Chicago " "	3 30 P. M.	5 45 "
Dixon	11 30 A. M.	11 35 P. M.
Fulton, via Air Line RR	4 20 P. M.	6 15 A. M
Mendota	1 00 "	12 55 "
Burlingt'n, via C B & QRR	7 35 "	7 05 "
Quincy, " " "	11 15 "	9 30 "
La Salle	1 47 "	1 40 "
Peoria, via C & R I RR		6 30 "
Rock Island		7 00 "
Bloomington	4 24 "	4 24 "
Decatur	6 20 "	6 20 "
Springfield, via G W RR	3 20 A. M.	3 45 "
Pana	8 00 P. M.	8 00 "
Terre Haute via T H & A RR	2 10 A. M.	3 20 P. M.
Indianapolis, " "	5 10 "	6 20 "
St. Louis " "	7 50 "		
Sandoval	10 15 P. M.	10 15 A. M
St. Louis, via O & M RR		1 00 P. M
Cairo	4 10 A. M.	

Trains make direct connections at Chicago with all Eastern lines for Buffalo, New York, Boston, and all Eastern Cities.

Sleeping cars on all night trains.

Baggage checked to all important points.

Passengers for St. Louis and Intermediate points on the river, will find this the quickest and only direct route.

For through tickets and information, apply at the office of the Company, foot of Jackson street, St. Paul. S. B. FORBES, Ticket Agent.

A. PRATT, Advertising Agent. J. S. TILDESLEY Gen'l West'n Agt.

W. P. JOHNSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt. W. S. ARTHUR, General Sup't.

my21

GREAT WESTERN

RAILWAY COMPANY'S

Express Freight Line.

VIA

GREAT WESTERN, N. Y. CENTRAL

AND CONNECTING ROADS,

TO AND FROM

EAST AND WEST,

CONTROLLED AND OPERATED

By the Roads forming the line, to which the attention of Shippers is invited.

FOR THE TRANSPORTATION OF LIVE STOCK, THIS ROUTE OFFERS UNEQUALED FACILITIES, AS REGARDS STOCK, CARS, YARDS, TIME, &c., &c., &c.

FREIGHT FORWARDED AT THE LOWEST RATES AND WITH DISPATCH.

IN THE SHIPMENT OF GOODS BY RAIL ALL INSURANCE IS SAVED.

MARK PACKAGES "G. W. R."

Three Express Passenger Trains leave Chicago and Detroit daily for Buffalo, New York, Boston and Montreal, Quebec, Portland, &c., &c., with Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

Tickets via GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY for sale in all ticket offices.

GENERAL FREIGHT AND TICKET OFFICES.

273 Broadway, New York, E. P. REACH, Agent. | 21 State street, Boston, O. KIMBALL, Agent.

JULIUS MOVIUS, Gen'l Ag't, Buffalo.

C. J. BRIDGES, Managing Director, Hamilton

A. WALLINGFORD, Chicago and Western Agent.

apr20

To Destroy—Rats, Roaches, &c.
To Destroy—Mice, Moles and Ants.
To Destroy—Bed-Bugs.
To Destroy—Moths in Furs, Clothes, &c.
To Destroy—Mosquitoes and Fleas.
To Destroy—Insects on Plants and Fowls.
To Destroy—Insects on Animals, &c.
To Destroy—Every form and species of Vermin.

THE

'ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDIES KNOWN,'

Destroys Instantly

EVERY FORM AND SPECIES OF

VERMIN.

HOUSEKEEPERS—troubled with vermin need be so no longer, if they use "COSTAR'S" Exterminators. We have used it to our satisfaction, and if a box cost $5 we would have it. We had tried poisons, but they effected nothing; but "COSTAR'S" article knocks the breath out of Rats, Mice, Roaches, and Bed-Bugs, quicker than we can write it. It is in great demand all over the country.—*Medina [O.] Gazette.*

"COSTAR'S" RAT, ROACH, &c., EXTERMINATOR.
"COSTAR'S"
"COSTAR'S" BED-BUG EXTERMINATOR.
"COSTAR'S"
"COSTAR'S" ELECTRIC POWDER, FOR INSECTS, &c., in 25c, 50c and $1.00 boxes, bottles and flasks, $3 and $5 size for plantations, ships, boats, hotels, &c., &c.

☞ SOLD EVERYWHERE—by all Wholesale Druggists in the large cities.

Some of the Wholesale Agents in New York City.—Shieffelin Brothers & Co.; B. A. Fahnestock, Hull & Co.; A. B. & D. Sands & Co.; Wheeler & Hart; James S. Aspinwall; Morgan & Allen; Hall, Ruckel & Co.; Thomas & Fuller; P. D. Orvis; Harral, Bisley & Kitchen; Rush, Gale & Robinson; M. Ward, Close & Co.; McKisson & Robbins; D. S. Barnes & Co.; F. C. Wells & Co.; Lazelle, Marsh & Gardner; Hall, Dixon & Co.; Conrad Fox, and others.

Also, all Wholesale Druggists at Philadelphia, Pa.; Boston, Mass.; Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.; and by Druggists, Grocers, Storekeepers and Retailers generally in all Country Towns and Villages in the United States.

AT ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA,

☞ Sold by DAY & JENKS.

☞ Country Dealers can order as above, or address orders direct—(or if price, terms, &c., is desired, send for (1862) Circular, giving reduced prices) to HENRY R. COSTAR,

Principal Depot—No. 512 Broadway—(Opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel,) New York. a21-1md&w

Dry Goods.

1862. SPRING. 1862.

INGERSOLL'S BLOCK

DRY GOODS FOR CASH.

D. W. Ingersoll & Co.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE STOCK OF

SPRING DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

FANCY DRESS GOODS,

Of every variety of quality, will be sold at prices

TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Mottled Morello Cloths, from 10 to 25c per yard!

PLAID POIL DE CHEVRES,

EMBROIDERED POIL DE CHEVRES,

EVERY VARIETY OF CHALLEYS

EMBROIDERED AND GREY GRISAILLES

BLUE, GREEN AND PINK BERRAGE LEXIFINA.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN MOUSLINE DE LAINES; PRINTED LAWNS IN

GREAT VARIETY.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF GINGHAMS.

ALSO

BLACK AND RICH FANCY SILKS.

MEN AND BOYS' SUMMER WEAR;

BROADCLOTHS, BLACK & FANCY CASSIMERES, SATTINETS, AND SUMMER CLOTHS.

ALSO

A VERY LARGE STOCK OF

HOSIERY, GLOVES,

AND

EMBROIDERIES,

PARASOLS, SUN UMBRELLAS, ETC.,

ALSO

A LARGE STOCK OF

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN GOODS,

BY THE PIECE OR PACKAGE FOR THE

COUNTRY TRADE.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

Can purchase their Goods of us, and

SAVE TIME AND MONEY.

We invite the attention of the ladies to our new styles of Cloaks and Mantillas.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK

WILL BE

SOLD FOR CASH,

AT PRICES TO DEFY COMPETITION.

The public are invited to visit

OUR NEW STORE.

D. W. INGERSOLL & CO.

apr30-d1y St. Paul, Minnesota.

NOW IS THE TIME,

AND AT THE

"The Cheap Cash Store."

IS THE PLACE TO FIND BARGAINS IN

DRY GOODS.

We have a LARGE STOCK purchased before the RISE, and our customers can buy them at LESS than the same Goods are worth in New York.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

SMITH & TAYLOR'S,

'CHEAP CASH STORE,' NEXT TO EXPRESS OFFICE, THIRD-ST., ST. PAUL, MIN.

P. S.—Our business has increased so much of late that we are compelled to have more help, and have engaged Mr. L. E. CLARK, well known in this city, who will be happy to see his old Friends and as many new ones as will favor him with a call, at the

"Cheap Cash Store."

SMITH & TAYLOR.

St. Paul, September 29th, 1862. s30-tf

JUST RECEIVED,

The Prettiest Assortment of

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

BALMORAL SKIRTS

EVER BROUGHT TO THIS CITY,

Also a new lot of

ALL WOOL REPS,

ALL COLORS,

AND BLACK AND WHITE CHECK

Shawls,

DOUBLE AND SINGLE, AT

Hogan & Camp's.

o11

1862. 1862. 1862.

NORTHERN LINE

FOR

KEOKUK, DAVENPORT, DUBUQUE, SAINT PAUL AND STILLWATER.

ON THE OPENING OF NAVIGATION,

THE NORTHERN LINE PACKETS

Will resume their regular trips to St. Paul and intermediate ports,

LEAVING SAINT LOUIS

Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Evenings at four o'clock.

In consequence of the general depression of business, the Northern Line Packet Company will only run three boats per week to St. Paul.

THE NORTHERN LINE PACKET COMPANY

Will also run to Dubuque a line of packets,

Leaving St. Louis every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 4 o'clock, P. M., thus making a daily line as far as Dubuque.

The packets will leave from the Northern Line Wharf Boat, at the foot of Washington Avenue.

THOS. B. RHODES, President.

BORUP & CHAMPLIN, Agents. St. Paul.

apr4-7m

PORK! PORK!

FOR SALE—Slaughtered or on foot—sixty fat HOGS, good average weight. Apply to

JOHN S. ARCHIBALD,

e15-tf Dundas, Rice County, Min.

Hardware.

ALFRED D. DAVISON. ALONZO P. CONNELY

SAINT PAUL CLIPPER

PLOW FACTORY.

The undersigned having formed a partnership for the manufacture and sale of PLOWS, are now prepared to furnish farmers and dealers with

THE BEST PLOWS

Ever offered in the State, and at prices to suit the times. We will always have on hand a large stock of Cast Steel and Common Steel Cross Plows, Corn Plows, Breaking and Grub Plows, of all sizes and of the best material.

Having had the material selected for our especial trade, and the Plows being manufactured under the supervision of

ALONZO LEAMING,

(FORMERLY OF ST. ANTHONY.)

WE WARRANT THEM

To be of light draught, clean in any soil, and give good satisfaction generally.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO REPAIRING.

Farmers! save your old plows and we will work them over much to your advantage and satisfaction by leaving them at our Factory, on Robert street, between 4th and 5th, St. Paul, sign of the Plow. DAVISON & CONNELLY.

Jan22-d&w1y

IRON and STEEL

HEAVY HARDWARE

ORDER

SHEET IRON,

NORWAY NAIL RODS,

BURDEN'S HORSE SHOES,

Nails and Spikes,

SLEIGH SHOES,

CUTTER SHOES

Sleigh and Cutter

RUNNERS,

Bent Cutter Stuff,

OF

HALL, KIMBARK & CO.,

CHICAGO.

a23-1y

PIONEER FOUNDRY AND

AGRICULTURAL WORKS,

Corner of Fifth and Pike streets.

This establishment is now in full operation, and is prepared to furnish all kinds of

IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS, FORGING, &c.,

at the lowest Eastern rates, viz. Heavy Mill cast Ings, Columns, Sash weights, Grate Bars, Sleigh shoes, &c., three cents per pound. Brass cast Ings, Babbit metal, 25 to 30 cents per pound. Lathe work $3.00 per day. Particular attention given to Steam Engine and Boiler work. Threshing Machine repairing promptly attended to.

Steam Engines and Boilers, Threshing machines new and second handed, for sale or exchange very low.

GILMAN & BUSHNELL.

St. Paul, July 5th, 1862. d1y

IRON.

J. B. BRADEN,

DEALER IN

IRON, NAILS, STEEL,

SPRINGS, AXLES, CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS. Leather Belting, Coil Chain, Horse Nails and Shoes, Thimble Skeins and Boxes, Window Sash and Glass, Axes, Kettles, Shelf and

Heavy Hardware,

PITTSBURG COAL

A LARGE STOCK OF PLOWS,

Warehouse on Third street, between Minnesota and Cedar-sts., St. Paul. o9-tf

DIXON'S STOVE POLISH AND

BLACK LEAD CRUCIBLES,

For sale at WEST'S Paper, Tin and Rag Ware House, where you can buy Stove Pipe five cents less than at other stores. Also, all kinds of second hand Merchandize, old Iron, Rags, Lead, Copper, Tin, &c. Stoves wanted. Cash Paid on delivery. Two and one-half cents paid in goods for good Cotton Rags, at

WEST'S, on Robert-st.,

o26-tf Large Stone Building, next to 3d-st.

Miscellaneous.

HOUSE FOR RENT

A small house with five rooms, and a good cellar, for rent on easy terms to a good tenant.

LOCATION CENTRAL.

Inquire at this office. s30-tf

FARMS FOR RENT AT A LOW PRICE.

An IMPROVED FARM on Bald Eagle Lake; also one at Manomin; two in Dakota County; one on the new road from this city to St. Anthony, and one situated seven miles Northwest of this city. For particulars enquire of the subscriber, at the store of A. I. Bidwell, on Third street, four doors above Jackson.

o29-tf IRA BIDWELL.

ST. PAUL CHAIR FACTORY

H. GALLEY,

Manufacturer of

Cane and Wood Seat

CHAIRS!

THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

WABASHAW STREET, BET. 5TH & 6TH, ST. PAUL MINNESOTA. nov8

AMES' EXTRA SUGAR CURED

HAMS,

For sale by

s16 S. K. PUTNAM.

JOHN A. STEES,

UNDERTAKER,

CORNER THIRD & MINNESOTA STREETS

ST. PAUL, MIN.

Sole agent for Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets

jan5d&w1y.

Post Office, St. Paul, Minnesota.

OFFICE HOURS.

On week days from 7 o'clock A. M. to 7½ o'clock P. M.

On Sundays, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

For LaCrosse—Eastern Mail—Leaves daily, except Friday, at 5 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Tuesday, at 8 P. M.

For Minneapolis—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.

Leaves daily—except Sunday, at 4 P. M.

For Stillwater—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 6 P. M.

For Hudson—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 5 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 7 P. M.

For Mankato—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at about 12 M.

For Northfield—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 4 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at about 7 P. M.

For Sunrise City—leaves Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 6 A. M.

Arrives Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at about 7 P. M.

For Cannon Falls—leaves Tuesday, at 7 A. M.

Arrives Wednesday, at 7 P. M.

For Red Wing—leaves Wednesday, at 8 A. M.

Arrives Tuesday, at 6 P. M.

For Carver—leaves Thursday, at 7 A. M.

Arrives Wednesday, at 7 P. M.

For Cottage Grove—leaves Saturday, at 1 P. M.

Arrives Saturday, at 12 M.

Mails leaving before 7 o'clock A. M. close at 7 P. M.

All others close half an hour before the time of departing, except Eastern which closes at 9 P. M.

The postage upon all transient printed matter, foreign and domestic, and upon all letters, foreign and domestic, is now required to be fully prepaid by United States postage stamps, except in cases where prepayment on letters, &c., to foreign countries is optional and the senders do not wish to prepay.

Persons mailing letters, newspapers, &c., whether domestic or to foreign countries, should therefore ascertain at the office of mailing, the exact postage in each case and affix United States postage stamps of sufficient value to prepay the full postage thereon.

CHAS. NICHOLS, Postmaster.

St. Paul, November 15, 1862.

Groceries.

G. E. SCHNABEL,

IN MOFFATT'S CASTLE, CORNER OF 4TH AND JACKSON STREETS.

DEALER IN

GROCERIES, GRAIN, AND PROVISIONS,

Keeps constantly on hand a full supply of Corn, Corn Meal, Oats and Bran.

Nice Leaf Lard and Sugar Cured Hams.

Any quantity of butter and eggs.

He has made arrangements to receive two or three times a week from the country the choicest roll butter.

Also agency for C. H. H. Baker's extra flour, which is pronounced the best in the city.

Goods delivered in all parts of the city free of charge. je16-3m

E. W. EDDY,

General Grocer

AND DEALER IN

THE BEST FAMILY PROVISIONS,

FORT STREET, ST. PAUL,

Keeps constantly on hand the best of Sugars and Coffee.

The choicest Green and Black Teas.

Stewart's and Belcher's Syrups.

The best family brands Flour.

Dried fruits, Pure Wines, and Liquors for medicinal purposes.

The best Dairy Butter.

Durkee's Spices.

The celebrated Dandelion Coffee.

Lamb's Hams and Ames' Dried Beef.

Wooden and Earthen Ware, &c.,

Which will be sold as low as the lowest and delivered promptly,

FREE OF CHARGE.

je27-d1y

C. W. WOOLEY & CO.,

LOWER LEVEE, SAINT PAUL,

FORWARDING

AND

Commission Merchants,

DEALERS IN GROCERIES

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, LIME, &C., &C., &C.

AND

AGENTS FOR THE

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND CONNECTIONS.

Contracts for transportation between St. Paul, Boston, New England, Montreal, New York and all points East, made upon the lowest and most favorable terms.

Mark packages, "C. W. WOOLEY & CO., ST. PAUL, For ——"

jan1-d1y

LEMONS

AND

ORANGES

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE BY

UPHAM & HOLMES.

apr23

REYNOLDS & McCARGAR,

Wholesale Grocers

AND

Commission Merchants,

UPPER LEVEE, SAINT PAUL.

a31-tf

SIOUX DEPREDATIONS.

I will attend promptly and faithfully to the collection of claims arising out of the recent depredations of the Sioux Indians.

GEO. A. NOURSE,

s26-tf Attorney at Law, St. Paul.

KIRBY'S COMBINED

Reaper and Mower.

H. A. PITT & CO'S

THRESHING MACHINES.

We are now soliciting orders for the above celebrated machines.

Persons in want are invited to examine them at our store on Third street, as we feel confident our terms and prices, as well as the machines themselves, will be found satisfactory.

A general assortment of Agricultural Implements on hand.

je27- NICOLS & DEAN.

160 ACRES OF

Timbered Land

Will be sold at such price that the timber at fifty cents per cord wood-leave, will pay for the property.

The soil is of excellent quality, with water and meadow, and is situated within one and a half hours' drive of Saint Paul, and within five miles of the Saint Paul and Pacific Railroad at two different depots. This road is now being constructed and will be finished to Anoka the coming fall.

HENRY McKENTY,

St. Paul, June 28, 1862. Dealer in Real Estate.

je28-d&w6m

CLAIMS FOR

Sioux Depredations.

The undersigned is prepared to prosecute all claims against the Sioux Indians before the proper Department of the United States Government arising out of recent depredations. All parties interested can be assured that the undersigned possesses facilities to obtain a speedy settlement and payment of any claim which may be placed in his hands.

C. D. GILFILLAN,

nov22-d&w3m Catholic Block, St. Paul.

Burbank's Column.

1862. 1862. 1862.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

MINNESOTA STAGE CO.,

CARRYING THE

NORTHWEST'N EXPRESS

AND THE

United States Mail.

The roads are well stocked with first class horses, Concord Coaches, with careful and experienced drivers, all under the control of competent agents.

SCHEDULE OF DEPARTURES FROM SAINT PAUL:

For Hastings, Red Wing, Lake City, Read's Landing, Wabashaw, Minneiska, Winona and La Crosse—connecting with the LaCrosse and Milwaukee Railroad—every morning at 8 A. M.

For Stillwater—Daily, at 8 A. M.

For Shakopee, Jordon, St. Lawrence, Belle Plain, Henderson, Le Sueur, Ottawa, Traverse de Sioux, St. Peter and Mankato—Daily at 2. P. M.

For Rosemount, Castle Rock, Northfield, Cannon City, Faribault, Medford, Clinton Falls and Owatonna, connecting at Owatonna, for Wilton, St. Mary's, Winnebago Agency and Mankato: Also for Rice Lake, Claremont, Wasioja, Mantorville, Rochester, Chatfield, and Winona—Daily at 4 A. M.

For Industriana, Anoka, Orono, Orlando, Monticello, Clearwater, St. Augusta and St. Cloud—Daily, at 8 A. M.

For Sauk Rapids, Belle Prairie, Fort Ripley and Crow Wing—Tuesday's, Thursday's and Saturday's at 5 o'clock A. M.

For Richmond, Sauk Centre, Alexandria, Chippewa, Pomme de Terre, Breckinridge, Fort Abercrombie—Monday's and Wednesday's at 5 o'clock A. M.

For Sunrise, with connections for Superior and Bayfield—Monday's Wednesday's and Friday's, at 7 o'clock A. M.

For further particulars inquire at the General Office on Third Street.

J. C. BURBANK & CO., Proprietors.

nov24-d1y

1862. 1862. 1862.

Important to Shippers.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

Having been constituted sole agents at St. Paul for the

LACROSSE & MILWAUKEE RAILROAD

AND ALSO FOR THE

LACROSSE & ST. PAUL STEAMERS,

Would respectfully call your attention to the superior advantages offered by them over any other competing line.

Through Contracts

Will be given to all points East.

ALL CLAIMS FOR OVERCHARGES OR DAMAGES,

Will be settled upon presentation.

WE HAVE ALSO THE AGENCY OF

DAVIDSON'S LINE OF STEAMERS

On the Minnesota and Upper Mississippi rivers.

The La Crosse and Milwaukee Line receive and forward all freight FREE OF WAREHOUSE CHARGES AT ST. PAUL.

MERCHANTS who design visiting the East for Goods will please give us a call and obtain FULL PARTICULARS.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

St. Paul, Feb. 26, 1862. feb26-d&w1y

MERCHANTS' DISPATCH

Fast Freight Line,

OWNED AND MANAGED BY

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.

All overcharges settled by J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co., Agents.

New York office, 1½ Murray street.

Boston office, 99 Washington street.

mar25-d1y

100 KEGS SUGAR HOUSE, GOLDEN and Ambre, a choice article, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

A LARGE STOCK OF FINE LIQUORS and Cigars, which we offer at prices that will insure quick sales, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

300 BBLS. ASSORTED WHISKEY, for sale at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

300 WHOLE, HALF AND QUARTER boxes Raisins, crop of 1861, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

20 BBLS. STUART'S BEST HONEY Syrup, a choice article, for table use at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s.

125 PACKAGES ASSORTED Fruits, consisting of Plums, Prunes, Currants and Citron, all new crop, for sale at prices to suit the times. J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

150 BOXES W. R. CHEESE; A prime article, at low figures, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

50 GRANT'S PATENT FANNING Mills for sale at manufacturer's prices, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

YOU WILL FIND ONE OF THE largest and best selected stocks of Groceries in the West, at the warehouse of dec 19 J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.

PRINTERS' INKS.

All sorts, kinds, and colors, from the celebrated manufactory of J. E. Wade, New York, for sale at manufacturer's prices, by dec12 J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

420 BOXES ASSORTED TOBACCO, comprising all the fav

THE CITY.

RIEDELL is in town with a fine drove of cattle—is stopping at the Snelling House.

RESIGNED.—Col. Lester and Capt. Preston, of the Third Regiment, have sent in their resignations.

THE stage did not arrive till nine o'clock last night, in consequence of having to run from LaCrosse.

THE WEEKLY PRESS is issued this morning, containing our usual variety of local and State news. Price five cents in wrappers at our counter.

THE members of the Third Regiment have been invited to a dinner at Minneapolis to-day, by the Ladies' Aid Society of that place.

The sale of School Lands in Dakota County takes place at Hastings to-day. Mr. McIlrath goes down by stage this morning to conduct it.

THE business men of Stillwater have signed an agreement to throw out all the scrip issued outside of Stillwater, except City of St. Paul, Ramsey County, and Railroad scrip.

FAIRCHILD & MARCH, auction and. commission merchants, in the stone block next the bridge, sell shawls, dress-goods, and men's clothing, at auction, this morning at 10 o'clock. Among the lot are some fine broche shawls and men's cloth coats.

I. O. OF G. T.—Members of Dashaway Lodge are hereby notified to meet at the Lodge Rooms, Concert Hall, this evening at 7½ o'clock. Per order

W. G.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 4, 1862.

ATTEND TO YOUR LICENSES.—Mr. Acker, the Deptuty Collector for this county, is prepared to issue the Government license to all tradesmen, manufacturers, or for other business. All those, therefore, who are in any kind of business that requires a license, (and most al kinds of business does,) should lose no time in getting it, as every day's delay subjects them to a fine they could illy afford to pay.

SAVE YOUR RAGS.—The unprecedented rise in the price of white paper, such as printers use, is attributable in a great degree, to the advance in the price, and scarcity of rags. This is owing partly to the non-importation of rags, caused by the high rates of exchange, and partly to the great demand for rags of all kinds by the manufacturers of cloth somewhat noted in our "army annals" as "shoddy." Be saving of your rags therefore, as among the many other advances in the price of everything needed, rags will take an equal rank with its fellow articles

THE RAILROAD AND THE LEVEE.—Some nervous individuals have got up quite a fever about the building of the railroad trussel work along the Levee and have invoked the aid of the city authorities to prevent it. At the meeting of the Council on Tuesday a petition was presented with this view, but that bodly quietly referred it to the Committee on Streets, which was equivalent to not interfering in the matter, as before the next meeting of the Board, the company will have their work completed. Yesterday, however, a special session of the Council was convened on the warrant of the Mayor, to take further notice of the subject, but nothing was done for the want of a quorum in that body.

BOARD OF STATE AUDITORS.—The meeting of the Board of Auditors for the adjustment of claims against the State arising out of the Indian war, which was to have taken place at Anoka to-day, has been postponed in consequence of the illness of the family of Mr. Reynolds, the President of the Board, who has consequently gone home. The State Auditor, another member of the Board, is obliged to go to Hastings to-day to attend the School Land Sale, which rendered it impossible for a quorum to meet, or for business to be transacted. The same reason will probably prevent a meeting at Monticello on Friday, or at St. Cloud on Monday, according to their published notice. We are informed that due notice will be given of the time when the board will be able to meet in the before-mentioned place.

FIGHT WITH THE INDIANS IN DACOTAH TERRITORY,—The Vermillion *Republican* of the 18th ult., gives the following account of a recent skirmish:

On Saturday, the first instant, a squad of the Dakota Cavalry, ten in number, under Captain Miner, left Yankton for Sioux Falls City, as an escort to a party who was going there to remove some mill stones. While at or near the Falls, a party of about thirty Indians made their appearance, whereupon Captain Miner went to them for the purpose of "having a talk," and learning their sentiments. From the reports we have received it would seem that not liking the appearance of things, he fired his revolver into the air as a signal for his men to come to him, which they immediately did; but upon nearing the Indians they were greeted with a round from their guns. Now commenced a little sharp work, which resulted in the routing of the Indians, with a loss of one killed and several wounded. The cavalry got nary a scratch, all coming out unharmed.

The Indian who was killed was said to have been a chief, which will probably account for the skedaddle of the rest. He fought bravely, clubbing his gun and using it as a weapon of defense. After being run through with a sabre he struck the horse of his combatant in the neck with a knife.

The "soldier boys," thinking there was a chance of being followed, returned to Yancton, bringing away four ponies, two wagons, and a lock of "Injin har," as trophies of the battle.

PRIZE PACKAGES.—Merrill has a lot of Minnesota Union Prize Packages for sale, at wholesale and retail. They contain the best stationery and prizes of any in market. Go and see.

LAND WARRANTS, Half Breed and Revolutionary Scrip—all sizes—prices.

jy28 THOMPSON BROS.

Supreme Court Decisions.

John E. Warren, et. al., Plaintiff in Error, *vs.* Phineas S. Fisk, Defendant in Error.

Under the law as it stood February 19, 1853 (Rev. Stats. 1851 p. 336-7) the judgment debtor or owner of land sold on execution, could redeem it from a purchaser who was also a creditor having a lien older than the title under which the redemption is made without paying off such prior lien. A redemption by the judgment debtor or owner simply terminated the sale and restored the party redeeming to his estate, leaving all liens, senior and junior, undisturbed and in full force.

Nothing more is required of a redemptioner to perfect his rights, but to file with the sheriff in his office, the papers required by section 117 of the statute above cited, and pay over the amount of the purchase, &c.

George Maxfield, Appellant, *vs.* William Bierbauer, et. al., Respondants.

On the trial of an issue of fact where there is conflicting evidence, the verdict of the jury should not be disturbed as being against the weight of evidence, or as being unsupported by the evidence, unless it is very clear that the jury have been mistaken. Such is not the case.

State of Minnesota, Supreme Court—Richards & Whiting, App'ts, *vs.* Maurice White, Resp't.

Maurice White assigned his property for the benefit of his creditors, with the ordinary provision, that any surplus after paying the debts, should be paid over to him. One of the creditors sued White on notes, and attached the assigned property allaging the assignment to be fraudulent as the reason for the issuing of the attachment. On a motion to vacate the writ, it appeared from opposing affidavits that the plaintiff had received benefits. *Held*, 1st. That an assignor for the benefit of creditors with a resulting trust to himself, has such an interest in the assigned estate as will entitle him to defend it against seizure for his debts, by attaching creditors. 2nd. When an attachment is issued against the property of a debtor, on the ground that he had made a fraudulent assignment, and it appears on a motion to vacate the attachment, that the attaching creditor has affirmed the attachment [assignment?] by receiving benefits under it, the writ will be vacated. 3rd. When the morning papers do not disclose the fact of benefits having been received under the assignment, and the fact is made apparent by the opposing affidavits, the moving party can avail himself of the fact.

FLANDRAU.

Southern Items.

A letter from Winchester, Nov. 12, says that Stonewall Jackson till protected that place and Martinsburg. Bitter complaint is made of the foraging expeditions from Harper's Ferry to Charlestown and vicinity. It is said that during a recent visit of our forces to Charlestown the male citizens were arrested and locked up in one of the churches while the town was searched, and, horrible to relate, the "unfortunate negroes" were "forced from their homes."

Alex. H. Stephens, the rebel Vice President, has plan for breaking the blockade, which is for the Government to buy the cotton crop, and then pledge it to pay for iron-clad steamers able to cope with anything in the world, which are to be used for breaking the blockade and opening one or more of the cotton ports.

The Charleston rebels are preparing for an attack. On the 7th the harbor batteries were exercised in heavy artillery practice. The *Mercury* says that a single gun from Fort Sumter announced that all was in readiness, and immediately the long line of batteries that girdle the harbor entrance belched forth their fire in succession. The practice was concluded by firing the guns of Fort Sumter by battery.

The *Mercury* says the Yankee fleet keeps up a regular daily bombardment on some points of prominence on and near Broad river.

The Richmond papers mention the discovery of extensive forgeries on the State Treasury of Virginia. Bank warrants had been stolen and filled up, to what number was not known, but fourteen thousand dollars had been drawn on them. Suspicion fell on E. Hunter Taliaferro, first doorkeeper of the Senate. He has been arrested.

The Houston (Texas) *Telegraph* says the Federal gunboats have taken three Matagorda lighters and placed a gun upon each. Yellow fever prevails at Matagorda, Indianola and Lavaca.

Among the recent arrivals in Richmond was Mrs. Bradford, wife of the present Governor of Maryland. One of the papers says: "She is said to strongly sympathize with the South, and has a son in the Confederate service."

John Van Buren's Cooper Institute speech is having a great run through the South. Nearly all the rebel papers copy it from the Richmond *Dispatch* with words of commendation.

A statistical correspondent of the Savannah *Republican* puts forth a series of startling calculations, going to show that the Southern army and the Southern people are alike in peril of starvation. He declares that if the whisky distilleries that are springing up everywhere are not prohibited, the rebel army will have to be disbanded for want of provisions in less than eight months. It requires 30,500,000 bushels of grain and 182,500,000 lbs. of bacon to supply the army alone for one year. Independent of this there is a population of about eight millions to sustain. In addition to the danger of starvation arising from a multiplication of distilleries, the writer says the negroes will be led into dissipation and consequent insurrection.

An officer of the 50th Georgia writes to the Savannah *Republican* an account of the battle of Sharpsburg, in which he says the slaughter on the rebel side was horrible. Of his own regiment and brigade he tells this sad tale:

The Fiftieth were posted in a narrow path washed cut into a regular gully, and were hrod into by the enemy from the front, rear and flank. The men stood their ground nobly, returning the fire until nearly two thirds of their number lay dead or wounded in that lane. Out of two hundred and ten carried into the fight, over one hundred and twenty-five were killed and wounded in less than twenty minutes. *The slaughter was horrible.* When ordered to retreat I could scarcely extricate myself from the dead and wounded around me. A man could have walked from the head of our line to the foot on their bodies. The survivors of the regiment retreated very orderly back to where General Anderson's brigade rested. *Anderson's brigade suffered terribly. James' South Carolina battalion was nearly annihilated. The Fiftieth Georgia lost nearly all its commissioned officers.*

SIOUX DEPREDATIONS.

Indemnity can be had.

Steps are being taken by the Government to ascertain who have suffered loss in property, and the extent of such loss, by the late Sioux Indian outbreak, with the view of adjusting the same. The undersigned have all the necessary forms, and are possessed of superior advantages for having these claims allowed and settled in the shortest possible time, and will give special attention to such as are placed in their hands.

SMITH & GILMAN, Attorneys.

St. Paul, Sept. 24, 1862. s24-tf

DUTY OF CITIZENS CONCERNING THE INDIAN MASSACRE.

Letter from Right Reverend Bishop Whipple.

Editors of the Press:

The late fearful massacre has brought sorrow to all our hearts. To see our beautiful State desolated, our homes broken up, and our entire border stained with blood, is a calamity which may well appal us. No wonder that deep indignation has been aroused and that our people cry vengeance. If that vengeance is to be something better than a savage thirst for blood, we must examine the causes which have brought this bloodshed, that our condemnation may fall upon the guilty. No outburst of passion, no temporary expediency, no deed of revenge, can excuse us from the stern duties which such days of sorrow thrust upon us. God is not blind. His eye can unravel the dark web which conceals iniquity. Our settlement of this terrible outbreak must be just. Our condemnation must fall on the guilty. We must redress all wrongs, or the blessing of God will never rest upon our State. At last we shall find that we have reaped exactly what we have sowed.

As a Christian, I take issue with any one who claims that God has created any human being who is incapable of civilization, or who cannot receive the Gospel of Jesus Christ. Such an assertion is only worthy of infidelity. Admit this self-evident truth, and we are compelled to look for the causes which have brought degradation, sorrow and death to this heathen Indian race. The North American Indian is a savage, and like all other heathen men, fierce, vindictive, cruel, and his animal passions unrestrained by civilization or Christianity. And yet, in his attachments to home, kindred and country, in his natural virtues and belief in a Great Spirit, he will compare favorably with any heathen race on earth. The testimony of Governor SIBLEY, the Rev. Dr. GEAR, and other citizens who have lived here for thirty years, show that a fearfully rapid deterioration has taken place since they came in contact with white men. Our earlier intercourse was marked by warm friendships, and white men lived here in peace and tranquility, at a time when their only protection was the good faith of the Indian.

Our first dealing with them as a government was based upon a falsehood. We purchased their land as of an independent nation, forgetting they were only our heathen wards. In all of our relations we have persistently carried out the idea that they were a sovereign people. If it is true that a nation cannot exist within a nation, that these heathen were to send no ambassadors to us and we none to to them, that they had no power to compel us to observe a treaty, and that we did not look for them for inherent power to observe it for themselves, then our first step was a fatal mistake. They did not possess one single element of sovereignty, and had they possessed it, we could not in justice to ourselves have permitted them to exercise it in the duties necessary to a nation's self-existence.

The second most fatal error was a natural inference from the first. Because we had treated with them as an independent nation, we left them without a government. Their rude patriarchal government was always weakened, and often destroyed, by the new treaty relations. The chiefs lost all independence of action, and sooner or later became the pliant tools of traders and agents powerful for mischief, but powerless for good. Nothing was given to supply the place of this defective tribal government. The only being in America who has no law to punish the guilty or protect the innocent is the treaty Indian. Thefts, murders, violence to women, where death has followed, have been committed by white and red men, and the law did not hold in check the evil passions of bad men. The only law administered by ourselves was to pay a premium for crime. The penalty of theft was deducted from the annuity of the tribe, leaving the thief to profit by his ill-gotten gains.

These evils have been increased by every evil influence, and even fostered by the careless unconcern of the government. We have taken no steps to restrain savage warfare among tribes at variance. They have murdered each other in our streets, fought beside our villages, even shaken their gory scalps in our faces, and we did not know that we were nursing passions since to break out in violence and blood. There was no mark of condemnation upon their Pagan customs, for even high officials have paid them to hold heathen dances to amuse a crowd. The government instead of compelling these men to live by honest labor, has fostered idleness, encouraged savage life by payments of money, by purchases of beads, trinkets, scalping knives, and really given the weight of influence on the side of heathen life. The sale of fire-water has been most unblushing when we knew that if it made drunkards of white men, it made red men devils.

The system of trade was ruinous to honest traders and pernicious to the Indian. It prevented all efforts for personal independence and acquisition of property. The debts of the shiftless and indolent were paid out of the sale of the patrimony of the tribe. If an Indian abandoned his wild life, built himself a house and cultivated the soil, he had no redress against the lawlessness of wild men. The Government has promised here that his home should be secured by a patent, that he might feel something of manhood in owning it. But no patent has ever been issued; every influence which could add to the degradation of this hapless race seemed to be the inheritance of themselves and children.

Such a mistaken policy would be bad enough in the hands of the wisest and best men, but it is made an hundred fold worse by making the office of an Indian Agent one simply of reward for political services. It has been sought not because it was one of the noblest trusts ever committed to men to try and redeem a heathen people, and lead them out of their darkness to the light of a christian civilization, but because upon a pittance of salary, a fortune could be realized in four years. The voice of this whole nation has declared that the Indian Department was the most corrupt in the Government. Citizens editors, legislators, heads of departments, and the President alike agree, that it has been characterized by inficiency and fraud. The nation knowing this has winked at it. We have lacked the moral courage to stand up on the fear of God and demand a reform. More than all, it was not our money. It was a sacred trust confided to us by helpless men where common manliness should have blushed for shame at the theft.

There have been noble instances of men who have tried to do their duty; but no one man could withstand the tide of corruption which pervaded every department of Indian affairs. Too often government employees have been notorious for profanity, debauchery and dishonesty. Schoo' and civilization funds have been wasted, contracts for supplies conceived in fraud, and even dead men's names placed on the pay-rolls. It hardly needed any great act of wrong to excite savage natures to murderous cruelty. But such instances were not wanting. Four years ago the Sioux sold the government about eight hundred thousand acres of land, being a part of their reservation. The plea for this sale was the need of more funds to aid them in civilization. This treaty provided that the chiefs should return, have and hold an open council to decide what thould be done with the money. Three of the principal chiefs, the ones most deserving of credit, allege that they were not present at such council, and did not know that it had been held. Of ninety-six thousand dollars due to the Lower Sioux, they have never received a cent. All has been absorbed in claims, except eight hundred and eighty dollars and fifty-eight cents, which is to their credit on the books at Washington. Of the portion belonging to the Upper Sioux, eighty-eight thousand three hundred and fifty-one dollars and twelve cents was also taken for claims. Of the large balance due the Upper Sioux, neither the agents nor the Indians knew when or where it was to be paid. For two years the Indians have demanded to know what had become of their money, and again and again have threatened revenge unless they were satisfied. Early this last spring the traders informed the Indians that the next payment would only be half of the usual amount, because the Indian debts had been paid at Washington. They were in some instances refused credits on this account. It caused deep and wide-spread discontent. The agent was alarmed, and as early as May he wrote to me that this new fraud must bring a harvest of sorrow, saying, "God only knows what will be the result." In June, at the time fixed by custom, they came together for the payment. The agent could give no satisfactory reason for delay. There was none. The Indians waited at the Agencies for two months, dissatified, turbulent, mad, hungry, and then came the outbreak—a tale of horrors, enough to curdle one's blood. The money reached Fort Ridgley the day after the outbreak. A part of the annuity had been taken for claims, and at the eleventh hour, as the warrant on the treasury shows, was made up from other funds to save an Indian war. It was too late! Who is guilty of the causes which desolated our borders? At whose door is the blood of these innocent victims? I believe God will hold the nation guilty. Even our own white race would not be proof against the corrupt influences which have clustered around these heathens. It would make a Sodom of any civilized community under heaven. The leaders in this massacre were men who have always been the pliant tools of white men—when such men as "Little Crow" and "Hole in the day" desired to open their budget of griefs—they could cite wrongs enough to stir savage blood to vengeance.

There is no man who does not feel that the savages who have committed these deeds of violence must meet ther doom. The law of God and man alike require it. The stern necessities of self protection demand it. If our own inefficient system had not permitted the Spirit Lake murderers to go unpunished, if we had not refused to regard them as subjects of law, we should not have suffered as we have in this outbreak. But while we execute justice, our consciousness of wrong should lead us to the strictest scrutiny, lest we punish the innocent. Punishment loses its lesson where it is the vengeance of a mob. The mistaken cry to take law into our own hands, is the essence of rebellion itself. As citizens we have the clear right to ask our rulers to punish the guilty. The State has the right to arraign these men in her courts; but any thing like a mob violence is subversive to all law.

It is a question for the judges to weigh calmly how far any man who was driven into this by savage leaders, and who committed no violence or murder himself, shall be deemed guilty, and whatever that decision is, we ought to bow before the majesty of the law. There are others like Wabashaw, Taopi, Good Thunder, Other Day, and Lapationer, who have a peculiar claim to our protection. Conscious of wrongs suffered, they resisted the outbreak, and to the last refused to join it. It is due to them that these captives were rescued and the guilty delivered up. In the face of death they were the white man's friend. Are we to reward their fidelity by a cry of extermination? I do not believe our citizens are capable of such wickedness. The examination of this awful history will show that the only gleam of light on its horrors, is the influence of the Christian religion. Even farmer Indians for the most part stood aloof; (a man is not civilized because a government official has out his hair and put on him a white man's dress.)

As one whose life must be spent in Minnesota, whose home cannot be changed at will, whose lot for good or ill must be identified with her weal or woe, I feel a deep solicitude that our settlement of this war shall be such as to call down the blessing of God. The nation is passing through such trials that we cannot afford to be unjust. I stand aside for no man in my deep, heartfelt sympathy for the innocent victims of this massacre, or in my deep indignation at the guilty actors in this bloody drama. It is because I would forever prevent such scenes, that for three years I have plead with the government to reform a system whose perreniel fruit was blood. Canada has not had an Indian war since the Revolution; we have hardly passed a year without one. The same tribes there are bound by ties of affection to the English crown. We spend millions to suppress Indian wars.

Because we fear God, let us fear to cover up iniquity; because we also hope in His mercy, let us reform a system which has proved so pernicious. I have written as briefly as I could of some of the causes of the Indian massacre. My object has been to speak of a system which has developed like results under all administrations. I have waited, hoping that an abler hand would take my place. My only excuse for thus obtruding my thoughts upon my fellow-citizens, is the fear lest passion shall usurp the place of reason, and we fail to understand the lesson which has been written in such a sharp school of suffering. Concerning the propriety and necessity of the removal of the Indian tribes of Minnesota, I will simply say that, if this course is deemed the true policy for ourselves and them, it ought not to be done, as it has often been, without a thought of justice. As to any scheme of concentrating the thousands of Indians in one nation, I fear it would only prove a larger powder magazine; that it would give to bad men the power to organize a larger force to lay waste the border; and that, under any system like the present, it would prove itself mischievous and wicked—alike destructive to them and to ourselves.

Many of these Indians have been removed again and again, and each time been solemnly pledged that this should forever be their home. If a removal were to take place, we ought to see that our nation does its whole duty, that they shall have a strong government, an individual right in the soil, a *just system of trade*, a *wise system of civilization*, and just agents. It is due alike to ourselves and to them, that these systems shall no longer be the foster-parents to nurture savage violence and blood. Such a reform demands the calmest thought of the best men of the nation.

(Signed) H. B. WHIPPLE,
Bishop of Minnesota.

* In the advertisement for Indian supplies this fall are 100 dozen scalping knives, 600 pounds beads; 100 dozen butcher knives, 150 pounds of paint.

Monetary & Commercial.

Monetary.

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS OF THOMPSON BRO.'S BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, LAND WARRANTS, ETC.

ST. PAUL, December 4, 1862.

BANKABLE FUNDS.

New York, New England,
Ohio, Michigan,
Iowa, Philadelphia,
Indiana, New Jersey,
Bank of Minnesota, Pittsburg,
Ramsey Co. endorsed scrip, Wisconsin,
U. S. Notes, Canada,
United States 6 per cent. two years notes,
Darling & Scheffer's endorsed scrip.

EXCHANGE RATES.

Selling for. Premium.
Bankable Funds..... ½ per ct. prem.
American Gold..... 27 per ct. disc't.

Orders for United States Land Warrants, State warrants, &c., promptly executed.

State and United States Coupons paid at our counter.

Commercial.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 29.

This was another very dull day in the wheat market, the firmness of holders still restricting sales. On Change No. 1 spring advanced 1c, but the improvement was subsequently lost, the market closing nominally at 90c for that quality in store, and 82c for Smith's and Kellogg & Strong's No. 2. There was some inquiry for old receipts of No. 1 at 89c. About 25,000 bushels changed hands at 83c for No. 3 in store, 91c for No. 1 in store, 90½ 92c for No. 1 delivered, 92c for milling lots, and 72c for rejected. Even at the outside figures there was not much disposition to sell, notwithstanding the decline in New York.

GREAT DECLINE IN SALT.—The price of Salt has declined even more suddenly than it raised two or three weeks ago. To-day the agent of the Onondaga works received a dispatch to sell fine salt at $2 75 and coarse at $2 89 per barrel.

This is a decline of 80 cents at one jump. If any of our country friends have got caught with a large supply on hand, they will probably recollect that the *Sentinel* has warned them against the delusion that salt was going to command famine prices this winter.

Monetary.

SATURDAY, November 29.

The condition of the money market remains precisely as noted in our last issue. Exchange is steady at ½ premium buying and ½ selling.

Gold declided 1 per cent., and was quoted at 27 per cent. Silver 23 premium. Old Demand Notes have declined to 20 per cent. premium.

AT WHOLESALE.

A large assortment of New Style

Hoods, Nubias,

Sontags and Comforters,

ALSO

MEN'S SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

WOOL SOCKS,

Buck Gloves & Mittens,

Having a surplus of these goods we

WILL CLOSE THEM OUT AT BARGAINS.

Hogan & Camp.

nov29

COOLEY, CARVER & CO.,

(Successors to COOLEY, TOWER & CO.,)

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND

Commission Merchants,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS

FRUITS, NUTS, WINES, &c., &c.,

JACKSON STREET, BETWEEN LEVEE AND THIRD, SAINT PAUL, MINN.

Terms - - - - - - - - CASH.

In the Department of

LIQUORS AND SEGARS

Our Stock will be found LARGE and COMPLETE at all times, and at prices to suit the views of the closest buyers.

December 1, 1862.

News of Our Own State.

From the Mankato Record.

AN INDIAN ATTEMPTS TO MURDER A WHITE MAN.

In our last issue, we briefly noticed the fact that a Winnebago Indian had attacked a white man in the vicinity of Madison Lake, in this county. We have since learned that Mr. Bircise, a respectable citizen of Le Ray township, was the person assaulted. It appears that Mr. B. was hunting deer in the timber near the Lake, and while thus engaged he noticed an Indian not very far from him. He beckoned the Indian to come where he was, which he did. After remaining near him for a short time, Mr. B. all the time on the lookout for deer, the Indian suddenly exclaimed, "G—d damn you;" and ran at Mr. B. with a knife. They struggled for a while, the Indian several times trying to cut Mr. B. with his knife. Finally they separated, each one springing for his gun, Mr. Bircise's discharged in taking it up and being at the mercy of the Indian, he called for help, which frightened the savage assassin, who made his escape.

STILL ANOTHER OUTRAGE.

A German citizen of this town was in search of his cattle one day this week and found them on the Winnebago reservation. While driving them home he was met by a party of Indians, who refused to allow him to pass with the cattle. In the dispute, two Indians cocked their guns at him, and would undoubtedly have committed some violence upon him but for the timely presence of some soldiers.

WINNEBAGOES DISCHARGED.

On Wednesday night last thirteen or fourteen of the Winnebago prisoners—Little Priest included—were discharged from the prison at Camp Lincoln. They were escorted to the lines by a guard about 11 o'clock, and released. They started at "double quick" for the Agency. In West Mankato they were met by four boys of the Wisconsin 25th, who pursued them, but unfortunately being unarmed, they made their escape by running into a hazel thicket through which, in the darkness of the night, it was impossible to follow them.

We understand that these Indians were discharged in accordance with orders from headquarters.

Cariboo.

From private letters received here the present week by the families of those who left this place last May, we learn that the party had all arrived safely in the celebrated Cariboo gold diggings, and that they most emphatically pronounce the said Cariboo as an unmitigated humbug. The party had already departed for Vancouver's Island, and would probably go from there to San Francisco. Of 15,000 emigrants from the States to Cariboo the past season, 7,000 had returned immediately after their arrival, and the other 8,000 had prospected a few weeks and then also left fully satisfied at the humbug. We regret to record this sad truth, as the party from this place comprised many of our most valuable citizens.—*St. Peter Statesman.*

FOR SOLDIERS.

CAVALRY BOOTS;

LONG LEG

GRAIN BOOTS.

Calf and Kip Boots;

AT

nov22 WM. J. SMITH & CO.

"THE ANKLETT."

WINTER BALMORALS.—Ladies, Kilpatrick has the best Winter Boots manufactured, which he is selling at his store, opposite the International Hotel. Secure comfort and health, gratify your taste for the beautiful, and practice economy, by dealing at his establishment.

"THE ANKLETT."

nov19

CARD.

BANKING OFFICE OF THOMPSON BROS.,
ST. PAUL, Dec. 1, 1862.

We beg leave to announce to our friends and the public generally that Mr. CHARLES SCHEFFER, of the late firm of Darling & Scheffer, of Stillwater, Minnesota, becomes associated with us in the Banking Business from this date. Our firm name remains unchanged. The business at Stillwater will be continued under the firm name of Scheffer & Thompson's.

nov30-tf THOMPSON BROTHERS.

G. N. BEMAN & CO.,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,

CORNER OF FIFTH AND ROBERT STREETS, ST PAUL, MINNESOTA.

We are prepared to manufacture to order all kinds of BUGGIES, CUTTERS, LUMBER WAGONS, EXPRESS AND GROCERY WAGONS, CONCORD HACKS and STAGE SLEIGHS, of the best quality, and latest pattern, and of Eastern stock, which enables us to warrant them in every particular. Also all kinds of repairing promptly and faithfully executed on the most reasonable terms.

jel-d6m

Legal Notices.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE SALE.

Whereas, Alexander H. Cathcart and John W. Cathcart of the County of Ramsey and State of Minnesota, on the 23d day of June, A. D. 1859, executed and delivered to Ira Bidwell, of the city of Adrian, in the State of Michigan, a certain indenture of Mortgage of that date which was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said county of Ramsey, and State of Minnesota, on the 24th day of June, A. D. 1859, at 10 o'clock A. M. in Book "P" of mortgages on pages 165 and 166, whereby said Alexander H. Cathcart and John W. Cathcart did grant, bargain, sell and convey in mortgage to said Ira Bidwell, his heirs and assigns the following described piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the city of Saint Paul, county of Ramsey, and State of Minnesota, viz: commencing at the northwest corner of lot fourteen (14) in block twenty-five (25) in Saint Paul proper, thence easterly on the northerly line of said lot, twenty-five (25) feet, thence southerly at right angles, fifty (50) feet, thence westerly at right angles, twenty five (25) feet, thence northerly fifty (50) feet, to the place of beginning, according to the recorded plat, together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto in any wise appertaining, to secure the payment of the sum of $500, and interest thereon, according to the condition of two certain promissory notes dated said 23d day of June, 1859, executed by said Alexander H. Cathcart and John W. Cathcart and delivered by them and payable to said Ira Bidwell or order, in one and two years from said date and each for the sum of $250, with interest annually at ten per cent. per annum, being for the purchase money on said premises.

And whereas there is now at the date of this notice claimed to be due and is due on said promissory notes and mortgage the sum of $642.26, and no suit or proceedings at law or otherwise has been had or instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof:

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that default has been made in the payment of the said sum of $642.26, due as aforesaid, and that said mortgaged premises will be sold by the Sheriff of said county of Ramsey, at public auction, under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Saint Paul, in said county of Ramsey, and State of Minnesota, on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., to satisfy and pay the amount then due on said note and mortgage so far as the proceeds of said sale will pay the same, with costs of foreclosure.

Dated December 3rd, 1862.

IRA BIDWELL, Mortgagee.
DAVID SANFORD, Attorney for Mortgagee, St. Paul, Minnesota. th dec4 6w

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF RAMSEY—DISTRICT COURT—SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Thaddeus R. Fletcher, Plaintiff, against Henry K. Terrell and Jane F. Terrell, his wife, William H. Randall and Nathan Spicer, Defendants.

In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale, made in the above entitled action on the 25th day of October, A. D. 1862, by the District Court of the Second Judicial District, of the State of Minnesota, the subscriber, Sheriff of said Ramsey County, duly appointed by said Court to execute said judgment and decree, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of St. Paul, in said County of Ramsey, on the 27th day of December, A. D. 1862, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the following described premises and real estate, with the appurtenances, viz:

Those certain pieces, parcels or lots of land situate, lying and being in the County of Ramsey and State of Minnesota, described as follows, to wit: commencing at a stake on the south side of Fifth street fourteen (14) feet westward from the northeast corner of lot five (5) in block seventeen (17), in the town (now city) of St. Paul, running thence southward at right angles to the said Fifth street, one hundred and fifty (150) feet, thence eastward along the south line of lots four and five in said block seventeen (17), thirty-eight feet and six inches, to the middle of lot four (4) in said block, thence northward parallel to the first mentioned, one hundred and fifty (150) feet to Fifth street, thence westward along Fifth street thirty-eight feet and six inches to the place of beginning, being thirty-eight feet and six inches front and rear, and one hundred and fifty feet deep; four feet and six inches off the east side from front to rear of the lot being a common alley.

Also, lot number two (2) in section number three (3) township number thirty (30) range number twenty-two (22), containing 45 65-100 acres.

Also, that certain piece, parcel or tract of land situate, lying and being in the County of Anoka, and State of Minnesota, described as follows, to wit: The south half of the northwest quarter of section number twenty-six (26) township number thirty-two (32) range number twenty-two (22), containing eighty acres of land.

Also, the following pieces or parcels of land lying and being in the County of Washington, and State of Minnesota, described as follows, to wit: Lot number one (1) of section number eighteen (18), and lots numbers five and six (5 and 6) of section number seventeen (17), all in township number thirty-two (32) north of range number twenty-one (21) west, containing 72 50-100 acres of land.

Dated, St. Paul, November 11th, 1862.

DANIEL A. ROBERTSON,
Sheriff of Ramsey County.
HENRY HALE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

th nov12-6w

CHANCERY SALE.—CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA, ss.

Robert Whitacre vs. Daniel A. Robertson and Julia A. Robertson.

FORECLOSURE IN CHANCERY.

Decree at June Term, A. D. 1861, of District Court of the United States for the District of Minnesota—$3,873.48, with interest and costs. Transferred to Circuit Court of United States for said District by act of Congress.

Pursuant to the decretal order of the District Court of the United States for the District aforesaid, made in this cause at the June Term, 1861, the undersigned, Master in Chancery, will sell at public auction, to the highest cash bidder, on

TUESDAY, THE TWENTY-THIRD DAY OF DECEMBER, 1862,

at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the front entrance to the place of holding said Court in Brown's Block, Third Street in the City of Saint Paul, in said District of Minnesota, the following described premises, to wit:

All and singular the following described lands and real estate and appurtenances situated in the city of St. Paul, in the county of Ramsey, State of Minnesota, described as follows, to wit: The east half (½) of the west half (½) of block thirty-five (35) of the original town, now city, of St. Paul, as recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in Ramsey county, in said State of Minnesota.

Also, all and singular the following described lands and real estate and appurtenances, situated in the county of Dakota, in the State of Minnesota, described as follows, to wit: Lots numbered 6, 7, 8 9 and 10, in block numbered 82, in West Saint Paul, and lots 1, 2, 3, 7, 8 and 9, in block number 185, and lots 1, 2, 3, 7, 8 and 9, in block number 164, and lots 1, 2, 16, 17 and 18, in block number 158, in Robertson's Addition to West Saint Paul, all in said county of Dakota.

JAMES W. TAYLOR,
Master in Chancery.

th nov6-6w
SMITH & GILMAN, Plaintiff's Solicitors.

J. DEGRAW,

BUILDER,

Shop west side of Jackson, between Fifth and Sixth streets, where everything required in the building line will be promptly attended to.

☞ Jobbing done at short notice and on reasonable terms. nov14-1y

COW LOST.

About six weeks ago, a black and white COW, with short horns and short legs, and is about to calve. Had a white star on her face. The finder will be suitably rewarded on returning her to

MRS. EDWARD MARTIN,
Near Prince's Mill,
Lower Town, St. Paul.

dec2-1t*

LEFT THE HOME OF JOHN Johnson, Pine Bend, his daughter Emily, aged 15 years. She had a dark colored shawl on when she left, and rather a poor dress. She is rather large, and has short, light hair. All persons are forbid trusting her on my account. A great favor will be done to an afflicted father, by giving any information concerning her.

JOHN JOHNSON.

dec2-3t*

THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME II. SAINT PAUL, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1862. NUMBER 288.

The Saint Paul Press.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE

☞ This paper has a larger Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

ST. PAUL, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5.

TO PRINTERS.—Five or six good Compositors can obtain situations by applying at this Office immediately.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

From the various and important resolutions already introduced into Congress, we have reason to expect an earnest and perhaps a stormy session.

The resolutions offered by Stevens of the House, and Pomeroy of the Senate, strikes directly at the heart of the rebellion.

Sherman of the Senate introduced a resolution requesting the President, if compatible with the public interest, to furnish the correspondence, telegrams, letters and reports concerning the military operations of the army of the Potomac, and the surrender of Harper's Ferry and the testimony respecting it taken by the investigating committtee.

A letter has been received by the New York Chamber of Commerce from Secretary Welles, stating that an additional force will be sent to sea to search for the Alabama.

Secretary Chase's report, which is sent North by mail, estimates the aggregate debt of the Government on the first day of July, 1963, at more than one thousand and fifty millions of dollars.

MINNESOTA SOLDIERS DECEASED.

Among a complete list of deaths in the Nashville hospitals, published in the Cincinnati *Gazette*, we find the names of the following Minnesota soldiers:

Newton Scott, Co. H, 2d Minn., March 21st.
Robert H. Chapman, Co. F, 2d Minn., March 26th.
Wallace L. S. Hamilton, Co. D, 3d Minn., March 31st.
Wm. DeLaney, Co. B, 2d Minn., April 10th.
John Beckman, Co. G, 2d Minn., April 11th.
Albert Knapp, Co. G, 3d Minn., April 18th.
H. Ocksberry, Co. D, 3d Minn., April 22d.
Amos Fisher, Co. K, 3d Minn., April 25th.
D. C. Ford, Co. G, 3d Minn., May 2d.
Cecil Miller, Co. E, 3d Minn., May 15th.
Geo. Basset, Co. K, 3d Minn., May 17th.

—The majority of the Prince of Wales was celebrated in a quiet manner on the 10th inst. throughout England. A "Gazette Extraordinary" announces that the Prince is appointed a General, and that Gens. Sir E. Blakeney, Viscount Gough, the Duke of Cambridge, and Lord Clyde are created Field Marshals. A large number of naval and military officers are made Knights of the Grand Cross, Knights Commanders, &c.

REYNOLD'S *Weekly Newspaper*, published in London, which is an organ of the down-trodden Democratic masses of England, thus compares the stability of republics and monarchies:

The American republic, with all its faults, gave uninterrupted domestic peace and unrivalled prosperity to the United States for the space of eighty years. Of what monarchy in Europe can as much be truly affirmed? With the exception of our own country, there is not a kingdom in Europe which has not been the theatre of civil war and dynastic perturbation within the last twelve years. And even of our own country, where the monarchy is a mere tool in the hands of the aristocracy, it is well known that our political institutions have been saved by the extermination and expatriation of millions of the poor and hard working people.

THE Paris correspondent of the New York *World* says:

The fact that Mr. Slidell has obtained an audience from the Emperor has had a very exaggerated importance attached to it. This hotel would be envoy extraordinary, through long importuning and the kind offices of M. Persigny, succeeded in being publicly received at the Tuileries on Friday last. The interview lasted five minutes, and the conversation, if not confined to what Sidney Smith calls "the series of meteorological questions and answers which form the staple of English polite conversation," cosisted of the merest common-place expressions of civility, which all the world was at liberty to hear; so that, while Mr. Slidell may feel personally flattered at the distinction accorded him, he has no right to congratulate himself or his party that any political end whatever has been gained by it. His interview with the Emperor at Vichy was equally unproductive of results, it having been accorded as a favor, not as a right.

—THE Boston *Journal* of the 25th ult. says:

Among the New England troops with Burnside, are the 9th, 18th, 22d, 23d, 35th and 36th Massachusetts, 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th New Hampshire, and 4th Rhode Island regiments, and the 3d and 5th Massachusetts batteries.

The 50th Massachusetts regiment, now at Munson's Hill, is under orders to join Bank's expedition, and the men have been directed to keep four days' rations constantly cooked, in preparation for the departure from their present position.

Agriculture.

According to the census of 1860, agriculture is the great interest of the nation. The total capital of the United States was $6,000,000,000. Of this sum, $5,000,000,000, or five-sixths of the whole amount, was invested in agriculture. The late Prof. Johnston, of Scotland, estimated that nine-tenths of all the fixed capital in the world is embarked in agriculture.

Release of Political Prisoners.

From the New York Express, Nov. 28th.

Thursday, Thanksgiving day, the following persons were unconditionally let loose from Fort Warren: W. H. Winder, of Philadelphia; S. T. Wallace, of Boston; Charles Howard, Police Commissioner; Frank Howord, editor; W. G. Harris, member of Legislature; Geo. W. Brown, Mayor; Henry M. Warfield, member of Legislature; T. Parkin Scott, member of Legislature; T. W. Hall, editor; Robert Hull, Baltimore merchant; Geo. K. Kane, merchant; Dr. McGill, of Haggerstown; Lamson Cutter, Charlestown, Massachusetts. These —fourteen in all—were let off unconditionally. Samuel Lyon, of Bellevue, was exchanged for Captain Schley, of Frettenick. Fort Warren is now clear of State prisoners of all kinds.

Pierre Soule is now let loose from Fort Lafayette. Mr. Soule is now at the New York Hotel. Mr. Mazereau, late Sheriff of New Orleans, is out on parole to report at Boston. These two last gentlemen have been confined to their cells.

POPULAR MORALITY IN MINNESOTA.

The population of this State is made up of contributions from the most intelligent of the industrial classes of the Eastern and middle States, with an infusion of the best elements from similar classes of Northern Europe. It is no Texas—no Botany Bay for jail-birds, fillibusters and scamps of that ilk; and it is no Indiana or Illinois, reeking with the mud and slime of an inundation of white trash from the South.

The standard of mortality is as high as in New England. They have changed longitude, not institutions, nor customs, nor ideas. They have left behind them hardpan and rocky barrens and poverty and old family associations; not the restraints, nor the amenities, nor the duties of social life.

They wear clothes, eat with forks, (which is a decided improvement on the prevailing Yankee mode,) live in houses drink whiskey and chew tobacco. These ought to be accepted, at least in Washington, as external indications, if not of a high degree of civilization, at least that we are not entirely barbarous. The history of this young State forms indeed a singular and happy exception in its high standard of popular morals, to the rule which has heretofore prevailed along our western frontier, and demonstrates a habitual respect for order and law, without a precedent in the annals of the west. There are no elements here out of which a mob could be created.

The comments of a portion of the Eastern press upon the popular feeling here, in regard to the Indians proceed upon assumptions which are an insult to our people, assumptions which imply that we are just a little lower in the scale of humanity than the savages who amuse themselves by taking our scalps, and that our demand for justice on the heads of these assassins, is but an expression of blind and barbarous malignity from a community of lawless borderers, infatuated with a brutal thirst for blood.

If any reply were needed to these ignorant aspersions, if any proof were needed that the people of Minnesota are superior to their slanderers in the decencies of social self-restraint, in orderly and patient submission to the course of law, it would be found in the fact that while our western border is ridged for hundreds of miles with the graves of parents and children and brothers, and sisters, murdered by these Indian demons, while hundreds more yet lie unburied on the prairies, or buried only in a winding sheet of snow, and while others are still prisoners in the hands of their savage captors; with all this provocation, the ghastly spectacles of fiendish torture and barbarous mutilations burned into the brains of our citizens and soldiers; notwithstanding all this, and though to this bitter remembrance of measureless wrongs, is added the keen sense of suffering from loss of property pillaged, of homes destroyed by fire, of utter desolation of heart and hearth, of present woe and future want, and all of life to come a ruin and a wreck, and though hundreds and thousands of men have been thus stricken and maddened, it is a noteworthy fact for which the people of this State deserve everlasting honor, that not a single Indian, NOT ONE, *of all the hundreds of assassins captured, has fallen a victim to private vengeance.* Not one of them has fallen, except in actual battle—NOT ONE. Such and instance of patient forbearance and self restraint, under extreme provocation, is without a parallel in the history of the country. But this is not all.

They have given these murderers, taken with arms in their hands, not the instant death they merited, but what they believe to have been a fair and impartial trial.

There is not a man in Minnesota who has not taken an irrevocable oath in his soul that the guilty Indians shall *die.* That is the fixed and final determination of the whole people.

Well, the trial was concluded nearly six weeks ago. They have waited patiently day after day since then till the authorities should see fit to execute the sentence.

They have been told again and again that the Government had refused to punish them, and yet they wait and will wait for the official death warrant which shall authorize their execution.

Let no one permit himself to mistake the grounds of this patience.

The same profound respect for the sanctions and guarantees of law which has led our people to wait as one man for the final and clear determination of the Government in this matter, will band them together as one man in the enforcement of the righteous and legal penalty for murder. They may have to transfer the case to another tribunal, but they will have justice. The guilty Indians must and shall be hung. If there is any doubt, as is expressed in the letters of Rev. Mr. Riggs and Bishop Whipple, about the fairness or thoroughness of the proceedings of the Commission under which they were tried, every one will very gladly concede to them a new and fairer and fuller trial; but the sentence cannot be reversed. *The guilty Indians must and will be hung!* Commissioner Dole to the contrary notwithstanding.

—It is stated that the principal members of the Monarchial party in Greece are all agreed to offer the crown to the Archduke Maximilian, brother of the Emperor of Austria.

Another Letter from Bishop Whipple.

Editors of the Press:

Since writing the paper sent to you by yesterday's mail, I have read in your paper a letter of the Rev. Mr. Riggs, in which he says of the trial of these Indian prisoners:

"Many of those that are tried and condemned are doubtless guilty of participation in the murders and outrages committed on the Minnesota frontiers; some of them as guilty as Satan himself and richly deserving the punishment of death. *Others were guilty only to the extent of taking property. A military commission where the cases of forty men are passed upon in six or seven hours, is not the place for the clear bringing out of evidence and securing a fair trial to every one.*"

Knowing the high character of Mr. Riggs, I confess this startled me. Can it be that an investigation encompassed by so much difficulty, where much of the testimony would be so unreliable, because the evidence of wild men who desired to gain favor for themselves, and given too by men who knew nothing of the sanctity of an oath, was conducted with such careless haste? Every feeling of humanity in law-abiding citizens, demanded that such trial should be of the most searching character. Knowing as we do how cowardly all savage men are to resist wrong, how easily they could be overawed, how deeply sensible these men were of injury to the turbulent spirit which was aroused, it needed unusual care in the trial. I know nothing of its character, but it seems to me there is a broad distinction between the guilt of men who went through the country committing fiendish violence, massacring women and babes with the spirit of demons, and the guilt of timid men who received a share of the plunder, or who, under threat of death, engaged in some one battle where hundreds were engaged. It is due to justice that every fact connected with that trial should have been such as to secure the condemnation of none save the guilty.

H. B. WHIPPLE, Bishop of Minnesota.

The Overland Mail Route Fort.

THE SITE SELECTED—INTERESTING REPORT.

At Major General Curtis' headquarters has been received the official report of Captain John A. Thompson, of the 4th United States cavalry, at Fort Laramie, Nebraska Territory, and commissioned to select a site for a military post on the Overland Mail Route. We are permitted to make the following interesting excerpts from the report. Capt Thompson says:

"In selecting the site for the post on the Overland Mail Route, I have been governed by information as to where the different bands of mountain Indians are located, and where they cross the country going north and south. I am well satisfied that at Elk Creek, on the northern side of the Medicine Bow Mountain, is the only place on the road where a Fort should be established. I have accordingly chosen that as the site of the new Fort, and recommend it to the General commanding as the best point on the line of travel. It is about equidistant from the city of Denver, Forts Laramie and Bridger, near the passes through the mountain where all the Indians cross from north to south. The distance from either of the above named points will not be over 180 miles; and I think a first rate road could be found down the valley of the Platte to Fort Laramie, that will shorten the distance between the two forts of 60 miles. I have selected a beautiful piece of ground on the north side of Medicine Bow Mountain. Three streams of clear mountain water run through it, either or all of which can be turned so as to water every part of the garrison without an hour's work. There is plenty of timber on the mountain, within a mile of the place selected. The Government will not be compelled to haul timbers or firewood more than two miles for many years; in fact, the supply is almost inexhaustible. A fine quality of limestone can be had in the mountains, half a mile distant, and hay can be had in abundance within twelve miles."

Captain Thompson also submits a plan of buildings for the new fort, remarking that experience has taught him that only one story buildings are tenatable for quarters during the long winters of the Rocky Mountains.—*Missouri Democrat.*

The Situation before Fredericksburg.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

The contending armies being now brought face to face, the question arises, whether they will fight a decisive battle from their present positions. Symptoms of both aggressive intentions on the part of General Burnside, and of a disposition for a rigorous defense of Fredericksburg on that of the enemy, are manifest. It is evident that the issue lies with General Burnside, and that he either considers himself unable or unwilling to open it immediately. If he was ready for an attack, it would be difficult to discern a reason for its postponement, as every hour strengthens the enemy's means of defense. From what I know of the condition of his army, I am satisfied that he is *not* ready for any offensive demonstrations, and he will not be until the railroad from Acquia Creek is in running order and has satisfied his various wants, and that no stirring news will reach the public from the Rappahannock before the end of the present week, if then. The need of our artillery against the rebel position, at least, will not be commenced until there is a certainty of a ready replenishment of the ammunition to be expended.

Upon the whole, public expectation, here raised so high at the time Burnside went to Warrenton, is now much less hopeful than a week ago. Nor has the general confidence in the state of matters on the Rappahannock been strengthened by the intelligence, spread through this city yesterday afternoon, that the President had undertaken another of his ominous visits to the army.

Doleful accounts continue to reach us as to the hardships endured by Burnside's soldiers from the continued cold, wet weather and the already mentioned shortness of provisions and forage. Information of the most positive character has revealed the fact of intense suffering in General Burnside's command, by both man and beast, from the want of supplies.

LATE NEWS BY MAIL.

WHAT THE PRESIDENT SAID.

Rebels' Slaves Must be Freed.

From the New York Independent.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Mr. Casey of Kentucky—the only Emancipationist in Congress from that State—had a very interresting interview with the President a day or two since. Mr. Casey informed Mr. Lincoln that while originally he did not like his emancipation proclamation, that now he did not desire him to go back—to retreat from the position he had taken; it would be so universally regarded as an evidence of weakness in the Government. The President informed him that he need have no fears on that score—he should not take back a word. He had no desire to interfere with the people of loyal States on this subject, and he would not do so; but as for rebels, let them prepare for emancipation!

Mr. Casey shows that he possesses the old-fashioned Kentucky manliness and truth. "Though this proclamation might not originally have suited me," says he, "and even if I were not suited with it now, I would not see you do so cowardly a thing as to retrace your steps at the dictation of Democrats and slave-holders." These were not his exact words, but they contain the meaning and sense of those words..

In discussing the whole subject, the President gave evidence of much thought upon it; and some of his ideas were original and startling. One of them I will allude to in detail. Mr. Lincoln said he had often thought of the narrow escape of the South from a general slave insurrection in the winter after the election of 1856. The Fremont campaign, as is well known, was followed by one attempt at insurrection in Tennessee. The slave masters of the South charged the Republicans upon the stump with desiring the freedom of the slaves; and not only that, but with a purpose, if Fremont was elected, of forcibly setting the slaves free. The slaves all over the South were full of discontent at the defeat of the Republicans. This discontent in some localities came near developing into open insurrection. This fact made a deep impression upon the mind of the President, and he told Mr. Casey that the slaves of the South understood fully *now*, as they have never understood before, that the Northern people are friendly to their freedom. Whether they are mistaken or not, the whole slave population of the South *expects its freedom at our hands.*

These black millions are waiting patiently for their time to come, and if the war ends without giving them their freedom, they will take it! This was the idea of the President, and it strikes me as a very important one. It is, therefore, says Mr. Lincoln, a mercy to all the parties concerned, to take the matter into our own hands, for we can control it. The slaves in their anger, should the war end without giving them freedom, will burst out into cruel insurrection. Such an insurrection would very probably be accompanied with great atrocities, as the slaves would act from a feeling of bitter disappointment. Not so now. Now they have every inducement in the world to wait and act as this Government shall teach them.

It is probable that the slaves would be as likely to rise in case the war ended with a separation as it ended with compromise and union. No matter how the difficulties of the Government eventuate, if the slaves are permitted to remain in their ignominous bondage a terrible insurrection is in prospect, and cannot be well avoided. The true remedy is emancipation now. The President means to accomplish it if he can.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Although his departure was yesterday anticipated, Gen. Burnside did not leave here to go to the army till to-day, having in the meantime been consulting the President.

The delay in the movement of the army has been owing to improper work in the Quartermaster's Department, but no removals have yet taken place as rumored.

It is stated by several prominent men now here from Minnesota that, if government, under any pretence whatever, neglects to execute the condemned Indians in that State, it is feared the people will themselves dispose of them in their own way. Senator Wilkinson had another interview with the President concerning them, and was assured that he would give the subject a fair consideration after Congress had met and he had been relieved of some other very important duties, now incomplete.

Secretary Chase is determined to adhere to his plan of finance laid before Congress last winter. The public debt he estimates not far from eight hundred millions.

The report of the Adjutant General will show that there are about 600,000 men in the field, and nearly 150,000 in hospitals. The operations of the draft are not alluded to as very satisfatroy.

Secretary Seward's correspondence has been printed, and makes a volume of 800 pages, which accompanies his report. The letters of our foreign Ministers, as to the state of feeling among the governments of Europe succeeding the Maryland battles and the issuance of the emancipation proclamation, are highly interesting. The letters of Seward on the latter point are very brief, much more so than the famous letter of Minister Dayton, of April 19th, 1861.

The report of Secretary Welles was the first completed, and is fully printed. It is long, and enumerates all of the navy triumphs of the past year.

It approves of the changes made by Congress in the ranks of the service; gives the condition of the iron-clads; states that the contractors have failed to finish the new ones in the time of contract; and adds that the navy will maintain its reputation in putting down the rebellion. The records of the work performed by the blockading squandon are long and of unusual interest. Allusion is made to the disposition of prize money due the navy, and the delay in paying it.

From Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 30.—The Fiftieth Indiana Regiment, Col. Dunham, left for the seat of war yesterday by the Terre Haute Railroad. Col. Dunham led this regiment at the surrender at Munfordsville, Ky., and has gone back to try his luck again.

Last night the Common Council of this city discharged the entire police force. They concluded that there had been robberies, burglaries, and murders enough perpetrated within the last month to warrant this step. They meet upon Wednesday night next to organize another force, consisting of twenty-eight detectives under a Police Board, of which the Mayor is the head. The whole crew are black republican abolitionists, and it makes but little difference how they fix matters up.

Governor Morton is now at home urging forward everything needed in a sanitary way for our gallant troops in the field.

Gen. Buell's trial is in progress at Cincinnati. It is conducted with closed doors. By Tuesday next, I understand, the court removes to Nashville.

There was an attempt to fire the arsenal here last night, which, I rejoice to say, was unsuccessful.

LATEST NEWS BY MAIL.

MATTERS AT THE CAPITAL.

A Quorum in Both Houses.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1—6 P. M.—There is a full quorum in both Houses. The President's message was read in both Houses to-day at twenty minutes of 2 P. M., and is now circulating here. It was well received. It is about five columns in length.

It is spoken of on all hands as the ablest written and best considered of any he has submitted. Radical Republicans are not particularly well pleased with his lengthy argument in favor of compensated emancipation, but secession sympathizers are far worse pleased with the quiet way in which he treats the emancipation proclamation as a thing accomplished and with which Congress has nothing to do. It will command much attention.

Men begin to talk about strange omissions in the President's message. First, that it scarcely recommends anything save with reference to compensated emancipation, which is taken as an indication that the President has had enough of Congressional legislation during the progress of the war. The friends of the bankrupt bill are particularly surprised at the absence of a recommendation for that measure. The severest criticism on the message, among the friends of the Administration, is that it is more remarkable for what it does not contain. All concede its more than usual ability.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

RIVER AND FLOTILLA MATTERS.

The Gunboat Lexington in a Skirmish.

CAIRO, December 1.—I have later intelligence from Helena, brought by the steamer V. F. Wilson last night. Gen. Hovey made another movement from Helena down the Mississippi with his troops on the 27th ult. His destination is said to be lower down than the mouth of White River, where the last reconnoissance ended.

A portion of Porter's fleet is now resting at Helena. Three steamers are at the mouth of the White river, and a few at the Yazoo and more between that and Vicksburg. The water in the Yazoo river is rising, and is now higher than that in the Mississippi. Boats drawing eight feet of water cannot cross the bar at Helena; hence a rise must take place before the remainder of the fleet can go down. High water in the Yazoo may give the rebel gunboats just completed a chance to come down and attack the few gunboats we have in that vicinity. Should they do so, some hard fighting may be expected.

The wooden United States steamer Lexington had a brush with the rebels at a plantation in Arkansas, twenty miles south of Helena, last Tuesday. She was coming up near the shore when a volley was fired upon her by 100 rebels. This was followed by discharges from light cannon. The works of the Lexington was pierced in a hundred places.

Capt. Shirk hove to, and replied with his heavy guns so effectively that in a few minutes the Confederates scattered, carrying off their dead and wounded and their cannon, but leaving behind them twenty-two negroes and sixteen bales of cotton, all of which Capt. Shirk brought to Cairo in the steamer Wilson. The Lexington lost nonc of her crew, but suffered in her hull and upper works from musket and heavy shot. Fortunately none of the latter struck her steam boilers and pipes. She still lies at Helena undergoing repairs.

DURNING OF GERMANTOWN, TENN.

CAIRO, Dec. 1.—Papers from Memphis of Saturday, the 29th inst., came to hand to-day.

The only items of interest contained in them, are accounts of the burning of Germantown and the sinking of the steamer Blackhawk, near Helena, by colliding with the steamer White Cloud. The destruction of Germantown took place on Thursday. The news of the event was doubted in Memphis when first received, but the *Bulletin* says it has positive information corroborating the first reports. The paper publishes no particulars, but exculpates the Union officers from all participation in the act. It says neither Gens. Grant or Sherman can be held responsible; but who may be responsible the editor does not explain. Germantown is on the Memphis and Ohio railroad, about thirty miles from Memphis. It has for a long time been the resort of guerrillas and cotton burners, and was a place of no great importance in a commercial or business point of view, but merely a stirring little station on the railroad, thrown away by the flying enemy. Eighty cattle and eighty horses were also brought in.

Our loss in killed and wounded is about fifteen. Gen. Stahl reports there is a brigade under Gen. Jones at Wincaester, but that Jackson's main force was at New Market last Wednesday, as reported previously.

(Signed) F. SIGEL, Maj. Gen.

From Washington.

Special to the Chicago Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1. — Fernando Wood in a speech in New York on Saturday night, said he had received information, and had communicated it to the Government, that, under certain circumstances, the South were ready to return. Leading statesmen of the South, men of position and influence in the Southern Confederacy, had expressed a desire to return under a democratic rule,—the past to be forgotten; the public debt on both sides to be provided for; and they were willing to let by-gones be by-gones, if the North would, and the Union once again be restored.

Gen. Pope arrived to-night. The charges made by him against Gen. Porter relate entirely to the second Bull Run battle, and allege that he refused to obey orders.

Col. Lytle and Col. Moore, of the Second German Ohio, have been made Brigadiers.

DETROIT, Dec. 1.—John H. Harmon was arrested at Grand Rapids on Saturday night, and sent to Fort Lafayette.

From Cincinnati.

CAPTURE OF FEDERAL TROOPS—THE BUELL INVESTIGATION—ARMY OPERATIONS IN TENNESSEE.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 1.—Allen Collier arrived to-night from the Kanawha. He reports that, on Friday night, a detachment of Jenkins' cavalry overtook three companies of the 2d Virginia regiment of infantry, and, after a short engagement, captured the Federal troops. The troops were a guard to a supply train. They were paroled, and are expected here on Wednesday, *en route* for Camp Chase. By this capture Jenkins realized a valuable haul of arms, ammunition, stores, &c., for the Southern Confederacy.

The Buell court of inquiry was in session five hours to-day. A number of witnesses were examined, Gen. Buell in person conducting his own defense, and exhibiting immense talent and judgment in his cross-examination. To-night Gen. Buell was serenaded and called upon by a large delegation of personal friends.

A messenger from Nashville, direct arrived to-night. He reports that Bragg is fortfying strongly near Murfreesboro, and will act on the defensive. His army numbers 65,000 men, Gen Rosecrans is still in Nashville, but no movement of the Federal army has yet been made. Much speculation is entertained among *quid nunes* as to the cause; but Fort Lafayette admonishes caution, and information would be contraband. The Federal army may not move for several days to come. Meantime the enemy are fortifying and getting better prepared to defend against our attack. Arrivals of refugees from East Tennessee during the past week corroborate the statement that the rebels are in possession of Cumberland Gap.

The Federal army, under Gen. Granger, moved South from Lexington on Sunday, Gen Wright is in Lexington, superintending in person all movements.

It is known that active movements are on foot in the southwest. Grant, McClernand, and Butler are all moving, and if somebody is not hurt before many weeks, it will be because the enemy cannot be found or caught in a trap. The Federal line is now complete from the Potomac and the sea, through Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Louisiana, to the Gulf.

A large number of Cincinnatians have gone down into Tennessee in search of cotton. The fever here is at California gold height, and the probabilities are that not a few will be sold.

The War in Virginia.

GEN. STAHL'S BRILLIANT RECONNOISSANCE

CHANTILLY, Va. November 30.—Gen. Stahl has just returned. He attacked the enemy at Snicker's Ferry, and followed them with 300 cavalry into their camps on the other side of the river, and near Berryville. Our men charged splendidly whenever they met the enemy.

White's cavalry was driven in all directions, nearly all their officers captured, and their colors taken. White himself fled and hid in a house in Berryville The 3d, 7th and 12th Virginia cavalry were also attacked and routed, and forty of their men, with their horses, were taken, and fifty killed and wounded, and two colors taken. One wagon load of carbines and pistols was picked up on the

Decision of the Supreme Court.

Martin Davis & Asabel Nye, Appl's. vs. Gilbert Smith, Respt. Syllabus.

When a party has permitted evidence on all the issues in an action to go to the jury without objection, and has made no request to have only certain issues submitted to them, nor made any objection to their finding upon the whole case, either before or at the time the verdict is rendered, he cannot in this Court raise the objection that all the issues should not have been submitted to the jury, on the ground that the action was one in equity, in which only doubtful questions of fact should be submitted to the jury.

On a sale of chattels, if the seller has possession of the article, and he sells it as his own and not as agent for another and for a fair price, he is understood to warrant the title, and is answerable to the purchaser if it be taken from him, by one who has a better title than the seller.

In a question of fact where there is some evidence to support the verdict of a jury, this Court will not set aside the verdict, on the ground that it is against the weight of evidence.

Supreme Court, State of Minnesota—Henry Foster, Pl'ff in Error vs. the Board of County Commissioners of Blue Earth County, Defendants in Error.

The power granted by the States to the Congress of the United States, by the third clause of the eighth section of the first article of the Constitution of the United States, to regulate commerce with the Indian tribes, confers upon that body sole and exclusive control of all intercourse with such tribes within their own country, and in consequence of such exclusive jurisdiction being in the Federal Government, the Territory of Minnesota had no power in 1856 to tax the property of licensed traders with the Winnebago Indians within the Winnebago Reservation.

When a county directed the collection of such taxes and received into its Treasury the proceeds thereof, an action will lie against it for the recovery of the sum so received.

Smith Farrand, Plaintiff in error, vs., Julia A. Hurlbert and her husband, defendant in error.

The plaintiff placed a sum of money in the hand of the defendant, to be loaned or invested by him in her name. The defendant loaned it in his own name and for his own use and benefit. *Held*, that such act amounts to a conversion, and the plaintiff could maintain an action for the money and damages from the time of the conversion without any demand.

LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph.

FROM WASHINGTON.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, December 4.

Mr. Aldrich introduced a bill to reduce the rates of Congressional mileage. Referred to the committee on mileage.

Mr. Browne, of Virginia, offered a resolution, which was tabled, instructing the committee on military affairs to enquire into the expediency of making an appropriation to aid the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, in repairing the road and rebuilding the bridges recently destroyed by southern troops.

Stevens submitted resolutions, which, on his own motion, were postponed till Tuesday week, declaring that the Union must be and remain one and indivisible, forever, and denouncing as guilty of high treason any one in the executive or legislative departments who shall propose or advise any acceptance of peace in any other way than the integrity of the United States, as they existed at the time the rebellion commenced.

Ashley then introduced a preamble relating to the charges against him, providing for a committee of investigation, etc.

The Senate resolutions announcing the death of Senator Thompson, were received, Messrs. Nixon and Steele, of New Jersey, and Perry, severally delivered eulogies.

The usual resolutions of respect were offered and adopted.

The House adjourned till to-morrow, when the report of the Secretary of the Treasury will be sent in.

SENATE.—Mr. Hale offered a resolution that the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law that appointments in volunteer naval service be submitted to the Senate for confirmation.

Mr. Wright offered a resolution that the Military Committee be instructed to inquire into the propriety of reporting a bill requiring all soldiers hereafter discharged to be discharged within the limits of their own State. Agreed to.

Mr. Pomeroy offered a joint resolution that so much of the President's message as relates to compensated emancipation and deportation be referred to a select committee of three members of the Senate and five of the House. Laid over.

Mr. Clark offered the following resolution:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, That they cordially approve of the policy of the President of the United States, in setting free slaves in insurrectionary districts, as indicated in his proclamation, dated September 22, 1862, and recommended to him the employment of that and every other means known to civilized warfare to terminate the present rebellion, and assert the supremacy of the President of the United States over its entire territory and people.

Ordered printed.

Mr. Sherman offered a resolution, requesting the President, if compatible with the public interest, to communicate to the Senate all the correspondence, telegrams, letters and reports, concerning the military operations of the army of the Potomac, and all correspondence, letters, telegrams and reports relating to the surrender of Harper's Ferry and the testimony taken before the Investigating Committee upon such surrender. Laid over.

Mr. Ten Eyck announced the death of his colleague, Hon. Jno. R. Thompson. After appropriate eulogies were pronounced, the Senate adjourned.

Letter from Secretary Welles.

Secretary Chase's Report.

NEW YORK, December 4.

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to-day, a letter was read from Secretary Welles, stating that additional force will be dispatched in search of the Alabama, as soon as practicable.

There is no authority for granting commissions to private vessels to search for the Alabama and other piratical vessels or privateers.

The Chamber of Commerce adopted a resolution to ask the Government to send several war vessels to cruise on the eastern shore of South America.

The *Post's* Washington dispatch says Secretary Chase's report goes north by the evening mail to-day. His estimate of the public debt is, that it will exceed one thousand and fifty millions on the 1st of July next.

FINE FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

We will sell this Friday morning, at 11 o'clock, at our sales room, one large Marble top Centre Table.
3 Fine stuffed bottom Chairs (carved top.)
1 " " " Rocker.
1 " Hat Rack.
1 " Mahogany What-Not.
1 Sofa.
6 Cane Seat Chairs.
dec5-1t R. & J. M. WARNER, Auctioneers.

NOTICE.

A white stray STEER will be found at my place three miles from West St. Paul, near the Dodd Road. The owner may come and take it by paying expenses.
dec5-1t* JOHN MORIARTY.

TO RENT.

A comfortably furnished house, to a small family, without children. For particulars address
dec5-3t F. M. O., Post Office, St. Paul.

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED BY THE
PRESS PRINTING COMPANY.

OFFICE—ADJOINING THE BRIDGE.

TERMS:

DAILY PRESS—To city subscribers, fifteen cents per week, or, if paid in advance, $7.00 per annum; $1.75 for three months. By mail—$6.00 per annum, or fifty cents per month, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

TRI-WEEKLY PRESS—$3.50 per annum; $2 for six months; $1 for three months; clubs of five at $3 each.

WEEKLY PRESS—One copy, one year, $2.00; two to four copies, one year, to one address, each $1.50; five to nine, do. $1.40; ten to twenty, do. $1.30; twenty or more, do. $1.20.

Rates of Advertising.

Ten lines to a Square, (the space enclosed in the following table.)

	One Square.	Each add. Square.
One time	$ 75	$ 37½
Three times	1 25	62½
One week	1 75	87½
Two weeks	2 62	1 37
One month	4 00	2 00
Two months	5 50	2 75
Three months	6 75	3 37½
Six months	10 00	5 00
Twelve months	15 00	7 50

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS,

Published once a week, either in Daily or Weekly.

First insertion.....75 Cents per Square.
Each subsequent insertion.37½ " "

Legal Advertisements published at the expense of the Attorneys ordering, and not delayable for the legal proceedings, but collectable in advance, or on delivery of affidavit. Publishers not accountable for the accuracy of legal advertisements beyond the amount charged for their publication.

Advertisements published in both the Daily and Weekly will be charged the full Daily rates with one half the Weekly rates added.

Business Notices, published in the Editorial columns, of ten lines or under, will be charged, for each insertion, one dollar; if over ten lines, ten cents per line.

Advertisements headed and placed under the head of Special Notices, if ten lines or over, will be charged the usual rates and one-half additional; if under that amount, fifty cents for each insertion.

Yearly advertisers to pay quarterly.

Advertisements, for a less time than three months, to be paid in advance.

ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY.

One Square, one insertion.....$ 75
" two insertions..... 1 00
" four " 2 00
For each subsequent insertion, and for each additional square.....0 37½

☞ E. C. SPAULDING, at Minneapolis, and WETMORE O'BRIEN, at St. Anthony, will act as Agents in circulating the DAILY PRESS in their respective towns.

Dr. Bethune's Will.

Whatever is connected with the name of this eminent divine will be read with interest by all who knew him. The following extract from his will is characteristic of the man, and is the only portion which can have any public interest:

In the name of Almighty God. Amen.

I, GEORGE W. BETHUNE, Minister of the Gospel, and in my sound mind, desire to make a disposition of my property after my death.

But first, I solemnly profess myself a believer in the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, as the only and the sufficient revelation of the true faith and right practice; and acknowledge, without dread or worship and trust, Jesus Christ, the only begotten son of God, to be Lord and Saviour, into whose hands I commit myself, soul body, for life and death, time and eternity. I record also my testimony of thankfulness to God, my heavenly Father, for all the unmerited blessings and tender mercies by which he has rendered my unworthy life, notwithstanding many sorrows, a pleasant and happy one.

First—I give everything I may have at my decease, real and personal estate of every kind, to my most faithful and dearly beloved wife, Mary, her heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, forever. To her inestimable affection, Christian wisdom and unvarying thoughtfulness, I owe, under God, the comfort, usefulness and charm of my life. I wish her to have, use and dispose of everthing I possess, absolutely and as she pleases.

The remaining portions of the will relate to the disposition of his books, manuscripts and property, in case his "beloved wife should, by the will of God, die before" him; but as, through a kind Providence, she still lives, these parts of the will are void. He appointed his wife sole executrix of his will.

—Mr. David Kinnear, the senior proprietor and editor of the Montreal *Herald*, died in that city on Thursday last. Mr. Kinnear was a native of Edinburgh, the son of a banker, and a lineal descendant of the celebrated Colonel Gardiner. While a resident of Edinburgh, he enjoyed the society of all the men of celebrity who resided there at the time, including that of Sir Walter Scott, Mr. James Hogg, and Professor Wilson. He studied for the Scotch bar and was admitted, but never entered upon the practice of his profession. He came to America in 1835, and after visiting several parts of the United States, he made a complete tour of the province, passing through a great part of the northwestern portion of Upper Canada. He settled as a farmer at Drummondsville, and in the troubles of 1837 he took up arms for the crown. Soon after, he accepted the post of editor of the Montreal *Gazette*, after which he became editor of the *Herald*. He died at the age of fifty-five years.

IT is said that Gen. Marcy has purchased Daniel Cashman's residence, corner Fifth Avenue and 39th street, New York, where Gen. and Mrs. McClellan will reside during the winter.

THE Madison papers notice the death of E. A. Tapin, Esq., of that city. Mr. Tapin was a son of Arthur Tapin, of Connecticut, and came to this section previous to the organization of the State Government. He was a man of excellent natural abilities and much culture. In 1848 he was a candidate for elector on the free soil Presidential ticket. His wife is a daughter of John Seymour, Esq., of New York, and niece of Horatio Seymour, Governor elect. Her father is now at Madison, having been called there by the death of his son-in-law.

MRS. SOPHIA STEWART, the last of the royal family of Scotland, has just died in her 91st year. She was descended from Walter, first Baron of Kincardine, who was son of the Earl of Buchan, and Lord of Radenoch, son of Robert II. of Scotland. The family continued to possess the Barony of Kincardine during ten descents, when their land became the property of the powerful family of Gordon. The celebrated Col. Roy Stewart, the true and trusty friend of "Price Charlie," was her grand uncle. Her father, James Stewart, alias, "Seumassackine," was ensign in the rebel army, and carried one of the standards of his uncle's regiment over the bleak heath of Culloden.

THE Montreal *Gazette* states that Mr. O. Cramzie, of Quebec, has forged notes afloat to the amount of $86,000, and that his other liabilities amount to $14,000, making in all a liability of $100,000 against assets supposed to be worth only $5,000. His forgeries are made upon men of the highest standing in the community, and appear to have been kept up with success for some time.

JUST BEYOND.

Wayside traveler, worn and weary,
Pause not at the mountain's base;
Though the way seems steep and dreary,
He who runs shall win the race.

Just beyond the lights are gleaming
From the mother's humble cot,
Just beyond bright eyes are beaming;
Onward press and falter not.

Wretched outcast, child of sorrow,
Deep in degradation's bond,
Mourn, repent, and on the morrow
Bloom hope's flowers for thee beyond.

Sad browed minstrel, idly dreaming,
Up and work, do not despond;
Though the clouds are dark in seeming,
Yet the stars shine bright beyond.

Haste, brave men, of every station,
To your country's call respond;
Strike for freedom, save the nation;
Smilling Peace lies just beyond.

Thy drooping spirits, Christian, rally,
Sink not in the slough Despond;
Through the dark and shadowy valley
God and Heaven wait just beyond.

A Slave's Legacy to History.

Some years ago an aged African, who had been liberated from slavery in the Southern States, spent a year in New York, and had frequent interviews with a gentleman to whom he communicated a long account of his life, with a request that he would publish it.

He was from a country about three hundred miles east of Sierra Leone, had been educated for a Mohammedan teacher, and had been an instructor of youth many years before his captivity, which occurred when he was about forty.

During the subsequent thirty years, or thereabouts, when he was a slave in South Carolina, Alabama, and elsewhere, he bore a high character for integrity as well as intelligence, and while awaiting in New York an opportunity to return to Africa, he gained the entire confidence of those who became acquainted with him. He expressed a strong desire that good men in America should become acquainted with his countrymen, of whom, he said, the greatest ignorance prevailed among us. When encouraged, therefore, to expect that his communications would some time be published, he devoted much time and labor to the task of communicating his recollections orally, writing occasionally in Arabic, (which he still was able to do,) recalling events and circumstances, and answering questions with great care and patience.

The notes which were written during each interview have been preserved, and, after much study of authorities, compiled into a volume. The writer has hitherto never found it convenient to publish them, but they contain many things which would be interesting and useful at the present time.

Footah, the native country of the aged African, is one inhabited by a powerful Mohammedan nation, who have been for ages in a state of society corresponding with the principles of the Koran, and are far above the savage and barbarous condition which many people ignorantly imagine to be universal in Africa. Peculiar causes have thus far prevented foreigners from visiting that country, except in its northern extremity, where Park, Caillee, the Landers, and several other travelers have crossed it, on their way to the Niger and Timbuktu.—*N. Y. Independent.*

Fredericksburg to be Flanked by Gen Franklin's Division.

From the Philadelphia Press:

"The passage of great rivers in the presence of the enemy," said Frederck the Great, "is one of the most delicate operations in war." This remark was the result of a life long experience in warfare, and, while we have all the difficulty on the Rappahannock, we have the most promising means of overcoming it in an army sufficiently large to occupy the attention of the enemy in front of his position whilst a column moves secretly to the right or left and makes a passage of the stream.

Delicate as the operation of the Rappahannock may be, and disastrous as it may prove, Gen. Burnside has evidently undertaken the task, and will successfully cross the river upon which his army now lies, opposed by that of Gen. Lee.

Gen. Franklin's grand division is now moving to a point on the Rappahannock, west of Fredericksburg (we need not say where), and will cross that river, flanking the rebel position, and maintaining its own. To check this movement, Jackson and Hill have been withdrawn from the valley of the Shenandoah, and probably ordered to move east on the south bank of the Rappahannock, to check and flank Franklin, while Lee falls upon him with a large force and annihilates him.

To Prevent Accidental Drowning.

Any human being who will have the presence of mind to clasp the hands behind the back, and turn the face toward the zenith, may float at ease and in perfect safety in tolerably still water—aye, and sleep there, no matter how long. If not knowing how to swim, you would escape drowning when you find yourself in deep water, you have only to consider yourself an empty pitcher—let your mouth and nose, not the top of your heavy head, be the highest part of you, and you are safe. But thrust up one of your bony hands and down you go; turning up the handle tips over the pitcher.—*Scientific American.*

A Public Calamity.

From the Faribault Statesman.

The flouring and saw mill, owned by Messrs. Melhorn & Morris, better known as "Pettit's mill," near this place was destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning last. It took fire about 2 o'clock in the morning, and from the circumstances connected with its taking fire, it is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. Mr. Melhorn, as was his custom, had made a careful survey of the whole premises previous to retiring, about ten o'clock in the evening. The fire was first discovered in the saw mill. Two men who were waiting for grists slept in the flouring mill. The entire establishment and contents, consisting of over 1,000 bushels of wheat, a large amount of other grain, and 2,000 pounds of flour, were totally destroyed. Messrs. Melhorn & Morris, had but recently purchased the mill of Captain Pettit, paying $4,000 for it. This is a total loss to them, there being no insurance. This is the second time the mill at this place has been burned, the time before the mill being owned by Mr. Graham. Mr. Melhorn has been unusually unfortunate, he having had a mill burned about two years ago at the Lake. We understand Mr. Melhorn is already making arrangements to rebuild the mill.

THE Richmond papers mention the discovery of extensive forgeries on the State Treasury of Virginia. Blank warrants had been stolen and filled up, to what number was not known, but fourteen thousand dollars had been drawn on them. Suspicion fell on E. Hunter Taliaferro, First Doorkeeper of the Senate. He has been arrested.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

All horses, teams, wagons, and other property impressed for the Indian Expedition and yet on hand, will be delivered to the owners at St. Peter, on Thursday, Dec 11th.

Parties claiming property must produce their receipts.

A. H. MILLS,
Quartermaster Indian Expedition.
St. Paul, Dec. 3d, 1862. dec4-6t

MUST BE SOLD,
Before the 1st of January,
OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
CLOTHING;
Consisting of
BUSINESS COATS;
SILK VELVET, BLACK SATIN AND
Figured Silk Vests;
CASSIMERE AND SATINET PANTS
HATS;
SHIRTS AND NECK TIES;
ALSO
FINE BLACK CLOTH AND CASSIMERES
In the piece; all of which goods will be sold from 25 to 40 per cent. less than present prices.
W. H. TEMPLE,
Catholic Block, Third street.
STORE TO LET. nov22-tf

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

Must be sold for the benefit of creditors, at the New York Store, Third street, half a block below the Bridge.

☞ *Now is the time to get Bargains.*
M. WHITE,
o21-3m Practical Boot and Shoemaker.

OFFICE ST. PAUL & PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
SAINT PAUL, December 2d, 1862.

Proposals will be received at this office until the 15th inst., for 5,000 cords Green Hard Wood, in lots of 50 cords or upwards, delivered at or near Anoka, on the line of the Railroad, during the coming winter. Parties sending in proposals will state the kind of Wood they will furnish.

The Company reserves the right to reject any proposals considered unsatisfactory.

WM. R. LITCHFIELD,
dec3-1w Superintendent.

TWENTY ACRE TRACT.

Twenty acres desirable land, half an hour's drive of the Steamboat Landing in St. Paul.

HENRY McKENTY,
Dealer in Real Estate.
St. Paul, Ju ne 28, 1862. je23-d&wfm

JOSEPH LEWIS

Real Estate Agent, Notary Public and Conveyancer, Commissioner of Deeds for the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Ohio, and Vermont. Collections made—Taxes paid for non residents. House rented.

Office Third Street, Irvine's Block.
Reference, HON. ALEX. RAMSEY. jy10-d1y

FOR SOLDIERS.

CAVALRY BOOTS;
LONG LEG
GRAIN BOOTS.
Calf and Kip Boots;
AT
nov22 WM. J. SMITH & CO.

"THE ANKLETT."

WINTER BALMORALS.—Ladies, Kilpatrick has the best Winter Boots manufactured, which he is selling at his store, opposite the International Hotel. Secure comfort and health, gratify your taste for the beautiful, and practice economy, by dealing at his establishment.

"THE ANKLETT."
nov19

CARD.

BANKING OFFICE OF THOMPSON BROS.,
ST. PAUL, Dec. 1, 1862.

We beg leave to announce to our friends and the public generally that Mr. CHARLES SCHEFFER, of the late firm of Darling & Scheller, of Stillwater, Minnesota, becomes associated with us in the Banking Business from this date. Our firm name remains unchanged. The business at Stillwater will be continued under the firm name of Scheffer & Thompson's.

nov30-tf THOMPSON BROTHERS.

G. N. BEMAN & CO.,
CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,
CORNER OF FIFTH AND ROBERT STREETS, ST PAUL, MINNESOTA.

We are prepared to manufacture to order all kinds of BUGGIES, CUTTERS, LUMBER WAGONS, EXPRESS AND GROCERY WAGONS, CONCORD HACKS and STAGE SLEIGHS, of the best quality, and latest pattern, and of Eastern stock, which enables us to warrant them in every particular. Also all kinds of repairing promptly and faithfully executed on the most reasonable terms.
je4-d6m

AT WHOLESALE.

A large assortment of New Style
Hoods, Nubias,
Sontags and Comforters,
ALSO
MEN'S SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
WOOL SOCKS,
Buck Gloves & Mittens,
Having a surplus of these goods we
WILL CLOSE THEM OUT AT BARGAINS.
Hogan & Camp.
nov29

SIOUX DEPREDATIONS.

Indemnity can be had.

Steps are being taken by the Government to ascertain who have suffered loss in property, and the extent of such loss, by the late Sioux Indian outbreak, with the view of adjusting the same. The undersigned have all the necessary forms, and are possessed of superior advantages for having these claims allowed and settled in the shortest possible time, and will give special attention to such as are placed in their hands.

SMITH & GILMAN, Attorneys.
St. Paul, Sept. 24, 1862. s24-tf

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Cooley, Tower & Co., Saint Paul, is dissolved by mutual consent. M. C. Cooley having purchased the interest of G. F. & R. E. Tower, the business will be continued, as heretofore, under the name and style of Cooley, Carver & Co., who assume all the liabilities and adjust all the unsettled business of the late firm.

MARTIN C. COOLEY,
GEORGE F. TOWER,
RUFUS E. TOWER.

Saint Paul, December 1st, 1862.

Referring to the above, we take pleasure in tendering thanks to our friends for past favors, and with renewed assurances of our best personal attention to their interests, we invite their continuance, confident that with undiminished facilities, we can serve them acceptably.

Very respectfully,
nov30 COOLEY, CARVER & CO.

K. SPENCER,
Dentist, 23 Years,
MINNEAPOLIS, - - - - - MINNESOTA

As far as I know, my terms for practice will be the usual fees of Dentists of this State.

I insert ARTIFICIAL PIVOT TEETH, which are healthier, cheaper, more beautiful and durable than teeth set on plate.

PIVOT TEETH DO NOT PREVENT THE TASTING OF FOOD—PLATE TEETH DO.

I so stop decayed places in the crowns of Teeth (elegantly,) as to last the life of the patient.

☞ Consultations without charge. s21-6m

GRANT & FREEMAN,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Office in McClung's (Phœnix) Block, corner of Third and Wabashaw-sts.,
ST. PAUL,.....MINNESOTA,

Will practice in all the State and Federal Courts. Money loaned on good security.

☞ Special attention paid to collecting.
W. H. GRANT. dec2-1mos J. M. FREEMAN.

C. E. WOOLSEY & CO.,
(SUCCESSOR TO L. D. WILSON,)
Commission Merchants,
NO. 211 SOUTH WATER ST., CHICAGO.
CASH ADVANCES ON CONSIGNMENTS.
mar1-d&wly

MISS ELIZA WASS,
THIRD STREET, NEXT DOOR TO GREENLEAF'S
Is now receiving
Direct from New York,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT of the very
RICHEST AND LATEST STYLES
OF
MILLINERY GOODS,
To which she invites the attention of
The Ladies of St. Paul and other Towns in the State.
St. Paul, Sept. 27th, 1862. s27-1y

MAGNETIC
Tack Hammers.

If you don't want to mash your fingers, buy one for 25 cents, at E. & H. Y. BELL'S.

Coffee is high. Buy a patent Coffee Strainer; it clears the coffee, and saves one third. Only 25 cents. E. & H. Y. BELL.

Patent Lifters. Will lift everything hot off the stove, without burning your fingers. Only 25 cents. E. & H. Y. BELL.

Agents wanted to canvass the State for the above articles. A smart man can make big wages. For particulars, address, enclosing stamps,

E. & H. Y. BELL,
Sole Agents for Minnesota.
St. Paul, July 11th, 1862. jy11-d1f.

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE AGENCY,

One door East of Davenport's Bookstore, on Third Street.

The "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINES make FOUR DIFFERENT stitches on one and the same machine. Thus the LOCK, DOUBLE-LOCK, KNOT AND DOUBLE-KNOT, all of which make the seam alike on both sides of the fabric. Either or all can be produced while the Machine is in motion.

They have the REVERSIBLE FEED MOTION, which enables the operator to have the work carry either way, or to change the direction, and fasten the end of seams, welch, together with making a long and a short stitch, is done simply by turning a thumb screw.

Their motions are all positive. There are no springs to get out of order. They are so simple that the most inexperienced can work them perfectly and with ease. They are NOISELESS, and can be used where quiet is necessary.

They are the FASTEST SEWERS in the WORLD, making five stitches to each revolution. They oil no dresses. Their stitch is the wonder of all, because of its combined ELASTICITY, STRENGTH and BEAUTY.

Prices No. 1, $47.00, No. 2, $57.00, No. 3, $67.00, No. 4, $72.00. No. 5, $77.00, No. 6, $82.00, No. 7 Cabinet opener, $90.00, No. 7 Cabinet cased, $95.00, Mahogany $97.00, Rosewood $105.00. Hemmers and all necessary tools included in the above prices.

On hand different kinds of lower priced Machines. Call and see the "Florence Machines."

jy15-dtf G. W. BABCOCK.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

Two journeymen TAILORS, to whom good wages and steady employment will be given. None but experienced workmen need apply.

J. W. PRATT.
Hastings, Minnesota, Nov. 24, 1862.—nov26-3w*

Legal Notices.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF RAMSEY—DISTRICT COURT SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Rynier S. Van Wyck and Cornelius R. Van Wyck, Executors, and Henrietta DuBois, Executrix, of the last will and testament of Richard C. Van Wyck, deceased, against Richard M. Spencer and Mary Spencer, his wife, Charles A. Morgan, Anna T. E. Kirtland, sole Executrix of the last will and testament, and sole residuary legatee, of Jared T. Kirtland, deceased, Ira Bidwell, L. B. Wait, Isaac Ansell, Samuel W. Baldwin and John M. Randall.

In pursuance of a Judgment of the District Court of the Second Judicial District of the State of Minnesota, made in the above entitled action, and bearing date, on the 13th day of September, A. D. 1862; I, Daniel A. Robertson, Sheriff of the County of Ramsey, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Saint Paul, Ramsey County, Minnesota, on Thursday, the thirtieth day of October, A. D. 1862, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day; the following described premises and real estate, that is to say:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate and lying in Ramsey County, Minnesota, described as follows, to wit: Part of lot twelve in block twenty-six, in the original town of St. Paul, according to the plot of said town, on record in the office of the Register of Deeds of said Ramsey County, commencing at a point six and three-quarter (6¾) inches east of the west line of said lot, running thence east twenty-five feet on Third street by one hundred and fifty feet in depth; upon which is erected a three story stone building, formerly occupied by Messrs. Beaumont & Gordon, as a Grocery Store.

Dated St. Paul, Sept. 16th, A. D. 1862.
DANIEL A. ROBERTSON,
Sheriff of Ramsey County.
H. R. BIGELOW, Pl'ff's Att'y. tu s16-6w

The sale mentioned in the above notice is postponed to, and will take place on, Thursday, the 20th day of November A. D. 1862, at ten o'clock A. M. of that day, at the front door of the Court House, in said notice mentioned.

Dated St. Paul, Oct. 30th, 1862.
DANIEL A. ROBERTSON,
Sheriff of Ramsey County.
H. R. BIGELOW, Pl'ff's Att'ys. f o31-tf

CHANCERY SALE.—CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA, ss:

James Kirkpatrick and H. B. Rex, partners under the firm name of "Kirkpatrick & Co." vs. R. G. Shuler and B. P. Shuler.

FORECLOSURE IN CHANCERY.

Decree, June Term, A. D. 1862.—$542.28 with interest and costs.

Pursuant to the decretal order of the District Court of the United States for the District aforesaid made in this cause at the June Term, A. D. 1862, the undersigned, Master in Chancery, will sell at public auction to the highest cash bidder, on Saturday, the twenty-ninth day of November, A. D. 1862, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the front entrance to the place of holding said Court, in Brown's Block, Third Street, in the city of Saint Paul, in said District of Minnesota, the following described premises, and all the appurtenances, lying and being in the county of Anoka, in the District and State of Minnesota, to wit:

Lot thirteen (13) in Block thirty-six (36) in the town of Anoka, according to the recorded plat thereof in the office of the Register of Deeds of said county of Anoka.

St. Paul, Oct. 17, 1862.
JAMES W. TAYLOR,
Master in Chancery.
fri o17-6w
SMITH AND GILMAN, Plaintiff's Solicitors.

Miscellaneous.

F. KNAUFT,
(Corner of Seventh and Olive streets,)
HAS IN ADDITION TO HIS NEW & FULL STOCK OF
Groceries & Provisions,
A complete assortment of
QUEENSWARE, LAMPS, &c.
All of which will be sold at the lowest possible rates.
NEW PLATFORM SCALES,
Of Fairbanks' best make, always correct and ready for use. Those who have Hay, Grain of Live Stock for sale can save money by getting it weighed. apr19-feb28: 1y.

CHICAGO BREWERY.
LILL & DIVERSY,
BREWERS OF
LILL'S STOCK,
AND
CREAM PALE ALE,
LAGER BEER,
PORTER AND BROWN STOUT.
Sold by half barrel and delivered free of charge.
WM. CONSTANS,
my24-d1y AGENT, St. Paul.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Board of Auditors for the adjustment or claims for War Expenditures, will meet for the purpose of adjusting and allowing claims at

St. Paul	Wednesday, Nov. 5
Shakopee	Wednesday, Nov. 12
Henderson	Monday, Nov. 17
St. Peter	Friday, Nov. 21
Mankato	Wednesday, Nov. 26
Anoka	Wednesday, Dec. 3
Monticello	Friday, Dec. 5
St. Cloud	Monday, Dec. 8
St. Paul	Monday, Dec. 15
Hastings	Monday, Dec. 22
Red Wing	Friday, Dec. 26

CLINTON G. REYNOLDS, President.
A. W. PRATT, Clerk. o30-td26

PRINCE & CO'S
IMPROVED
MELODEONS!
WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS

The oldest establishment in the United States employing 200 men, and finishing eighty instruments per week.

MANUFACTORY CORNER OF MARYLAND AND NIAGARA STREETS,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

WHOLESALE DEPOTS.

87 Fulton street	New York
43 Lake street	Chicago

WHOLESALE AGENTS.

Henry Tollman & Co	Boston, Mass
W. F. Colburn	Cincinnati, O
Balmer & Weber	St. Louis, Mo
James Bellak	Philadelphia
A. Couse	Detroit, Mich.
Ph. P. Werlein	New Orleans
A. & S. Nordheimer	Toronto C. W

Persons unacquainted with the Melodeon and its history, will bear in mind that we are the pioneers and leading manufacturers, not only in the United States, but in the world. We commence the manufacture of Melodeons in the fall of the year 1847, and since that time have finished and sold TWENTY-SEVEN THOUSAND. These instruments are now in use not only in the United States and Canada, but also in Europe, Asia, Africa, South America and the West Indies, and from all these quarters we have the most flattering testimonials of the high estimation in which they are held.

AT ALL INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS THEY HAVE INVARIABLY BEEN AWARDED THE HIGHEST PREMIUM WHENEVER EXHIBITED IN COMPETITION WITH OTHERS.

We shall take pleasure in forwarding by mail (at our own expense) our Illustrated Catalogue, in which every instrument we manufacture is fully described and illustrated by elegant engravings.

All Melodeons of our manufacture, either sold by us or dealers in any part of the United States or Canada, are warranted to be perfect in every respect, and should any repairs be necessary before the expiration of five years from date of sale, we hold ourselves ready and willing to make the same free of charge, provided the injury is not caused by accident or design.

Agents for the sale of our Melodeons may be found in all the principal towns of the United States and Canada.

Address either
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., Buffalo, N. Y.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 57 Fulton st., N. Y.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 43 Lake st., Chicago.
Or either of the above wholesale agents.

For sale by MUNGER BROS., Agents, St. Paul, Minnesota.
apr29d&wly

Oils and Lamps.

LAMPS AND OIL.

A new and complete stock of
Lamps and Fixtures,
And the best brands of
OIL,
For sale at *PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.*
S. K. PUTNAM,
s16 Corner of Third and Market streets.

MARVIN'S
CROCKERY HOUSE.
JUST RECEIVED AND
SELLING VERY LOW,
1,000 LOOKING GLASSES AND MIRRORS.

OIL--THE VERY BEST.

1,500 GALLONS AT FROM THIRTY TO FORTY CENTS A GALLON.

NOW IN STORE, A FULL STOCK OF
CHINA, CROCKERY & GLASSWARE
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
AT PRICES MUCH REDUCED

JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE STOCK OF
Table & Pocket Cutlery.
The merchants who purchase in St. Paul will find these goods very desirable, and at
VERY LOW RATES.

JUST RECEIVED,
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
Silver Plated
AND
BRITANNIA WARE,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, LAMPS, &c., &c.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
R. MARVIN, THIRD STREET.
je11

OIL! OIL! OIL!

500 barrels No. 1, standard best quality
Carbon Oil,
Just received, and for sale to dealers.
D. T. WATSON,
a3-tjan1 Brick Block, Robert-st., St. Paul.

Hotels & Saloons.

CLIFTON HOUSE,
MANKATO, - - - - - MINNESOTA.

This House is situated near the steamboat landing, and is among the largest in the Minnesota Valley. Is

NEW AND NEWLY FURNISHED,

And the proprietor, from long experience in the business, flatters himself that he will be able to satisfy the traveling public.

☞ CHARGES MODERATE. ☜
M. T. C. FLOWER, Proprietor.
Mankato, Minn., April 29th, 1862.

UNION PARK HOUSE,
LITTLE CANADA, MINN.,
G. W. FEW, - - PROPRIETOR.

This House is pleasantly located in Little Canada, on the bank of Lake Elizabeth, five miles from Saint Paul. The House and fixtures are entirely new, and has been fitted up more particularly as a home for Invalids, and persons seeking recreation.

The House is provided with boats and all the necessary fixtures for hunting and fishing—and is one mile from Bass Lake, which is considered the best fishing ground in the State—where boats are also provided for the use of guests of the House.

Board by day or week at moderate rates.
je14-d0m

FURNITURE.

JOHN PRIMROSE
Manufacturer and Dealer in
CABINET AND CHAIR
FURNITURE
OF EVERY VARIETY.

Keeps constantly on hand a complete assortment of
PARLOR,
CHAMBER,
DINING-ROOM
FURNITURE,
OF ALL STYLES, AND OF SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP.

Most of my Furniture is of my own manufacture, made of thoroughly seasoned material and equal to the best there is made in the U. S. A.

As a nimble sixpence is always better than a slow shilling, I am determined to sell a very light shade above cost. Everybody is respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing.

☞ REMEMBER PLACE: Stone Building—Third Street—above the Bridge. St. Paul Minn. jan24d1y

MILWAUKEE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT
GREAT UNITED STATES MAIL
AND
EXPRESS ROUTE.
THE ONLY RELIABLE AND ALL RAIL ROUTE TO THE
EAST, SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

On and after Wednesday, June 11th, 1862, three trains will leave the depot, corner of Florida and Barclay streets, daily, as follows:

At 7:45 A. M.—Way Passenger, for Chicago and all intermediate stations, and Racine & Mississippi R. R. at Racine Junction, and Kenosha R. R. & R. I. R. R. at Kenosha.

At 3:00 P. M.—Express Passenger train for Chicago, making close connection with evening trains East, South and West.

At 8:10 P. M.—Night Accommodation Train for Chicago and intermediate stations, making connections in Chicago with all the morning Lines for the East, South and Southwest.

☞ This train will be furnished with a Sleeping Car, and first class passengers will be provided with berths without extra charge, and

FARE AS LOW AS BY STEAMER ON LAKE.

☞ Passenger trains leave Chicago at 9:15 A. M. and 9:00 P. M. for Milwaukee and the Northwest.

☞ Tickets for all points may be obtained of H. O. WILSON, at the Union Ticket Office, "Iron Block," corner East Water and Wisconsin streets, or at the depot. JOHN T. MOODY,
Master Transportation.
Milwaukee, May 5th, 1862. je21-dtf

TOBACCO,
Cigars, Pipes, Snuff, &c.
F. W. TUCHELT,

Third Street, next door to Comb's Book Store Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Tobacco, Cigars &c., is just receiving his fall and winter stock and is prepared to fill orders to any extent, for

FINE IMPORTED CIGARS,

Missouri, Virginia and Kentucky Smoking and Chewing Tobacco. Fine Cut Chewing, superior to any in the city.

SWEET BRIAR ROOT PIPES,

a large assortment. These pipes are all the go now.

F. W. TUCHELT,
Third street, next door to Comb's Book Store
St. Paul, Nov. 17. nov17d1y.

PALMER'S PURE
VINEGAR.

This is the kind of Vinegar that should be used by all housekeepers for

PICKLES
AND THE
TABLE.

It is warranted pure and wholesome, and to give perfect satisfaction wherever used. Try it,

AND YOU WILL HAVE NO OTHER.

For sale at our works on Sibley street, and by all grocers who have an eye to keeping

CHOICE GOODS FOR SALE.
C. C. LEWIS & CO.

LEONARD & SHEIRE,
BUILDERS,

Shop in old Baptist Church Building on Fifth street, near Jackson. All kinds of Carpenter Work done to order.

M. SHEIRE, ARCHITECT,
Office in the same building as Leonard & Sheire's Carpenter Shop, on Fifth street, near Jackson. Designs, Plans and Specifications for Buildings of every description, prepared on short notice. feb18-1y.

NEW BOOKS.

Cook's Cavalry Tactics.
McClellan's Cavalry Tactics.
Casey's Infantry Tactics.
United States Infantry Tactics.
Train's Union Speeches.
The Morgesons.
Among the Pines, or South in Secession Times.
Twin Lieutenants.
Olive Blake's Good Works.
Abel Drake's Wife.
The Mystery.
Flower of the Prairie.
The Struggles of Brown, Jones and Robinson.
Marrying for Money.
Trail Hunter.
Lewis' Gymnastics.
Army Regulations; and all New Publications as soon as issued from the Press, at
o18-tf. COMBS' BOOK STORE

UNDERTAKER'S CARD.

The undersigned would respectfully announce that after the solicitation of many friends, he has concluded to engage in the above business, and would therefore say to the citizens of Minneapolis and vicinity, that he will be prepared in future to furnish Coffins of Walnut, Metallic, Cloth covered and Common, and all things required in an Undertaker's line. Having had several years' experience in the above business in Eastern cities, he feels competent in offering his services to take the entire charge of Funerals, and would solicit a share of the patronage. G. F. WARNER.
Minneapolis, Nov. 6th. nov11

Miscellaneous.

WM. ILLINGWORTH,
Watch Manufacturer.
-AND-
TOWN CLOCK BUILDER!
SIGN OF THE TOWN CLOCK.
JACKSON-ST., - - - ST. PAUL

Having had over THIRTY YEARS EXPERIENCE in the best Watch Factories in England and America, he feels himself competent to do anything in his line

A LITTLE SUPERIOR

to any other establishment in the Northwest.

☞ N. B.—Persons wishing to perfect themselves in the business, will be received under instruction on VERY MODERATE TERMS.

☞ Fine work done and Clock and Watch Wheels cut for the trade at low rates. mr9y

HORN, LUND & GALUSHA,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
(Successors to Horn & Galusha and Sanborn & Lund)
SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA,

Practice in all the Courts of the State, and in the Courts of the United States, at Law, in Chancery and in Admiralty.

Collections carefully and promptly attended to mh29-1y

HORACE R. BIGELOW. OLIVER DALRYMPLE.
BIGELOW & DALRYMPLE,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

Will attend particularly to collections throughout the State; and, until their payment by the Government, will give especial attention to the prosecution and settlement of claims of INDEMNITY FOR SIOUX DEPREDATIONS. s26-3m

JOHN A. STEES,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
Furniture and Cabinet Ware,
Of every variety of style and pattern.
CORNER 3D AND MINNESOTA STS., SAINT PAUL.
All kinds of lumber taken in trade.
jan5d&w1y

REMOVAL.

HAYDEN, KAY & CO.,
Have removed to
Nos. 45 and 47 Lake St.,
Where they are prepared to show CASH BUYERS of
SADDLERY HARDWARE
AND
Carriage Trimmings
The largest and best assorted stock to be found in the NORTHWEST, embracing
SPRINGS AND AXLES, HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES, &c., &c.,
CARRIAGE BODIES AND SEATS, ENAMELED CLOTH, PATENT LEATHER,
Also a large assortment of
Horse Collars and Blankets, Whips and Lashes, Skirting, Bridle, Collar and
HARNESS LEATHER,
All of which will be offered at
Prices that will not be Undersold.
Agents for
MOWRY'S SPRINGS AND AXLES, CROCKET'S VARNISHES.
Dole's Hub Boxing Machine and Hollow Augers.
P. HAYDEN, New York. W. V. KAY, Chicago. P. WILSON, Cincinnati, O.
a23-3md

FURS. FURS. FURS.
C. J. KOVITZ,
MANUFACTURER OF FINE FURS, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS AND EVERY STYLE,
THIRD ST., Concert Hall Block, SAINT PAUL
jan12-d1y

WALTER W. WEBB,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Foreign Wines & Liquors,
OLD BOURBON AND RYE WHISKY.
AND MONTREAL MALT WHISKY.

I find that the impression prevails that pure Foreign Wines and Brandy cannot be obtained in St. Paul. I wish to assure the citizens and others that they can safely rely upon getting pure, unadulterated Wines, Brandies and Gin from me, equal to any imported.

W. W. WEB

New Advertisements.

SAINT PAUL & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

On and after Monday, December 1st, 1862, passenger trains will run as follows:

Leave St. Paul.	Arrive at St. Anthony.	Leave St. Anthony.	Arrive at St. Paul.
8:30 A. M.	9:15 A. M.	9.45 A. M.	10.30 A.M.
3.00 P. M.	3.45 P. M.	4.15 P. M.	5.00 P. M.

WM. B. LITCHFIELD, Superintendent.

nov27-tf

FOR THE CARS.

Our Omnibusses will run to and from the principal Hotels and Boats in connection with the trains of the

ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Passengers and baggage will be called for in answer to orders left at the American, International and Merchants, or at our office.

Fare to St. Anthony, including omnibus ticket, 50 cents.

jy3 J. C. BURBANK & CO.

STAGE FOR SHAKOPEE,

Belle Plaine, Henderson, Le Sueur, St. Peter and Mankato, will leave at 8 o'clock A. M.

dec2-tf J. C. BURBANK & CO.

POSITIVELY

The Best

CAVALRY BOOTS

In the City.

KILPATRICK,

OPPOSITE THE INTERNATIONAL HOTEL.

o18-tf

JOHN THORWARTH,

Boot and Shoe

MANUFACTURER,

THIRD STREET, BET. ROBERT & JACKSON, ST. PAUL, Minnesota,

Keeps constantly on hand and makes to order

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which are warranted to do as good service, and of as good style and workmanship as if made to order.

STEEL SHANKS FOR SEWED BOOTS,

The first introduced in this city, will be put in when ordered. This makes the boot stronger and more durable, and is lighter and fits neater.

REPAIRING done on the shortest notice, and in a good and neat style.

JOHN THORWARTH.

St. Paul, Dec. 7, 1861. dec7-dly

HAMLINE UNIVERSITY,

RED WING, MINNESOTA.

The WINTER TERM of thirteen weeks will commence on the 4th of December, 1862.

The Course of Instruction comprehends Collegiate, Academic, Commercial, and Normal Departments.

Tuition in each of the last three $6.00 per term—in the Collegiate $10.00. The special attention of TEACHERS is called to the NORMAL DEPARTMENT.

Every facility is afforded to become a good teacher, as—Model Schools, *Teachers' Institutes*, Lectures on the Theory, and *Drill in the Practice*, of Teaching.

The University has a corps of *Experienced, Working Teachers*, a Reading Room, Library, Cabinet, &c.

Board in private families, $2.00 per week—*in clubs $1.50. Rooms for self-boarding* can be obtained. *Send for a circular.*

Letters of inquiry promptly answered.

REV. JABEZ BROOKS, A. M., President.

nov5-w6w

FAIRBANK'S

STANDARD

SCALES

OF ALL KINDS.

Also, Warehouse Trucks, Letter Presses, &c., &c.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,

172 Lake Street, Chicago.

For sale in St. Paul, by J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co.

☞Be careful to buy only the genuine. o14-dwly

THIRD STREET PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

Twenty-five feet by one hundred and fifty, on Third street, directly opposite the "Catholic Block." One of the best locations on the street. Rock enough can be obtained from the lot to erect a large building.

HENRY McKENTY, Dealer in Real Estate.

St. Paul, Nov. 23d, 1862.—1m&w

A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE

FOR $750.

A charming residence in Willis' Addition, built by the owner for his own use, with every comfort and convenience—well of pure water, stable and out-buildings, and a yard with shrubbery and gravel walks.

The house is not a mere shell or balloon, but built to resist the cold of our winters and the heat of our summers, and is located in an airy and cheerful neighborhood.

St. Paul, June 28, 1862.

HENRY McKENTY, Dealer in Real Estate.

o28 d&w6m

BOARDING.

A man and wife can be accommodated with good board and room. Also, a child taken care of by

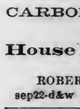
MRS. GABLE, Near Railroad Foundry,

nov25-2w*

NOTICE.

The undersigned have removed to Messrs. Nicols & Dean's Iron Store on Third street. Parties having notes or accounts payable at our office are requested to call and settle the same immediately. S. P. & P. F. HODGES.

November 28, 1862. nov20-1m



POLLOCK, DONALDSON AND OGDEN,

DEALERS IN

China, Glass & Crockery,

PLATED WARE,

CARBON OIL AND LAMPS,

TABLE CUTLERY.

House Furnishing Goods

of every description.

ROBERT STREET, ST. PAUL, Minn.

sep22-d&w

J. H. BYERS,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

COPPER, SHEET IRON AND TIN WARE

OPPOSITE THE BIG CLOCK,

JACKSON STREET, ST. PAUL, Minnesota.

nov14-d&w1y

WILLIAM D. STOREY

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

REFFERENCES:

Hon. George Opdyke,.....New York City
John G. Treadwell,.....Albany, New York
Hon. Amos Dean, L. L. D.,...Albany, New York
Hon. R. A. Law,.....Chicago, Ills
Geo. S. Blanchard,.....Cincinnati, Ohio
Chase, McKinney and Moors.....Boston

jel1d&o1m&w1y w

Insurance.

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

OF NEW YORK.

CASH CAPITAL.....$100,000
NETT SURPLUS..... 138,00

DIVIDENDS ON CAPITAL LIMITED BY ITS CHARTER TO SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM—THE ENTIRE PROFITS GO TO THE POLICY HOLDERS.

This Society was organized in the year 1859, with a cash capital of $100,000 deposited irrevocably with the insurance Department of the State of New York, in United States bonds, on which it allows but seven per cent. per annum to the stockholders, and the entire profits of the business is shared by the policy holders. The net profits in two years amounts to $129,000, which shows an unparalleled success in the history of Life Insurance. Its operations are managed by a Board of Directors composed of the the ablest business men of the country, and its business is conducted entirely on the cash plan. Dividends to the policy holders will be made every five years, and no Company in the country offers equal advantages to its dealers.

WM. C. ALEXANDER, President.
HENRY B. HYDE, Vice President.
GEO. W. PHILLIPS, Actuary.
H. S. DURAND, Milwaukee, Gen. Agt.
W. W. KING, State Agent for Minnesota.
Dr. WM. CAINE, St. Paul.

mar12-d1y

DEVOTED TO FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE

CASH CAPITAL AND ASSETS OF THE

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT,

$2,488,138 19,

PHŒNIX,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT,

DEVOTED TO FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY

ASSETS OF THE

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT,

$522,250 96.

CITY FIRE,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT,

CASH CAPITAL AND ASSETS OF THE

CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT,

$325,000.

NORTHWESTERN AGENCY

Mutual Life Insurance Company,

OF WISCONSIN.

ESTABLISHED IN SAINT PAUL, 1862, AT THE OFFICE OF

O. CURTIS

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,

a1-1y Corner of Third and Minnesota-sts.

DR. GALEN'S DISPENSARY AND

Venereal Infirmary,

FOR THE CURE OF ALL PRIVATE DISEASES

JUST PUBLISHED—PRICE ONLY TEN CTS.

A MEDICAL REPORT,

Containing Sixty large Pages, and Thirty Fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Sexual Organs in a state of Health and Disease,

ON A NEW METHOD of treating VENEREAL DISEASES, including Syphilis in all its stages; Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Varicocele, and Hydrocele, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c., WITHOUT MERCURY! containing a valuable treatise on the wide-spread malady of youth, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, Nocturnal Emissions, Sexual Debility, Impotency, and the secret infirmities of youth and maturity arising from the baneful habit of self-abuse. To which is added observations on FEMALE DISEASES, and other interesting matter of the utmost importance to the married who desire to limit their offspring; to young, middle-aged, and old men who have injured themselves by certain Secret Practices; and to those contemplating marriage and doubt their physical ability to enter that state. Sent to any address in a sealed wrapper, on receipt of 10 cents or stamps.

Those afflicted with any of the above diseases, before placing themselves under the treatment of any one, should first read this work.

The Doctor having permanently located in Saint Paul devotes his entire time and attention to the treatment of all the above diseases; an extensive private and hospital practice in this "specialty," for many years, enables him to adopt the most speedy, successful, and economical means in their treatment. He is a regular graduate, and his diploma always hangs in his office. Patients may consult me during my office hours, with the utmost confidence and privacy. Consultations free, and secrecy inviolable.

PATIENTS AT A DISTANCE—By sending a brief statement of their symptoms, will receive a Blank Chart containing a list of questions, our terms for the course of treatment, &c. Medicines sent to any part of the country to cure any case at home, free from damage or curiosity.

OFFICE HOURS daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. Sundays from 2 to 5 P. M.

☞Office in Concert Hall, Third street.

To insure safety to all letters, direct thus, DR. GALEN'S DISPENSARY, SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA. s2-1y.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS,

SADDLERY, HARDWARE AND TOOLS.

LEATHER BELTING.

KESSLER & RIEHL,

TANNERS AND CURRIERS,

Keep constantly on hand the largest and most complete stock of

LEATHER and FINDINGS, SADDLERY HARDWARE and TOOLS,

LEATHER BELTING, ENAMELED CLOTHS AND LEATHER, &c., &c., &c.

All of which they are now offering at prices to suit the times.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO ORDERS.

☞Cash paid for Hides and Furs.☜

jan18-d1y

INSURANCE

P. W. NICHOLS,

General Insurance Agent.

FIRE INSURANCE,

MARINE INSURANCE,

LIFE INSURANCE.

POLICIES

Issued on favorable terms, in the most reliable Companies.

OFFICE AT GEO. LITTLE'S BOOK STORE,

Jan15-d1y Third street, St. Paul, Min.

A LARGE DWELLING,

Near the residence of Gov. Ramsey, on the banks of the Mississippi, in a locality at once central and retired.

HENRY McKENTY, Dealer in Real Estate.

je28 d&w6m

Railroads.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Great Central Route

To New York, New England and the Canadas.

On and after SUNDAY, May 4, 1862, trains will leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street as follows:

7.00 a. m.—(Except Sunday) arrives at Detroit 6.00 P. M., Suspension Bridge at 4.05 A. M., Albany 3.30 P. M., New York 9.00 P. M., Boston 11 30 P. M.

7.30 p. m.—(Except Saturday), arrives at Detroit at 6.05 A. M., Suspension Bridge 5.15 P. M., Albany 5.00 A. M., New York 10.00 A. M., Boston 2.30 P. M.

Cincinnati trains, via M. C. Railroad, leaves Chicago at 7.00 A. M., Mail Train 7.30 P. M. Fast Express, arrive in Chicago at 8.15 A. M. Fast Express; at 8.15 P. M. Night Mail Train.

The 7.30 P. M. train leaving Chicago runs through to Cincinnati without change of cars or baggage.

RUTTAN'S PATENT VENTILATORS

Are Run on Day Express Trains.

Patent Sleeping Cars on Night Trains.

Baggage Checked Through.

☞Through tickets for sale in all Principal Railroad Offices in the West, at the General Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, (under the Tremont House,) Chicago, and at the Depot.

R. N. RICE, General Superintendent.

J. W. SMITH, Western Passenger Agent. o21

1862. 1862. 1862.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

FOR CHICAGO, DETROIT,

BUFFALO, NEW YORK, BOSTON, PITTBURG, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, CINCINNATI, ROCK ISLAND, BURLINGTON, QUINCY, ST. LOUIS, AND ALL POINTS

EAST AND SOUTH,

VIA DUNLEITH AND

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

On and after May 11, 1862, trains leave Dunleith on arrival of steamers from St. Paul and intermediate points.

LEAVE DUNLEITH.	Day Express, Sundays ex.	Night Express Saturdays ex cepted, 7 A M.	
Freeport	9 50 A. M.	9 55 P. M	
Rockfort, via G & CU R R	11 10 "	11 45 "	
Belvidere " "	11 45 "	12 45 A. M	
Chicago " "	3 30 P. M.	5 45 "	
Dixon	11 30 A. M.	11 35 P. M.	
Fulton, via Air Line RR	4 20 P. M.	6 15 A. M	
Mendota	1 00 "	12 55 "	
Burlingt'n, via C B & Q R R	7 35 "	7 05 "	
Quincy, " "	11 15 "	9 30 "	
La Salle	1 47 "	1 40 "	
Peoria, via C & R I R R		6 30 "	
Rock Island		7 00 "	
Bloomington	4 24 "	4 24 "	
Decatur	6 20 "	6 20 "	
Springfield, via G W R R	3 20 A. M.	3 45 "	
Pana	8 00 P. M.	8 00 "	
Terra Haute via T H & A R R	2 10 A. M.	3 20 P. M.	
Indianapolis, " "	5 10 "	6 20 "	
St. Louis " "	7 50 "		
Sandoval	10 15 P. M.	10 15 A. M	
St. Louis, via O & M R R		1 00 P. M	
Cairo	4 10 A. M.		

Trains make direct connections at Chicago with all Eastern lines for Buffalo, New York, Boston, and all Eastern Cities.

Sleeping cars on all night trains.

Baggage checked to all important points.

Passengers for St. Louis and intermediate points on the river, will find this the quickest and only direct route.

For through tickets and information, apply at the office of the Company, foot of Jackson street, St. Paul.

S. B. FORBES, Ticket Agent.
A. PRATT, J. S. TILDESLEY,
Advertising Agent. Gen'l West'n Agt.
W. P. JOHNSON, W. S. ARTHUR,
Gen'l Passenger Agt. General Sup't.

my21

GREAT WESTERN

RAILWAY COMPANY'S

Express Freight Line.

VIA

GREAT WESTERN, N. Y. CENTRAL

AND CONNECTING ROADS,

TO AND FROM

EAST AND WEST,

CONTROLLED AND OPERATED

By the Roads forming the line, to which the attention of Shippers is invited.

FOR THE TRANSPOETATION OF LIVE STOCK, THIS ROUTE OFFERS UNEQUALED FACILITIES, AS REGARDS STOCK, CARS, YARDS, TIME, &c., &c., &c.

FREIGHT FORWARDED AT THE LOWEST RATES AND WITH DISPATCH.

IN THE SHIPMENT OF GOODS BY RAIL ALL INSURANCE IS SAVED.

MARK PACKAGES "G. W. R."

Three Express Passenger Trains leave Chicago and Detroit daily for Buffalo, New York, Boston and Montreal, Quebec, Portland, &c., &c., with Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

Tickets via GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY for sale in all ticket offices.

GENERAL FREIGHT AND TICKET OFFICES,

273 Broadway, New York, E. P. REACH, Agent. | 21 State street, Boston, O. KIMBALL, Agent.

JULIUS MOVIUS, Gen'l Ag't, Buffalo.
C. J. BRIDGES, Managing Director, Hamilton
A. WALLINGFORD, Chicago and Western Agent.

apr20

To Destroy—Rats, Roaches, &c.
To Destroy—Mice, Moles and Ants.
To Destroy—Bed-Bugs.
To Destroy—Moths in Furs, Clothes, &c.
To Destroy—Mosquitoes and Fleas.
To Destroy—Insects on Plants and Fowls.
To Destroy—Insects on Animals, &c.
To Destroy—Every form and species of Vermin.

THE

"ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDIES KNOWN,"

Destroys Instantly

EVERY FORM AND SPECIES OF

VERMIN.

HOUSEKEEPERS—troubled with vermin need be so no longer, if they use "COSTAR'S" Exterminators. We have used it to our satisfaction, and if a box cost $5 we would have it. We had tried poisons, but they effected nothing; but "COSTAR'S" article knocks the breath out of Rats, Mice, Roaches, and Bed-Bugs, quicker than we can write it. It is in great demand all over the country.—*Medina [O.] Gazette.*

"COSTAR'S" RAT, ROACH, &c., EXTERMINATOR.
"COSTAR'S".
"COSTAR'S" BED-BUG EXTERMINATOR.
"COSTAR'S"
"COSTAR'S" ELECTRIC POWDER, FOR INSECTS, &c., in 25c, 50c and $1.00 boxes, bottles and flasks, $3 and $5 size for plantations, ships, boats, hotels, &c., &c.

☞SOLD EVERYWHERE—by all Wholesale Druggists in the large cities.

Some of the Wholesale Agents in New York City.—Shlesselin Brothers & Co.; B. A. Fahnestock, Hull & Co.; A. B. & D. Sands & Co.; Wheeler & Hart; James S. Aspinwall; Morgan & Allen; Hall, Ruckel & Co.; Thomas & Fuller; P. D. Orvis; Harral, Risley & Kitchen; Bush, Gale & Robinson; M. Ward, Close & Co.; McKisson & Robbins; D. S. Barnes & Co.; F. C. Wells & Co.; Lazelle, Marsh & Gardner; Hall, Dixon & Co.; Conrad Fox, and others.

Also, all Wholesale Druggists at Philadelphia, Pa.; Boston, Mass.; Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.; and by Druggists, Grocers, Storekeepers and Retailers generally in all Country Towns and Villages in the United States.

Dry Goods.

1862. SPRING. 1862.

INGERSOLL'S BLOCK

DRY GOODS FOR CASH.

D. W. Ingersoll & Co.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE STOCK OF

SPRING DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

FANCY DRESS GOODS,

Of every variety of quality, will be sold at prices

TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Mottled Morello Cloths, from 10 to 25c per yard!

PLAID FOIL DE CHEVRES,

EMBROIDERED FOIL DE CHEVRES,

EVERY VARIETY OF CHALLEYS

EMBROIDERED AND GREY GRISAILLES

BLUE, GREEN AND RINK BERRAGE LEXIFINA.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN MOUSLINE DE LAINES; PRINTED LAWNS IN GREAT VARIETY.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF GINGHAMS.

ALSO

BLACK AND RICH FANCY SILKS.

MEN AND BOYS' SUMMER WEAR;

BROADCLOTHS, BLACK & FANCY CASSIMERES, SATTINETS, AND SUMMER CLOTHS.

ALSO

A VERY LARGE STOCK OF

HOSIERY, GLOVES,

AND

EMBROIDERIES,

PARASOLS, SUN UMBRELLAS, ETC.,

ALSO

A LARGE STOCK OF

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN GOODS,

BY THE PIECE OR PACKAGE FOR THE

COUNTRY TRADE.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

Can purchase their Goods of us, and

SAVE TIME AND MONEY.

We invite the attention of the ladies to our new styles of Cloaks and Mantillas.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK WILL BE

SOLD FOR CASH,

AT PRICES TO DEFY COMPETITION.

The public are invited to visit

OUR NEW STORE.

D. W. INGERSOLL & CO.

apr30-d1y St. Paul, Minnesota.

NOW IS THE TIME,

AND AT THE

"The Cheap Cash Store."

IS THE PLACE TO FIND BARGAINS IN

DRY GOODS.

We have a LARGE STOCK purchased before the RISE, and our customers can buy them at LESS than the same Goods are worth in New York.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

SMITH & TAYLOR'S,

'CHEAP CASH STORE,' NEXT TO EXPRESS OFFICE, THIRD-ST., ST. PAUL, MIN.

P. S.—Our business has increased so much of late that we are compelled to have more help, and have engaged Mr. L. E. CLARK, well known in this city, who will be happy to see his old Friends and as many new ones as will favor him with a call, at the

"Cheap Cash Store."

SMITH & TAYLOR.

St. Paul, September 29th, 1862. s30-tf

JUST RECEIVED,

The Prettiest Assortment of

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

BALMORAL SKIRTS

EVER BROUGHT TO THIS CITY,

Also a new lot of

ALL WOOL REPS,

ALL COLORS,

AND BLACK AND WHITE CHECK

Shawls,

DOUBLE AND SINGLE, AT

Hogan & Camp's.

o11

1862. 1862. 1862.

NORTHERN LINE

FOR

KEOKUK, DAVENPORT, DUBUQUE, SAINT PAUL AND STILLWATER.

ON THE OPENING OF NAVIGATION,

THE NORTHERN LINE PACKETS

Will resume their regular trips to St. Paul and intermediate ports,

LEAVING SAINT LOUIS

Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Evenings at four o'clock.

In consequence of the general depression of business, the Northern Line Packet Company will only run three boats per week to St. Paul.

THE NORTHERN LINE PACKET COMPANY

Will also run to Dubuque a line of packets,

Leaving St. Louis every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 4 o'clock, P. M., thus making a daily line as far as Dubuque.

The packets will leave from the Northern Line Wharf Boat, at the foot of Washington Avenue.

THOS. B. RHODES, President.

BORUP & CHAMPLIN, Agents. St. Paul.

apr4-7m

PORK! PORK!

FOR SALE—Slaughtered or on foot—sixty fat HOGS,—good average weight. Apply to

JOHN S. ARCHIBALD, Dundas, Rice County, Min.

o15-tf

Hardware.

ALFRED D. DAVISON. ALONZO P. CONNELY

SAINT PAUL CLIPPER

PLOW FACTORY.

The undersigned having formed a partnership for the manufacture and sale of PLOWS, are now prepared to furnish farmers and dealers with

THE BEST PLOWS

Ever offered in the State, and at prices to suit the times. We will always have on hand a large stock of Cast Steel and Common Steel Cross Plows Corn Plows, Breaking and Grub Plows, of all sizes and of the best material.

Having had the material selected for our especial trade, and the Plows being manufactured under the supervision of

ALONZO LEAMING

(FORMERLY OF ST. ANTHONY.)

WE WARRANT THEM

To be of light draught, clean in any soil, and give good satisfaction generally.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO REPAIRING.

Farmers! save your old plows and we will work them over much to your advantage and satisfaction by leaving them at our Factory, on Robert street, between 4th and 5th, St. Paul, sign of the Plow.

DAVISON & CONNELLY.

jan22-d&w1y

IRON and STEEL

HEAVY HARDWARE

ORDER

SHEET IRON,

NORWAY NAIL RODS,

BURDEN'S HORSE SHOES,

Nails and Spikes,

SLEIGH SHOES,

CUTTER SHOES

Sleigh and Cutter

RUNNERS,

Bent Cutter Stuff,

OF

HALL, KIMBARK & CO.,

CHICAGO.

a23-1y

PIONEER FOUNDRY AND

AGRICULTURAL WORKS,

Corner of Fifth and Pike streets.

This establishment is now in full operation, and is prepared to furnish all kinds of

IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS, FORGING, &c.,

at the lowest Eastern rates, viz, Heavy Mill castings, Columns, Sash weights, Grate Bars, Sleigh shoes, &c., three cents per pound. Brass castings, Babbit metal, 25 to 30 cents per pound. Lathe work $3.00 per day. Particular attention given to Steam Engine and Boiler work. Threshing Machine repairing promptly attended to.

Steam Engines and Boilers, Threshing machines, new and second handed, for sale or exchange very low.

GILMAN & BUSHNELL.

ST. PAUL, July 5th, 1862. d1y

IRON.

J. B. BRADEN,

DEALER IN

IRON, NAILS, STEEL,

SPRINGS, AXLES, CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS, Leather Belting, Coil Chain, Horse Nails and Shoes, Thimble Skeins and Boxes, Window Sash and Glass, Axes, Kettles, Shelf and

Heavy Hardware,

PITTSBURG COAL

A LARGE STOCK OF PLOWS,

Warehouse on Third street, between Minnesota and Cedar-sts., St. Paul. o9-tf

DIXON'S STOVE POLISH AND

BLACK LEAD CRUCIBLES,

For sale at WEST'S Paper, Tin and Rag Ware House, where you can buy Stove Pipe five cents less than at other stores. Also, all kinds of second hand Merchandize, old Iron, Rags, Lead, Copper, Tin, &c. Stoves wanted. Cash Paid on delivery. Two and one-half cents paid in goods for good Cotton Rags, at

WEST'S, on Robert-st.,

o26-tf Large Stone Building, next to 3d-st.

Miscellaneous.

HOUSE FOR RENT

A small house with five rooms, and a good cellar, for rent on easy terms to a good tenant.

LOCATION CENTRAL.

Inquire at this office. s30-tf

FARMS FOR RENT AT A LOW PRICE.

An IMPROVED FARM on Bald Eagle Lake; also one at Manomin; two in Dakota County; one on the new road from this city to St. Anthony, and one situated seven miles Northwest of this city. For particulars enquire of the subscriber, at the store of A. I. Bidwell, on Third street, four doors above Jackson.

o29-tf IRA BIDWELL.

ST. PAUL CHAIR FACTORY

H. GALLEY,

Manufacturer of

Cane and Wood Seat

CHAIRS!

THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

WABASHAW STREET, BET. 5TH & 6TH, ST. PAUL MINNESOTA. nov8

AMES' EXTRA SUGAR CURED

HAMS,

For sale by

s16 S. K. PUTNAM.

JOHN A. STEES,

UNDERTAKER,

CORNER THIRD & MINNESOTA STREETS

ST. PAUL, MIN.

Sole agent for Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets

jan5d&w1y.

Post Office, St. Paul, Minnesota.

OFFICE HOURS.

On week days from 7 o'clock A. M. to 7½ o'clock P. M.

On Sundays, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

For LaCrosse—Eastern Mail—Leaves daily, except Friday, at 5 A. M.
Arrives daily, except Tuesday, at 8 P. M.
For Minneapolis—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.
Arrives daily—except Sunday, at 4 P. M.
For Stillwater—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.
Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 6 P. M.
For Hudson—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.
Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 7 P. M.
For Mankato—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.
Arrives daily, except Sunday, at about 12 M.
For Northfield—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 4 A. M.
Arrives daily, except Sunday, at about 7 P. M.
For Sunrise City—leaves Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 6 A. M.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at about 7 P. M.
For Cannon Falls—leaves Tuesday, at 7 A. M.
Arrives Wednesday, at 7 P. M.
For Red Wing—leaves Wednesday, at 8 A. M.
Arrives Tuesday, at 6 P. M.
For Carver—leaves Thursday, at 7 A. M.
Arrives Wednesday, at 7 P. M.
For Cottage Grove—leaves Saturday, at 1 P. M.
Arrives Saturday, at 12 M.
Mails leaving before 7 o'clock A. M. close at 7 P. M.

All others close half an hour before the time of departing, except Eastern which closes at 9 P. M.

The postage upon all transient printed matter, foreign and domestic, and upon all letters, foreign and domestic, is now required to be fully prepaid by United States postage stamps, except in cases where prepayment on letters, &c., to foreign countries is optional and the senders do not wish to prepay.

Persons mailing letters, newspapers, &c., whether domestic or to foreign countries, should therefore ascertain at the office of mailing, the exact postage in each case and affix United States postage stamps of sufficient value to prepay the full postage thereon.

CHAS. NICHOLS, Postmaster.

St. Paul, November 15, 1862.

Groceries.

G. E. SCHNABEL,

IN MOFFATT'S CASTLE, CORNER OF 4TH AND JACKSON STREETS.

DEALER IN

GROCERIES, GRAIN, AND PROVISIONS,

Keeps constantly on hand a full supply of Corn, Corn Meal, Oats and Bran.

Nice Leaf Lard and Sugar Cured Hams.

Any quantity of butter and eggs.

He has made arrangements to receive two or three times a week from the country the choicest roll butter.

Also agency for C. H. H. Baker's extra flour, which is pronounced the best in the city.

Goods delivered in all parts of the city free of charge. je1-6m

E. W. EDDY,

General Grocer

AND DEALER IN

THE BEST FAMILY PROVISIONS,

FORT STREET, ST. PAUL,

Keeps constantly on hand the best of Sugars and Coffee.
The choicest Green and Black Teas.
Stewart's and Belcher's Syrups.
The best family brands Flour.
Dried fruits, Pure Wines, and Liquors for medicinal purposes.
The best Dairy Butter.
Durkee's Spices.
The celebrated Dandelion Coffee.
Lamb's Hams and Ames' Dried Beef.
Wooden and Earthen Ware, &c.,

Which will be sold as low as the lowest and delivered promptly,

FREE OF CHARGE.

je27-d1y

C. W. WOOLEY & CO.,

LOWER LEVEE, SAINT PAUL,

FORWARDING AND

Commission Merchants,

DEALERS IN GROCERIES

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, LIME, &C., &C., &C.

AND

AGENTS FOR THE

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND CONNECTIONS.

Contracts for transportation between St. Paul, Boston, New England, Montreal, New York and all points East, made upon the lowest and most favorable terms.

Mark packages, "C. W. WOOLEY & CO., ST. PAUL, For ——

jan1-d1y

LEMONS

AND

ORANGES

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE BY

UPHAM & HOLMES.

apr23

REYNOLDS & McCARGAR,

Wholesale Grocers

AND

Commission Merchants,

UPPER LEVEE,

a31-tf SAINT PAUL.

SIOUX DEPREDATIONS.

I will attend promptly and faithfully to the collection of claims arising out of the recent depredations of the Sioux Indians.

GEO. A. NOURSE, Attorney at Law, St. Paul.

s26-tf

KIRBY'S COMBINED

Reaper and Mower.

H. A. PITT & CO'S

THRESHING MACHINES.

We are now soliciting orders for the above celebrated machines.

Persons in want are invited to examine them at our store on Third street, as we feel confident our terms and prices, as well as the machines themselves, will be found satisfactory.

A general assortment of Agricultural Implements on hand.

je27- NICOLS & DEAN.

160 ACRES OF

Timbered Land

Will be sold at such price that the timber at fifty cents per cord wood-leave, will pay for the property.

The soil is of excellent quality, with water an meadow, and is situated within one and a half hours' drive of Saint Paul, and within five miles of the Saint Paul and Pacific Railroad at two different depots. This road is now being constructed and will be finished to Anoka the coming fall. HENRY McKENTY.

Dealer in Real Estate.

St. Paul, June 28, 1862. je28-d&w6m

CLAIMS FOR

Sioux Depredations.

The undersigned is prepared to prosecute all claims against the Sioux Indians before the proper Department of the United States Government arising out of recent depredations. All parties interested can be assured that the undersigned possesses facilities to obtain a speedy settlement and payment of any claim which may be placed in his hands. C. D. GILFILLAN,

nov22-d&w3m Catholic Block, St. Paul.

Burbank's Column.

1862. 1862. 1862.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

MINNESOTA STAGE CO.,

CARRYING THE

NORTHWEST'N EXPRESS

AND THE

United States Mail.

The roads are well stocked with first class horses, Concord Coaches, with careful and experienced drivers, all under the control of competent agents.

SCHEDULE OF DEPARTERES FROM SAINT PAUL:

For Hastings, Red Wing, Lake City, Reed's Landing, Wabashaw, Minneiska, Winona and La Crosse—connecting with the LaCrosse and Milwaukee Railroad—every morning at 5 A. M.

For Stillwater—Daily, at 8 A. M.

For Shakopee, Jordon, St. Lawrence, Belle Plain, Henderson, Le Sueur, Ottawa, Traverse de Sioux, St. Peter and Mankato—Daily at 2. P. M.

For Rosemount, Castle Rock, Northfield, Cannon City, Faribault, Medford, Clinton Falls and Owatonna, connecting at Owatonna, for Wilton, St. Mary's, Winnebago Agency and Mankato: Also for Rice Lake, Claremont, Wasioja, Mantorville, Rochester, Chatfield, and Winona—Daily at 4 A. M.

For Industriana, Anoka, Orono, Orlando, Monticello, Clearwater, St. Augusta and St. Cloud—Daily, at 5 A. M.

For Sauk Rapids, Belle Prairie, Fort Ripley and Crow Wing—Tuesday's, Thursday's and Saturday's at 5 o'clock A. M.

For Richmond, Sank Centre, Alexandria, Chippewa, Pomme de Terre, Breckinridge, Fort Abercrombie—Monday's and Wednesday's at 5 o'clock A. M.

For Sunrise, with connections for Superior and Bayfield—Monday's Wednesday's and Friday's, at 7 o'clock A. M.

For further particulars inquire at the General Office on Third Street.

nov24-d1y J. C. BURBANK & CO., Proprietors.

1862. 1862. 1862.

Important to Shippers.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

Having been constituted sole agents at St. Paul for the

LACROSSE & MILWAUKEE RAILROAD

AND ALSO FOR THE

LACROSSE & ST. PAUL STEAMERS,

Would respectfully call your attention to the superior advantages offered by them over any other competing line.

Through Contracts

Will be given to all points East.

ALL CLAIMS FOR OVERCHARGES OR DAMAGES,

Will be settled upon presentation.

WE HAVE ALSO THE AGENCY OF

DAVIDSON'S LINE OF STEAMERS

On the Minnesota and Upper Mississippi rivers.

The La Crosse and Milwaukee Line receive and forward all freight FREE OF WAREHOUSE CHARGES AT ST. PAUL.

MERCHANTS who design visiting the East for Goods will please give us a call and obtain FULL PARTICULARS.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

St. Paul, Feb. 26, 1862. feb26-d&w1y

MERCHANTS' DISPATCH

Fast Freight Line,

OWNED AND MANAGED BY

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.

All overcharges settled by J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co., Agents.

New York office, 1½ Murray street.

Boston office, 69 Washington street.

mar25-d1y

100 KEGS SUGAR HOUSE, GOLden and Ambre, a choice article, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

A LARGE STOCK OF FINE LIquors and Cigars, which we offer at prices that will insure quick sales, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

300 BBLS. ASSORTED WHISkey, for sale at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

300 WHOLE, HALF AND QUARter boxes Raisins, crop of 1861, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

20 BBLS. STUART'S BEST HONey Syrup, a choice article, for table use at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s.

125 PACKAGES ASSORTED Fruits, consisting of Plums, Prunes, Currants and Citron, all new crop, for sale at prices to suit the times. J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

150 BOXES W. R. CHEESE, A prime article, at low figures, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

50 GRANT'S PATENT FANNING Mills for sale at manufacturer's prices, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

YOU WILL FIND ONE OF THE largest and best selected stocks of Groceries in the West, at the warehouse of J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.

dec 19

PRINTERS' INKS.

All sorts, kinds, and colors, from the celebrated manufactory of J. E. Wade, New York, for sale at manufacturer's prices, by

dec12 J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

420 BOXES ASSORTED TObacco, comprising all the favorite brands, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

50 DOZEN DUBOIS BEST CAST Steel Axes. Also 30 dozen Red River Axes; also 25 Box

THE CITY.

THE present term of the Public Schools in this city has been extended to fourteen weeks, by direction of the Board of Education.

OUR fellow-citizen, J. W. Taylor, Esq., deliverd a lecture before an audience of the citizens of Stillwater on Wednesday evening last.

GEN. GORMAN, with his staff, have been ordered to report to Major General Curtis, at St. Louis. They were at Cincinnati, *en route*, the other day.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.—The annual supper of the St. Andrew's Society will take place at the Merchant's, to-night.

GEN. POPE has gone to Washington to attend the trial of Fitz John Porter, on charges preferred by him.

WILLIAM J. SMITH & Co., have a plenty of those fine, nice, black, buckskin moccasins; just the thing for this kind of weather.

THE Soldiers' Aid Society will meet at the Hope Engine House, to-morrow at 9 o'clock. A general attendance is requested.

MRS. ALEX. RAMSEY.

BEEF CATTLE.—A fine lot of cattle was sold to our city butchers yesterday by H. Riedell, Esq., of Faribault at from $1.60 to $2.00 per 100 lbs. live weight—cheap enough.

FOR ANTIQUARIANS.—We have received what professes to be a coin chart—a small pamphlet descriptive of various pieces of silver and gold called coins which used to pass for money in old times. How any people could have ever consented to receive this sort of stuff for currency is a great mystery. It is a subject for the study of the antiquarian. Where is the Historical Society?

THE TRANSIT RAILROAD.—The work on this road for the present season, will be finished up this week, when eleven miles of track will be laid and leveled up, bringing the neighboring town of Stockton in connection with Winona by rail. A celebration of the opening of the road will take place on Tuesday next, at which time Col. DeGraff will be happy to give all who wish a ride over "the first ten miles." Contracts have already been let for grading, furnishing ties, and going on with the work in the spring. Hurrah for Winona.

SUPREME COURT.—Opinions have been filed by the Judges of this Court in the following causes:

Bernhard Bruggermann vs. Geo. Peter Hoerr, et al.
The City of St. Paul vs. David Merritt.
George Kern, et al. vs. Von Pheel, Waters & Co.
D. W. C. Dunwell vs. Ira Bidwell.
Isaac P. Lynde vs. William C. Picket, et al.
Dakota County vs. Edward F. Parker.
Peckham & Spencer vs. M. D. Gilman & Co.
William Towlerton vs. A. D. Davidson.
John L. Thorne vs. Washington County.
George Kern vs. Sarah E. Chalfant.
Julius A. Barnsback vs. Joel K. Reiner, et al.
Joseph Daniels vs. Ira Willis.
Comfort Barnes vs. John M. Kerlinger.
Theodore Finney vs. Jno. W. Callendar, et al.
Calvin A. Tuttle vs. Richard Strout.

THE CLERK OF THE WEATHER.—We don't like to find fault or censure any one for their deeds of omission or commission, especially when we have doubts of being able to do better ourselves; but we confess to a feeling of great disappointment at the slow motions of the weather management. When everything is all ready for snow—for a storm, long, severe and heavy—these every day indications of snow, and good sleighing, and only feeble attempts at it, are exceedingly discouraging. No one can doubt if we had a fall of eight or ten inches of the feathery element the sleighing would be grand; and further, no one doubts that if the proper elements were put in motion, just such a storm as we all desire would be forthcoming. Now the cause of this delay, nobody pretends to account for, and "that's what's the matter."

BOOKS and Stationery are in demand, and Merrill is doing his best to supply those in need, with a stock not inferior to any in the city or State, and selling at cheap rates. No one can resist the temptation.

PRIZE Packages and Sutlers' supplies are also one part of the wants supplied by Mr. Merrill.

THOSE Beautiful Photograph Albums at Merrill's are just the thing to lay away for Christmas presents. Get one in time.

THE MINUTES of the Minnesota Baptist Association are printed and ready for delivery at the Store of D. D. Merrill.

LAND WARRANTS, Half Breed and Revolutionary Scrip—all sizes—prices.
jy28 THOMPSON BROS.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

F. COOK, Agent for Singer's Sewing Machines Third street, St. Anthony, near the Winslow House. nov18 tf

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR.—The St. Paul City Mills, at the Upper Levee, is one of the best MERCHANT MILLS in the State. The proprietor keeps constantly on hand a CHOICE article of FAMILY FLOU made from the best Winter and Club Wheat. Also, Meal, Bran, Shorts, Middlings, &c. For sale low at wholesale and retail
a10-tf C. H. H. BAKER.

OUR HOUSE, THIRD STREET, OPPOSITE ARMORY HALL, H. F. E. VITT, PROPRIETOR.—This old established house is in full operation, and is prepared to furnish meals at all hours of the day or night. The bar is supplied with the very best liquors. The larder is always full. Oysters at 25 and 30 cents per dozen. Hot Coffee, Steaks, &c., &c. Give me a call.
feb26-dly H. F. E. VITT.

LAND FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—1,08 acres in Mower County, well adapted for sheep and stock, low for cash, or for good unencumbered property in St. Paul, or a farm in its vicinity. Address box 1802, St. Paul Post Office. nov3

FRESH OYSTERS—Just received, and will be received daily. Also, Boiled Chicken, Steaks, Veal Cutlets, Ham and Eggs, served up in the best manner. Liquors and Wines of all kinds. At the Old Napoleon Restaurant, opposite the American House.
s16-6m F. N. HEITZ, Proprietor.

MISCELLANY.

THE kingdom of Greece is the fifth monarchy which has disappeared during the last few years. King Otho represents the tenth sovereign family sent into exile, following the Wasa of Sweden, the Bourbons of Spain, those of Naples and Parma, the house of Este of Modena, that of Don Pedro in Portugal, the Bourbons of France, the d'Orleans and the Grand Ducal family of Tuscany. These ten families reckon more than ninety members, without including the husbands and wives belonging to other sovereign houses.

THERE is a general agitation and trepidation in the newspaper world. A comet, threatening to knock the world into pi, never created greater confusion among the ancients, than the rise of paper in the world just mentioned. The great question among newspaper men is the question of existence. Publishers are dependent on rags, and rags are *non est*. Government is dependant upon taxes, and editors and publishers figure largely on the tax list. Rag pickers—suddenly swollen into important personages—though busy as rats about the gutters of the cities' streets, don't amount to a drop in the bucket of demand. Printing paper has gone up, up, and the topmost round of the ladder is still out of sight in —— not the printer's heaven, probably. What a flutter and scramble there is to ward off the final crash. Chicago dailies have hoisted themselves up on ten dollars a year stools—out of the "wet," perhaps. Papers that used to come to us printed on the whitest and glossiest material, with black shining letters, looking like showers of jects on the beds of pearl, with fine broad margins, are now shrunken and pinched and dingy like Missouri rebels in 'butternut.' Weeklies are tadpoling into semi-monthlies and semi-monthlies into monthlies. There is little talk of new "dresses" or new "heads," and by way of parenthesis, people generally are requested to understand that worn types with long and disfigured face is a modest beggar, repeating in pantomime the unheeded appeals that distracted editors have been uttering perhaps for months. Not a few papers have already been crushed to death in the general scramble, and the circulation of others is becoming so impaired that death will probably ensue.

"JOHN," said one chap, the other day, after making a long and close inspection of the beauties of a five dollar "greenback," "can you tell me what these words mean in the little red circle: '*Thesaur Amer Septent igil?*'" "Certainly, Bill, they mean 'I fights mit Sigel'—don't you see?' Oh, ah—that's it, I guess."

A CURIOUS EXPERIMENT.—Take a piece of pasteboard about five inches square, roll it into a tube with one end just large enough to fit the eye, and the other end rather smaller. Hold the tube between the thumb and finger of the right hand, (do not grasp it with the whole hand) put the large end close against the right eye, and with the left hand hold a book against the side of the tube. The right eye sees through the tube, and the left eye the book, and the two appearances are so confounded together that they cannot be separated. The left hand hand can be held against the tube instead of the book, and the hole will seem to be seen through the hand.

A Tragedy on the Illinois River.

Capt. John Allen, of the steamboat Minnesota, and Captain Thomas Nicols, of the line boat Angola, got into a quarrel while playing cards on board the Minnesota, on her last trip up the Illinois river, one day last week, Nicols accusing Allen of cheating. Allen denied the charge, drew a pistol and shot Nicols in the thigh, and he bled to death in a short time. Captain Allen, on arriving at Beardstown, delivered himself up to the authorities. An inquest was held, the result of which was the acquittal of Capt. Allen upon the ground that he acted in self-defense.—*Chicago Journal, 1st.*

—The Greek National Assembly will meet on the 22d of December. The Senate is to be dissolved.

Headquarters District of Minnesota, Department of the Northwest.

SAINT PAUL, MINN.,
Nov. 27th, 1862.

[GENERAL ORDERS NO. FIVE.]

Hereafter, all Commanders of Regiments or Detachments, bearers of dispatches, and all officers arriving in this city on business, will immediately report in person at the office of the Assistant Adjutant General.

By command of
BRIGADIER GENERAL SIBLEY.
R. C. OLIN,
nov28-1w Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Sioux Indian Agency for work and labor performed, or supplies or materials furnished by order of the Sioux Agent, since the first day of June, 1861, are requested to present such claims to said Agent, at his office on Jackson street, St. Paul, Minnesota, on or before the 24th day of December, 1862, for examination, so that the same may be settled without delay.

THOS. J. GALBRAITH,
dec2-10t U. S. Agent.

SUTLERS EMPORIUM.
Cooley, Carver & Co.
JACKSON STREET, BETWEEN LEVEE AND THIRD, ST. PAUL,
Having lately made liberal additions to their large and well assorted stock of
Fancy Groceries, Fruits, Wines, Segars, &c.,
invite the early attention of Suttlers and others seeking Army supplies, to their selection of Goods, which they offer at close figures for Cash or Government Vouchers:

Canned Fruits.
PEACHES .....500 dozen, fresh and fine.
RASPBERRIES.....200 do do do
BLACKBERRIES.....200 do do do
CHERRIES.....200 do do do
WHORTLEBERRIES .300 do do do

Foreign Fruits.
RAISINS, (Layer & M. R.)—wholes, halves & qrs.
CURRANTS—fresh and good.
PRUNES—kegs and jars.
PLUMS—French.
DATES.

Segars.
100,000—embracing large variety, and including some choice and popular brands.

Tobaccos.
250 Packages, including assorted grades—Plug, Fine Cut Chewing, Smoking, Billy Bowlegs, Meerschaum, Kinnikinick, &c., &c.

Oysters and Sardines.
A full line favorite brands; also, LOBSTERS, SALMON, HALIBUT, HERRING, &c., &c.

Brandies, Wines, Bourbon Whisky, &c.
A large variety, including some fine Old Brandies and Whiskys, (bottled), which we can confidently recommend as very superior. Also,
Ginger Wine, Blackberry Brandy,
Ginger Brandy, Apple Brandy,
Peach Brandy, Cherry Brandy.

Confectionery.
Fig Paste, assorted Candies, Gum Drops, Lozenges, Liquorice, Spruce Gum, &c., &c.

Nuts.
A full line, including every variety.
October 14, 1862.

Hero Worship.

There is something truly pleasing and commendable in the respect and high appreciation which a great and enlightened people bestow upon lofty genius, great services in the field, or in the halls of legislature; but the idolizing of men who have achieved nothing of moment in any department, bespeak a people either wilfully blind, or madly infatuated under the leadership of designing demagogues. It was natural that the people of this country, when the war broke out, should look for the coming man, the General that could organize and lead our armies to victory. It was natural, also, that the people should rally around the individual whose early efforts gave promise that he was the great leader whose generalship would save the country. It is not wisdom, but folly, to cling to any man whatever may have been his early promise, who, on trial, shows conclusively that he is not, from want of capacity or some other cause, able to lead the army to the successful issues of battle.

There has been much effort to make great Generals out of very small men; to conclude not only without evidence, but against evidence, that this man or that is a hero, who had furnished, by his acts, no satisfactory proof of his title to such a meed of honor. We see the results of this ill-timed exaltation of men to high and responsible positions, who are in no wise, however honest and patriotic they may be, competent to the tasks they have undertaken.

We trust now, that this folly on the part of the people is at an end, and that the politicians who shall hereafter attempt to make great Generals out of very small capital, for Presidential and huckstering purposes, will be ignored, at the start.

What the country wants is a General who can lead our armies to victory; a man that can whip old Stonewall Jackson, and who will do it. The mass of the people do not care who or what he is, what his politics are, or have been. A truce to antecedents and to present political notions, so that he can fight and whip "Old Stonewall."

God send us the man who can do it, and do it at once. We have full confidence in General Burnside, and now we believe he is the man who will achieve victories in Virginia. We may be mistaken. When we are we shall say so. We have none of that blind faith in men, none of that hero worship for sinister ends, which should lead us to prefer the reputation of a General in our army, whoever he may be, to the welfare and salvation of our country. We, therefore, go for change till we get the right man if it have to be done every month.

Let us have a General who can defeat Jackson and Lee and Longstreet with their tatterdemalion hordes, and capture them, or send them howling back to Richmond.

If, with our superior numbers and with everything that is neccessary to constitute a fine army, we have no General that can do this, the sooner we know it the better.

Procrastination has well nigh been our ruin. We trust that the time past will have sufficed to have delayed the decisive blow. Let them be poured out now thick and fast upon the head of this rebellion. —*National Republican.*

Curious Military Facts.

The rebel General Lee was whipped in Western Virginia about one year ago. He marched to the Tygart Valley at the head of about twenty thousand men, for the purpose of re-taking Beverly, Buckhannon, Clarksburg, and all that section of country. The National outpost was then at Cheat Mountain, supported by a camp at Elkwater, fifteen miles distant. These two points were defended by about nine thousand men, in command of Gen. Reynolds.

After a careful survey of our position, Lee made an early morning attack on both camps, but so admirably had Gen. Reynolds disposed of his small force at the most available points, that the enemy were not only driven from the fortifications, but pursued for some distance. Gen. Lee pronounced the fortifications impregnable, and soon retired from that section of the country.

He is now in command of the largest army the rebels ever had. Gen. Reynolds, who is admitted to be one of the best military men in the country, was compelled, soon after, by family bereavements, to withdraw from the service. This summer, however, he again tendered his services to the government, if he was permitted to retain his old seniority. That the War Department would not permit, and he is still in private life, his splendid military qualities unappreciated by the government.

Stonewall Jackson has been once whipped during the war. It was an open fight at Winchester, Jackson, however, having the advantage of position, and somewhat as to numbers. General Nathan Kimball (then a Colonel) commanded the Federal forces, General Shields, who was in command of the small army, having been wounded in a little skirmish the day previous.

After several hours fighting, in which Kimball skilfully checked all of Jackson's movements, and after nearly all of his reserve had been advanced to the line of battle, Kimball ordered his whole line to the charge. Jackson's "Stonewall" brigades broke under the charge, fled rapidly up the valley, and were promptly pursued.

Since then Jackson has gained the highest rank in the rebel army, while Kimball, the only officer who enjoys the honor of having whipped him, has been kept in command of an insignificant brigade.

It is remarkable that both the Generals who enjoy the honor of whipping Lee and Jackson are from Indiana.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

Giving the Devil His Due.

There is a point in the following anecdote:

A pastor was making a call upon an old lady, who made it an habitual rule never to speak ill of another, and had observed it so closely, that she always justified those whom she had heard evil spoken of. Before the old lady made her appearance in the parlor, her several children were speaking of this peculiarity of their mother, and one of them playfully added:

"Mother has such a habit of speaking well of everybody, that I believe if Satan himself were the subject of conversation, mother would find out some virtue or good quality even in him."

Of course this remark elicited some smiling and merriment at the originality of the idea, in the midst of which the old lady entered the room, and on being told what had just been said, she immediately and involuntarily replied:

"Well, my children, I wish we all had Satan's *industry and perseverance.*"

EARLY in the morning of December 6, there will be a total eclipse of the moon throughout the United States. The moon, however, will be faintly visible, rayless, in color resembling a copper disc.

Monetary & Commercial.

Monetary.

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS OF THOMPSON BRO.'S BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, LAND WARRANTS, ETC.

ST. PAUL, December 4, 1862.

BANKABLE FUNDS.

New York, New England,
Ohio, Michigan,
Iowa, Philadelphia,
Indiana, New Jersey,
Bank of Minnesota, Pittsburg,
Ramsey Co. endorsed scrip, Wisconsin,
U. S. Notes, Canada,
United States 6 per cent. two years notes,
Darling & Scheffer's endorsed scrip.

EXCHANGE RATES.

	Selling for.	Premium.
Bankable Funds		½ per ct. prem.
American Gold		27 per ct. disc't.

Orders for United States Land Warrants, State warrants, &c., promptly executed.

State and United States Coupons paid at our counter.

Commercial.

CHICAGO, December 1.

The leading markets to-day were firm, especially so after the receipt of the dispatches from New York in the afternoon, showing an advance of about 3 per cent. in gold. Of course a depreciation of currency is the same as an appreciation of produce, and the tendency at the close was upwards.

The flour market, however, is an exception. To-day freights have advanced 10c per barrel, and even at the advance it is difficult to ship—the railroads being over tasked. As a matter of course, the market ruled dull, and prices fell fully 5c per barrel—with light sales at $4.15 for spring extra and $2.62½@3.00 for winter supers. Winter grades were neglected—the sales being trifling at $5.00@6.00.

Corn is also in continued good demand, and we note a further advance of ½@1c ₩ bu.—with sales of Mixed at 32@33½c, and rejected at 28@18½c—closing firm.

Oats were in active request and firm at 35@36½c—according to location. Rye is dull and ½@1c lower—with sales of No. 1 in store at 49½c, and in bags at 52c. The Barley market is also dull, and it is difficult to sell unless at a decline.

The market for Highwines is quiet and heavy. To-day we report a sale at 32½c, but there are free sellers at that price, and buyers are generally offering only 32c.

Monetary.

CHICAGO, December 1.

The activity in all departments of trade for some time past has stiffened the rates of discount, and 10 ₩ cent. is now pretty generally obtained. Time loans on real estate or approved collaterals can be had at 8 ₩ cent., and we presume that even 7 ₩ cent., on large amounts is sometimes accepted. Of course money is very abundant. No one need have an empty purse if he has the right kind of securities, or anything marketable to offer to the trading public.

New York exchange is plenty—the usual buying price being par, and the selling rate ¼ premium. Concessions are sometimes made from that figure in round lots by a few of the leading banks. While this is the general condition of the market, a few houses steadily charge and obtain ¼ premium for all they sell.

The buying price of gold for the day was 27½@28. In New York the rate was 2-½@28¼, but about the time our banks closed private reports made the rate there 31½, and in the evening rumors were rife that the price had gone to 33.

Old treasury notes were bought at 20@21, more usually the upper figure.

Silver sold at 20 for large coins, and 15 per cent. premium for small.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE SAINT PAUL PRESS, AND CORRECTED DAILY.

ST. PAUL, December 5, 1862.

ALE.
XXP Pittsburgh..12@14
St Paul & St Anth'y 6@9
Bottled scotch, ₩ pt bot. ₩ doz. $2.25@2.75

BEANS.
White, ₩ bu...1.50@2.00

BREAD.
Water Crackers, ₩ lb 4½
Butter Crackers... 5@—
Soda, Boston, &c.....5½
Pilot Bread, ₩ bbl.$3.50

BUTTER.
Firkin, ₩ lb.....12½@15
Country, in rolls,..15@18

BEEF CATTLE.
On foot.....$1.00@2.00
Dressed.....2.00@3.00
Sheep, ₩ head.....3@4
Calves, ₩ head.....3@5
Dressed Hogs..2.00@2.50

CANDLES.
Tallow, m'd, ₩ lb10½@11
Star.....17@18
Adamantine.....16½
Sperm.....40@50

CARBON OIL.
No. 1.....1.00

CHEESE.
W. R. ₩ lb..... 12
Hamburg..... 12½@13½

COFFEE.
Rio, ₩ lb, prime,..32@35
Laguayra.....35@37
Java.....38@40
Mocha.....@40

COAL.
Pittsburg, ₩ bus.. 75
Illinois, ₩ bus..... 40

CORDAGE.
Manilla, ₩ lb.....14@14½
Jute..... 11@12

EGGS.
Per dozen..... 18

FRUITS.
Ap'ls, gr'n ₩ bbl 3.75@4.00
Apples, dried, ₩ lb 7@10
Almonds.....18@23
Cranberries ₩ bu..1@1.25
Peaches, dry, ₩ lb.6½@8
Raisins, ₩ box 4.50@5.00
Raisins, hf box 2.30@2.50
Prunes.....16@18
Currants.....14@15

FISH.
No. 1 Mack'l ₩ bbl $15
No. 2 " " 11
No. 3 " " 10
Dry Cod ₩ lb.....5½@6
Herring ₩ box...50@85

FEATHERS.
Live Geese.....53@60
Indian.....35@20

FLOUR AND MEAL.
Superfine, ₩ bbl....$4.00
Extra.....4.50@5.00
Corn Meal, ₩ bag 1@1.10

GRAINS.
Wheat ₩ bush.....55@60
Rye.....37@38
Oats.....33@35
Barley.....50@55
Corn.....35@40
Hominy ₩ bu $2.25@2.50

GLASS.
American Windowy-
8x10.....$2.25@2.50
10x12.....2.50@2.75
10x14.....2.75@3.00
10x16 to 12x16..3.00@3.50
12x18 to 12x20..3.75@4.00

IRON.
Flat Bar—Pennsylvania ordinary sizes.....6
Juniata do.....6

LUMBER.
Common, inch ₩ M $12@14
Clear.....20@25
Siding.....14@18
Flooring.....16@20
Lath.....1.75
Shingles.....2.25@3.00

LEAD AND SHOT.
Pig, ₩ lb.....9
Bar.....9½
Shot, ₩ bag...$2.50@—

MOLASSES.
Plantation, ₩ gal.—@50
Sugar House.....60@65
Golden Syrup.....75@80

NAILS.
Cut, as'd, ₩ keg $5.00@6.75
Wrought, ₩ keg. $7.00

PAINTS AND OILS.
White lead ₩ 100 lbs 7@8
Lard Oil ₩ gal.....70@—
Neatsfoot.....$1.50
Whale.....85@90
Linseed.....$1.50@1.75
Turpentine.....2.25

ONIONS.
Per bush.....35@40

PROVISIONS.
Mess Pork ₩ bbl..11@12
Mess Beef ₩ bbl 10@11.00
Clear Sides.....5@—
Hams, plain, S. C...7@8
Shoulders.....2½@4
Dried Beef..... 10
Can'd hams (Ames) 10
Leaf Lard.....6@8

POTATOES.
Neshannocks and Pink Eyes, ₩ bush....30@35

POWDER.
FFG & FFFG kegs
25 lbs,.....$9.00
do 12½ lbs.. 5.00
do 6¼ lbs.. 2.50
Blasting, kgs 25 lbs 6.00
" " 12½ 3.25
" " 6¼ 2.00

RICE.
Per lb.....9@10

SOAP.
Common, ₩ lb.....5½@6
Family.....6@6½
Castile.....15@18
German.....7@7½

SUGAR.
Brown, ₩ lb..... 11@12
C Coffee Sugar. 12½@13
Refined A & E. 13¾@14½
Refined, O & OO.. 14
Powdered.....15½@16
Crushed.....15¾@16
Cut Loaf.....—@17

STEEL.
English Cast ₩ lb 22@25
Geaman Cast.....15
English Spring.....10
American Spring.....10
English Blister.....18@20
American Blister..12¼

TEAS.
Young Hyson.85@1.10
Oolong.....55@85
Gunpder & Imp. $1@1.35

WHISKY.
Rectified, ₩ gall...35@40
Monongahela...65@1.00
Old Bourbon.... 65@2.00

RETAIL PRICES.

ST. PAUL, December 5, 1862.

BEANS—White, $1.50@2.00 ₩ bushel.
BUTTER—Firkin, ₩ lb, 15@18c; Country, in rolls, 18@25c.
CANDLES—Tallow, mould, ₩ lb, 12@15c; Star 20@—; Adamantine, 20c; Sperm 40@50c.
CARBON OIL—Best quality, $1@$1,10.
CHEESE—W. R. ₩ lb, 15c; Hamburg, 15@18c.
COFFEE—Rio, ₩ lb, prime, 33@35c; Laguayra, 28c: Java, 35@40c; Mocha, 35@40c.
EGGS—20@25c ₩ doz.
FRUITS—Apples, green, ₩ bbl, $3.75@4.25; dried ₩ lb, @10c; Cranberries, ₩ bu. $1.50@1.75; Peaches, dry, ₩ lb, 10@12½c.
FLOUR—Superfine ₩ bbl., $3.50; Extra $5.00@$5.50.
MEAL—Corn, ₩ sack, $1.15@1.25.
MOLASSES—Plantation, ₩ gall., 70c; Sugar House, 70c; Golden Syrup, 1.00; Stuart's XX 90c@$1.00.
LARD—Per lb, 8@10c.
ONIONS—Per bushel, 40c.
POTATOES—Per bushel, new 40c.
POULTRY—Chickens, ₩ lb, 10c; Turkeys, ₩ lb, 12½c.
RICE—Per lb 11@12c.
SUGAR—Brown, ₩ lb, 12½@13c; Refined OOO, 14@14½c; Refined OxOO, 14½@15c; Powdered, 16@17c; Crushed 16@17c; Cut Loaf, 16@17c.
MEATS—Smoked, Hams, Sugar Cured, 10c; plain, 8c; Shoulders, 5@6c; Clear Sides, 7@8c; Meats Cut, best sirloin and tender House steaks and roasts, 8@10c; Rounds, 6c, and other cuts 3@5; Pork—Steaks and Choice Roast, 6c; cuts, 4@5c; Mutton, Lamb And Veal, 10c.
TEAS—Young Hyson and Imperial $1.00@1.50; Oolong, 60@1.25.

J. DEGRAAW,
BUILDER,
Shop west side of Jackson, between Fifth and Sixth streets, where everything required in the building line will be promptly attended to.
☞ Jobbing done at short notice and on reasonable terms. nov14-1y

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
SAINT PAUL PRESS,
A REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER.

The success which the PRESS has achieved affords the best evidence of its value as a newspaper, and that it more fully meets the wants and views of the people of Minnesota than any other paper.

It has attained a circulation in its several editions
GREATER THAN ANY OTHER PAPER IN ST. PAUL, OR NORTHWEST OF MILWAUKEE.

The PRESS will continue to advocate the interests of free American labor;

THE PERPETUITY OF THE UNION
And the preservation of Republican institutions; honesty and economy in Government;

THE VIGOROUS PROSECUTION OF THE WAR FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE SLAVEHOLDERS' REBELLION:

The use of every available means to crush the rebellion effectually, without regard to the preservation of the PECULIAR INSTITUTION for which the war was begun.

The PRESS will give the current history of the war;

The general news of the day;

All the telegraphic news of the Associated Press of the United States the same morning that it is given to the public in the leading cities of the Union;

The proceedings of Congress and State Legislature; and, BY AUTHORITY,

THE LAWS OF MINNESOTA.

MARKET REPORTS by telegraph, from New York, Chicago and Milwaukee; and carefully prepared commercial reports of the market and trade of St. Paul.

The St. Paul Weekly Press,
ENLARGED AND IN QUARTO FORM,

Will contain about FORTY-FIVE COLUMNS of reading matter—nearly eight pages—each week, (but little space being devoted to advertisements.

One copy one year	$2 00
One copy six months	1 00
Two to 4 copies 1 year, to one address, each.	1 50
Five to 9 " " " " " "	1 40
Ten to 20 " " " " " "	1 30
Twenty or more " " " " " "	1 20

Additions to clubs—for unexpired time—may be made at any time.

The St. Paul Tri-Weekly Press,

Containing all the news matter of the DAILY PRESS.

One copy one year	$3.50
One copy six months	2.00
One copy three months	1.00
Clubs of five one year, each	3.00

☞ Clubs of any number, mailed to one address, each, seventy-five cents per quarter, or twenty-five cents per month.

Saint Paul Daily Press.

One copy one year	$6.00
One copy six months	3.00
One copy three months	1.50

To clubs of five, and to Postmasters or others acting as agents for the DAILY PRESS, it will be supplied in packages to one address, at ten cents per copy per week.

STEAM PRINTING.

We have introduced steam into our Printing Establishment, and have in connection with it a

COMPLETE BOOK BINDERY.

We are now prepared to do work cheaply, and in every department of Job and Book Printing, Blank Book Manufacture, &c., &c.

Orders for County and Official Blanks and Blank Books particularly solicited.

Address,
PRESS PRINTING COMPANY,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE SALE.

Whereas, Alexander H. Cathcart and John W. Cathcart of the County of Ramsey and State of Minnesota, on the 23d day of June, A. D. 1859, executed and delivered to Ira Bidwell, of the city of Adrian, in the State of Michigan, a certain indenture of Mortgage of that date which was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said county of Ramsey, and State of Minnesota, on the 24th day of June, A. D. 1859, at 10 o'clock A. M. in Book "H" of mortgages on pages 165 and 166, whereby said Alexander H. Cathcart and John W. Cathcart did grant, bargain, sell and convey in mortgage to said Ira Bidwell, his heirs and assigns the following described piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the city of Saint Paul, county of Ramsey, and State of Minnesota, viz: commencing at the northwest corner of lot fourteen (14) in block twenty-five (25) in Saint Paul proper, thence easterly on the northerly line of said lot, twenty-five (25) feet, thence southerly at right angles, fifty (50) feet, thence westerly at right angles, twenty five (25) feet, thence northerly fifty (50) feet, to the place of beginning, according to the recorded plat, together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto in any wise appertaining, to secure the payment of the sum of $500, and interest thereon, according to the condition of two certain promissory notes dated said 23d day of June, 1859, executed by said Alexander H. Cathcart and John W. Cathcart and delivered by them and payable to said Ira Bidwell or order in one and two years from said date and each for the sum of $250, with interest annually at ten per cent. per annum, being for the purchase money on said premises.

And whereas there is now at the date of this notice claimed to be due and is due on said promissory notes and mortgage the sum of $642.96, and no suit or proceeding at law or otherwise has been had or instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof:

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that default has been made in the payment of the said sum of $642.96, due as aforesaid, and that said mortgaged premises will be sold by the Sheriff of said county of Ramsey, at public auction, under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Saint Paul, in said county of Ramsey, and State of Minnesota, on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., to satisfy and pay the amount then due on said note and mortgage and the proceeds of said sale will pay the same, with costs of foreclosure.

Dated December 3rd, 1862.

IRA BIDWELL, Mortgagee.
DAVID SANFORD, Attorney for Mortgagee, St. Paul, Minnesota. th dec4-6w

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF RAMSEY—DISTRICT COURT—SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Thaddeus R. Fletcher, Plaintiff, against Henry K. Terrell and Jane F. Terrell, his wife, William H. Randall and Nathan Spicer, Defendants.

In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale, made in the above entitled action on the 25th day of October, A. D. 1862, by the District Court of the Second Judicial District, of the State of Minnesota, the subscriber, Sheriff of said Ramsey County, duly appointed by said Court to execute said judgment and decree, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of St. Paul, in said County of Ramsey, on the 27th day of December, A. D. 1862, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the following described premises and real estate, with the appurtennances, viz:

Those certain pieces, parcels or lots of land situate, lying and being in the County of Ramsey and State of Minnesota, described as follows, to wit: commencing at a stake on the south side of Fifth street fourteen (14) feet westward from the northeast corner of lot five (5) in block seventeen (17), in the town (now city) of St. Paul, running thence southward at right angles to the said Fifth street, one hundred and fifty (150) feet, thence eastward along the south line of lots four and five in said block seventeen (17), thirty-eight feet and six inches, to the middle of lot four (4) in said block, thence northward parallel to the first mentioned, one hundred and fifty (150) feet to Fifth street, thence westward along Fifth street thirty-eight feet and six inches to the place of beginning, being thirty-eight feet and six inches front and rear, and one hundred and fifty feet deep; four feet and six inches of the east side from front to rear of the lot being a common alley.

Also, lot number two (2) in section number three (3) township number thirty (30) range number twenty-two (22), containing 16 65-100 acres.

Also, that certain piece, parcel or tract of land situate, lying and being in the County of Anoka, and State of Minnesota, described as follows, to wit: The south half of the northwest quarter of section number twenty-six (26) township number thirty-two (32) range number twenty-two (22), containing eighty acres of land.

Also, the following pieces or parcels of land lying and being in the County of Washington, and State of Minnesota, described as follows, to wit: Lot number one (1) of section number eighteen (18), and lots numbers five and six (5 and 6) of section number seventeen (17), all in township number thirty-two (32) north of range number twenty-one (21) west, containing 72 50-100 acres of land.

Dated, St. Paul, November 11th, 1862.

DANIEL A. ROBERTSON,
Sheriff of Ramsey County.
HENRY HALE, Plaintiff's Attorney. nov12-6w

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF RAMSEY—DISTRICT COURT—SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Thaddeus R. Fletcher, Plaintiff, against Henry K. Terrell and Jane F. Terrell, his wife, William H. Randall and Nathan Spicer, Defendants.

In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale, made in the above entitled action on the 25th day of October, A. D. 1862, by the District Court of the Second Judicial District, of the State of Minnesota, the subscriber, Sheriff of said Ramsey County, duly appointed by said Court to execute said judgment and decree, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of St. Paul, in said County of Ramsey, on the 27th day of December, A. D. 1862, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the following described premises and real estate, with the appurtennances, viz:

Those certain pieces, parcels or lots of land situate, lying and being in the County of Ramsey and State of Minnesota, described as follows, to wit: commencing at a stake on the south side of Fifth street fourteen (14) feet westward from the northeast corner of lot five (5) in block seventeen (17), in the town (now city) of St. Paul, running thence southward at right angles to the said Fifth street, one hundred and fifty (150) feet, thence eastward along the south line of lots four and five in said block seventeen (17), thirty-eight feet and six inches, to the middle of lot four (4) in said block, thence northward parallel to the first mentioned, one hundred and fifty (150) feet to Fifth street, thence westward along Fifth street thirty-eight feet and six inches to the place of beginning, being thirty-eight feet and six inches front and rear, and one hundred and fifty feet deep; four feet and six inches of the east side from front to rear of the lot being a common alley.

Also, lot number two (2) in section number three (3) township number thirty (30) range number twenty-two (22), containing 16 65-100 acres.

Also, that certain piece, parcel or tract of land situate, lying and being in the County of Anoka, and State of Minnesota, described as follows, to wit: The south half of the northwest quarter of section number twenty-six (26) township number thirty-two (32) range number twenty-two (22), containing eighty acres of land.

Also, the following pieces or parcels of land lying and being in the County of Washington, and State of Minnesota, described as follows, to wit: Lot number one (1) of section number eighteen (18), and lots numbers five and six (5 and 6) of section number seventeen (17), all in township number thirty-two (32) north of range number twenty-one (21) west, containing 72 50-100 acres of land.

Dated, St. Paul, November 11th, 1862.

DANIEL A. ROBERTSON,
Sheriff of Ramsey County.
HENRY HALE, Plaintiff's Attorney. nov12-6w

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF RAMSEY—DISTRICT COURT—SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Maltby, Webb & Co., Plaintiffs, against Thaddeus R. Fletcher, Defendant.

In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale, made in the above entitled action on the 25th day of October, A. D. 1862, by the District Court of the Second Judicial District, of the State of Minnesota, the subscriber, Sheriff of said Ramsey County, duly appointed by said Court to execute said judgment and decree, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of St. Paul, in said County of Ramsey, on the 27th day of December, A. D. 1862, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the following described premises and real estate, with the appurtennances, viz:

Those certain pieces, parcels or lots of land situate, lying and being in the County of Ramsey and State of Minnesota, described as follows, to wit: commencing at a stake on the south side of Fifth street fourteen (14) feet westward from the northeast corner of lot five (5) in block seventeen (17), in the town (now city) of St. Paul, running thence southward at right angles to the said Fifth street, one hundred and fifty (150) feet, thence eastward along the south line of lots four and five in said block seventeen (17), thirty-eight feet and six inches, to the middle of lot four (4) in said block, thence northward parallel to the first mentioned, one hundred and fifty (150) feet to Fifth street, thence westward along Fifth street thirty-eight feet and six in

THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME II. SAINT PAUL, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1862. NUMBER 289.

The Saint Paul Press.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE

☞ This paper has a larger Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

ST. PAUL, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5.

A LARGE extra edition of this morning's paper will enable us to supply customers at the counter to any desired extent.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

We publish this morning the President's Message in full, and also the report of General Halleck on military affairs to the Secretary of War.

It is stated in our telegraphic dispatches that the Richmond Junto have opened communication, through Dr. Barney, with Seymour, Wood, Vallandigham and Co.; But they ask for no terms, only indemnity for the rebel leaders and permission to return again to Congress!!

General Sigel demands a Court of Inquiry in reference to charges against him in Pope's letter to Halleck,

General Scott replies to ex-President Buchanan, showing clearly that an undue proportion of arms were sent to some of the Southern states.

We have nothing further of importance from Burnside's army. The rebel force at Fredericksburg are estimated by deserters to be 80,000.

A brief report of Congressional proceedings will be found in our telegraphic columns.

Among the various resolutions offered we have space to notice only that of Senator Wilkison asking for information respecting Indian affairs in Minnesota, and for the evidence on which the guilty were condemned, and stating in the course of his remarks, that the people of the State, though loyal and law abiding, if not protected by the Government, *must* and *would* protect themselves.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We, this morning, lay before our readers, on our fourth page, a complete copy of the President's Message, received by special dispatch a few hours ahead of the mail.

The general outline previously received by telegraph, has produced a general eagerness for the whole woof and web of this remarkable document, and, except upon the single point of its reserve with reference to the prospective New Year's day Proclamation, it will more than satisfy the expectations of the loyal reader.

INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS.

In addition to the President's Message, we also present our readers with another document, which will command almost equal interest, being an abstract of the Report of General Halleck to the Secretary of War, on the McClellan imbroglio. The letters of these two military chieftians are equally able, and that of Halleck, and the summary which follows, conclusive on the question of McClellan's strategy.

In our inside will be found another document of great interest, being Meagher's Address to the McClellan recusants of the Irish Brigade.

HEDQUARTERS OF THE NINTH.

The St. Peter *Tribune* of the 1st, pays a handsome tribute to Colonel Wilkin, of the Ninth, and other officers of the regiment, which, it is understood, has its headquarters at St. Peter.

—Of course a spy should be dealt with as a spy, when detected, no matter what his rank or station may be. "Old Put" gave Sir Henry Clinton a sample in this respect, during the Revolution, which our war authorities would do well to imitate freely at present. A spy, sent by Sir Henry from New York, had been detected furtively collecting information of the force and condition of the American post at Peekskill, which was then under the command of Putnam, and had undergone a military trial. A British vessel of war came up the Hudson in all haste, and landed a flag of truce at Verplanck's Point, by which a message was transmitted to Putnam from Sir Henry, claiming Edmund Palmer (the spy) as a lieutenant id the British service. The reply of the old general was brief but emphatic, as follows:

Head-quarters, 7th August, 1779.—Edmund Palmer, an officer in the enemy's service, was taken as a spy, lurking within our lines; he has been tried as a spy, condemned as a spy, and be executed as a spy; and the flag is ordered to depart immediately. ISRAEL PUTNAM.

P. S.—*He has accordingly, been executed.*

We commend this letter to the attentive perusal of our commanding generals.

What it Would be Willing to Do.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, a leading Democratic journal of the so-called "conservative" stamp, states that it would be willing to concede in order to induce the rebellious states to come back into the Union, as follows:

We would allow the South *to take all their property*, slaves *included*, *into the common territories* of the Union, and hold it while the territorial condition lasted. We would not molest a slaveholder traveling with his servants and temporarily sojourning in a free State. We would repeal the laws abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, and we would pass all necessary acts to prevent an interference by Northern fanatics with Southern property of any description.

The Louisville *Journal* pertinently but cruelly asks the editor of the *Enquirer* to say explicitly whether, if the seceded States shall be unwilling to come back upon the conditions he names, he is for a resolute and vigorous prosecution of the war to prevent the permanent disruption of the country and to establish and perpetuate national unity.

VERSUS THE CLERGYMEN.

We are inclined to think that the writer of the following communication very much misapprehends the positions of the Rev. Mr. Riggs and Bishop Whipple upon the Indian question; and though it must be admitted that the published views of these gentlemen are not as explicit as would be desirable, on some points, they have left no room to doubt their full concurrence in the universal demand of the people of Minnesota for the punishment of the Indian assassins and their willing accessories before or after the fact.

Their letters are to be regarded as remonstrances against the spirit of indiscriminate extermination which they, we think mistakenly, supposed to privail, and not against the infliction of punishment on the actually guilty. They plead as Christian Ministers who preach a Gospel of mercy have a right to plead for the protection of such as they believe to be innocent of blood, and if, in their sympathies for the "poor heathen," they clothe the object of their philanthropic interest with attributes that seem somewhat illusory to the carnal mind, they may be forgiven for the kindly fantasy, as long as they don't propose to test its reality at the risk of our unsanctified throats.

Indians may be angels in breech-clouts, but for all that, and for anything else that can be urged or imagined in their favor, the people of Minnesota will not consent to their remaining in this State, on or off their Reservation. Mr. Riggs may as well make up his mind, therefore, that he must choose some other field for the philanthropic experiment to which his life has been devoted.

Editors of the Press:

I see by the papers of the 5th and by letters lately published, that some of the Reverend gentlemen have taken it upon themselves to write all the wrongs right, and by writing make it wrong, to hang the poor Indians. The Rev. Mr. Riggs says, "doubtless some are guilty." (Is that so?) and in his opinion, "some are richly deserving the punishment of death." For this information the people all along the frontiers are in an especial manner indebted to the Reverend gentleman. There is another bit of information that will throw some light upon his views of injustice in the trials of the Indians. Some time ago and long before the decision of the court was known to any one outside the commission, the Reverend gentleman, in General Sibley's tent, stated in the presence of myself and others, that the present excitement of the people would soon subside and then he was in favor of punishing the worst of them, and let the rest remain on their Reservation.

I have admired the nigh character and standing of Bishop Whipple, but it has been intimated that his views do not differ materially from those of the Rev. Mr. Riggs, Commissioner Dole, and some of the Indian agents in relation to the treatment of the Indians on our frontiers, and what should be done with them. N.

THE SICK MINNESOTA SOLDIERS.

Benjamin Thompson, Esq., sent to St. Louis and other places South, by Governor Ramsey, to inquire into the condition and attend to the wants of the sick Minnesota soldiers, and procure the discharge from hospital of those whose condition would be bettered by being sent home to the care of their friends, sends an informal report, dated St. Louis November 30th, from which we are permitted to make the following extracts:

I hope that near thirty of the cases in the hospitals may soon be discharged. The case of Ellet-son, which you inquire about, is one of that description. I find by reference to my list and notes, that Dryer has either been discharged or has returned to his regiment. He is not here at present. It was my intention to leave here to-morrow for Cairo. A boat arrived yesterday with near thirty sick Minnesotians, from Jackson, Tennessee; some from Corinth. I obtained a list, but could meet but few of them in the hurry of landing at Jefferson Barracks, and shall go down again to-morrow to see them.

General Gorman and his two sons arrived here last evening.

My wife writes me that there have been, and she thinks there still are, a few cases in the Marine Hospital at Chicago. I shall return that way.

OAKLAND CEMETERY.—At a meeting of the Trustees of the Oakland Cemetery Association, held at the office of Parker Paine, Esq., December 3d, 1862, Mr. E. F. Fly was elected Actuary of said Association.

All persons wishing to purchase lots, or obtain information pertaining to said Cemetery, will please call on Mr. Ely at Primrose's cabinet warehouse, on Third street, near the First Presbyterian Church.

JACOB W. BASS,
Secretary *pro tem.*

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.—A very general wish has been expressed in favor of a change of divine service from the afternoon. On Sunday next, therefore, this change will take place. The hour of service during the winter will be 3½ P. M. instead of 7½ P. M.

INTERESTING and important communications, crowded out by the President's Message, will appear to-morrow.

MERRILL has opened another lot of Photopraph Albums. They are the best selections we have seen; go and get one.

He has also a good lot of Prize Packages; some more of those Scrip Doo Dads: and "lots of Stationery."

—The Greek National Assembly will meet on the 22d of December. The Senate is to be dissolved.

Headquarters District of Minnesota, Department of the Northwest.

SAINT PAUL, MINN., Nov. 27th, 1862.

[GENERAL ORDERS NO. FIVE.]

Hereafter, all Commanders of Regiments or Detachments, bearers of dispatches, and all officers arriving in this city on business, will immediately report in person at the office of the Assistant Adjutant General.

By command of
BRIGADIER GENERAL SIBLEY.
R. C. OLIN,
nov28-1w Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

LATEST NEWS BY MAIL.

MATTERS AT THE CAPITAL.

Gen. Halleck's Report of War Operations.

HISTORY OF THE WITHDRAWAL FROM THE PENINSULA.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S PROTEST.

RUMORED REMOVAL OF BURNSIDE NOT CONFIRMED.

Special to the Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Nothing is known here confirmatory of the report that Gen. Burnside has been relieved of the command of the army of the Potomac.

The President has sent to the Senate the nominations of Brig. Gens. Sykes and Butterfield, to be Major Generals, and sixteen Colonels to be Brigadier Generals.

Gen. Halleck has submitted to Secretary Stanton an exceedingly long report of military operations since the 23d of July, when he took command. He says he visited McClellan to see whether there was any probability of success by that mode of advancing on Richmond, and if not, to form some plan for uniting Pope's and McClellan's armies on some other line.

On arriving at Harrison's Landing, McClellan told him he must have at least 50,000 additional troops. Halleck replied that 20,000 was the utmost number that could possibly be found to send. Gen. McClellan took one night to consider it, and told Gen. Halleck that he would make the attempt on Richmond with the 20,000 reinforcements. With that understanding Halleck returned to Washington. There he received a dispatch from McClellan, saying that he could not leave without 35,000. It being wholly impossible then to furnish this number, Halleck ordered the withdrawal of the army from the Peninsula. McClellan at once forwarded the following protest:

BERKLEY, VA., August 4th, 1862—12 M.

(In cypher to Major Gen. Halleck, Commander-in-Chief:)

Your telegram of last evening is received. I must confess that it has caused me the greatest pain I ever experienced, for I am convinced that the order to withdraw the army to Acquia Creek will prove disastrous in the extreme to our cause.

I fear it will be a fatal blow. Several days are necessary to complete the arrangements for so important a movement as this, and while they are in progress I beg that careful consideration may be given to my statement. This army is now in excellent discipline and condition. We hold a debouche on both sides of the James River that we are free to act in any direction, and with the assistance of the gunboats I consider our communications as now secure.

We are now twenty-five miles from Richmond, and are not likely to meet the enemy in force sufficient to fight a battle until we have reached fifteen or twenty miles nearer, which brings us practically within ten miles of Richmond. Our longest line of land transportation would be from this point twenty-five miles, but with the aid of gunboats we can supply the army by water during its advance certainly to within twelve miles of Richmond.

At Acquia Creek we would be seventy-five miles from Richmond, with land transportation all the way. From here to Fort Monroe is a march of about seventy miles, for I regard it as impracticable by land. The result of the movement would be to march 135 miles to reach a point now only 25 distant, and to deprive ourselves entirely of the powerful aids of gunboats and other transportation, and to these the certain demoralization of the army, which would ensure the terrible depressing effect upon the people of the North, and the stern probability that it would influence foreign powers to recognize our adversaries. These appear to me sufficient reasons to make it my imperative duty to urge in the strongest terms afforded by our language, that this order may be revoked, and that so far from recalling this army it be promptly reinforced to enable it to resume the offensive. It may be said there are no reinforcements available. I point to Gen. Burnside's forces, to that of Gen. Pope, not necessary to maintain a strict defense of Washington and Harper's Ferry: to those positions of the army of the West not required for a strict defense there.

Here, directly in front of the army, is the heart of rebellion. It is here that all our resources should be collected to strike the blow which shall determine the fate of this nation. All points of secondary importance elsewhere should be abandoned, and every available man brought here. A decided victory here and the military strength of the rebellion would be crushed. It matters not what partial reverses we may meet with elsewhere, here is the true defense of Washington. It is here on the bank of James River that the fate of the Union should be decided.

Clear in my convictions of right, strong in the consciousness that I have ever been, and still am, actuated solely by love of my country; and knowing that no ambitious or selfish motives have influenced me from the commencement of this war, I now do what I never did in my life. I entreat that this order may be rescinded.

If my counsel does not prevail I will, with a sad heart, obey your orders to the utmost of my power, devoting to the movement one of the utmost delicacy and difficulty whatever skill I may possess, whatever the result may be; and may God grant that I am mistaken in my forebodings. I shall at least have the internal satisfaction that I have written and spoken frankly, and have sought to do the best in my power to avert disaster from my country.

(Signed) G. B. McCLELLAN,
Major General.

(Official copy) Headquarters Army, Washington, D. C., Nov. 23, 1862.

To this Halleck returned the following reply:

WASHINGTON, August 6, 1862.

Major General McClellan Commanding, &c., Berkley, Va.:

GENERAL—Your telegram of yesterday way received this morning, and I immediately telegraphed a brief reply, promising to write you more fully by mail. You, General, certainly, could not have been more pained at receiving my order than I was at the necessity of issuing it. I was advised by high officials in whose judgment I had great confidence to make the order immediately on my arrival here, but I determined not to do so until I could learn your wishes from a personal interview. I tried every means in my power to avoid withdrawing your army, and delayed my decision so long as I dared to delay it. I assure you General it was not a heartless and inconsiderate act but one that caused me more anxious thought than any other of my life, but after full and mature consideration of all the pros and cons, I was reluctantly forced to the conclusion that the order must be issued.

Allow me to allude to a few facts in the case. You and your officers at our interview estimated the enemy's forces in and around Richmond at 200,000 men; since then you and others report that they have received and are receiving large reinforcements from the South. General Pope's army now covering Washington is only 40,000. Your effective force is only about 90,000. You are only thirty-five miles from Richmond, and Gen. Pope, eighty or ninety, with the enemy directly between you, ready to fall with his superior numbers upon one or the other, as he may elect. Neither can reinforce the other in case of such an attack. If Pope's be destined to reinforce you, Washington, Maryland and Pennsylvania would be left uncovered and exposed. If your force be reduced to strengthen Pope, you would be too weak to ever hold the position you now occupy, should the enemy turn aronnd and attack you in full force; in other words the old army of the Potomac is split in two parts, with the entire force of the enemy directly between them. They cannot be united by land without exposing both to destruction, and yet they must be united. To send Pope's forces by water to the Peninsula is under present circumstances a military impossibility. The only alternative is to send the forces on the Peninsula to some point by water—say Fredericksburg—where the two armies can be united.

Let me now allude to some of the objections which you have urged. You say that to withdraw from the present position will cause the certain demoralization of the army, which is now in excellent discipline and condition. I cannot understand why a simple change of position to a new and by no means distant base will demoralize an army in excellent discipline, unless officers themselves assist in the demoralization, which I am satisfied they will not.

Your change of front from your extreme right, at Hanover Court House, to your present position, was over thirty miles; but I have not heard that it demoralized your troops, notwithstanding the severe losses they sustained in effecting it.

A new base on the Rappahannock, at Fredericksburg, brings you within about sixty miles of Richmond, and secures a reinforcement of 40,000 or 50,000 fresh and disciplined troops. The change, with such advantages will, I think, if properly presented to your army, encourage rather than demoralize your troops. Moreover, you yourself suggested that a junction might be effected at Yorktown, but that a flank march across the Peninsula would be more hazardous than to retire to Fort Monroe.

You will remember that Yorktown is two or three miles farther from Richmond than Fredericksburg is. Besides the latter is between Richmond and Washington and covers Washington from any attack by the enemy. The political effect of the withdrawal may at first be unfavorable, but I think the public are beginning to understand its necessity, and that they will have more confidence in a united army than the separate fragments.

But you will reply, why not reinforce here, so that I can strike Richmond from my position. To do this, you said at our interview, that you required 50,000 additional troops. I told you it was impossible to give you so many. You finally thought you would have some chance of success with 20,000, but you afterwards telegraphed that you would require 35,000, as the enemy was being largely reinforced. If your estimate of the enemy's strength was correct, your requisition was perfectly reasonable; but it was utterly impossible to fill it until new troops could be enlisted and organized, which would require several weeks.

To keep your army in its present position until it could be reinforced, would almost destroy it. In that climate, the months of August and September are almost fatal to whites on that part of the James River, and even after you got the reinforcements asked for, you admitted that you must reduce Fort Darling and the river batteries before you could advance on Richmond.

It is by no means certain that the reduction of the fortifications would not require as much as those at Yorktown. This delay might not only be fatal to the health of your army, but in the meantime Gen. Pope's forces would be exposed to the heavy blows of the enemy without the slightest hope of assistance from you.

In regard to the demoralizing effect of a withdrawal from the Peninsula to the Rappahannock, I must remark, that a large number of your highest officers; indeed a majority of those whose opinions have been reported to me, are decidedly in favor of this movement. Even several of those who originally advocated the line of the Peninsula, now advise its abandonment.

I have not inquired, and do not desire to know by whose advice, or for what reasons the army of the Potomac was separated into two parts, with the enemy between them. I must take things as I find them. I find the forces divided, and I wish to unite them. The only feasible plan has been presented for doing this.

If you or any one else had presented a better one, I certainly should have adopted it; but all of your plans require reinforcements, which it is impossible to give you. It is very easy to ask for reinforcements, but it is not so easy to give them when you have no disposition of troops at your command.

I have written very plainly, as I understand the case, and I hope you will give me credit for having considered the matter, although I may have arrived at different conclusions from your own.

Your obedient servant,
(Signed) H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

General Halleck states that about this time he received news of a heavy rebel force preparing to attack Pope, and menace the capital. He thereupon sent urgent messages to McClellan, but still the evacuation of Harrison's Landing was not commenced till eleven days after.

A protest was read from General McClellan on the 5th, and the order was not put in force for eleven days—until the 16th.

On the 1st orders were issued to Gen. Burnside to embark at Newberg for Acquia Creek, who arrived promptly on the night of the 3d.

It is added, had the army of the Potomac arrived a few days earlier, the rebel army could have been easily defeated, and perhaps destroyed. The losses at South Mountain and Antietam are put at 1,742 killed, 8,066 wounded, and 913 missing—a total of 10,721.

The report states that the army rested on the north bank of the Potomac, near Sharpsburg, from the 16th of September to the 27th of October, and says that the long inactivity of so large an army in the face of a defeated foe, and during the season for rapid marches and a vigorous campaign, was a matter of great disappointment.

A review of the movements before Washington is made. He says that a part of the Army of the Potomac was ordered forward from Alexandria, and that Gen. Cox was ordered to come by rail via Washington from Western Virginia with the main portion of his force.

Gen. Pope's order on the 28th to Gen. Porter, to be at Bristow Station next morning, the report says, for some unexplained reason, Porter did not comply with this order, and his corps was not in the battle of the 27th and 29th, in which General Pope gained some ground, although the battles were not decisive.

Of the reinforcements from Alexandria, embracing at length the whole Peninsula army, it is said some of the corps moved with becoming activity, but the delays neither creditable nor excusable. The soldiers actually engaged in these battles fought with great bravery, but many thousands straggled away from their commands, and it is said that not a few voluntarily surrendered to the enemy, so as to be paroled prisoners of war.

In this emergency Cox's troops were ordered forward in great haste from Western Virginia.

Halleck then recites the history of Pope's campaign; brings out a letter from Pope, in which that officer pronounced Sigel as wholly unreliable.

Halleck commends Pope's earlier dispositions for isolating Jackson's forces, as well planned. The delays of some of McClellan's troops in marching to Pope's relief were neither creditable nor excusable.

He says no full official report of the campaign has yet been received from Pope.

He concludes this subject by saying that if McClellan's troops had arrived a little earlier, the rebel army could have been defeated and perhaps destroyed.

Halleck next sketches the history of the Maryland campaign and denounces the surrender of Harper's Ferry, and implicitly censures McClellan for it. He then complains of McClellan's long inactivity in the face of a defeated enemy, and says he was utterly ignorant of what his plan of campaign was, as towards the close McClellan sent no reports to him, but only to the President direct.

Halleck next sketches Buell's campaign, and says that as a commission is ordered to investigate, it would be obviously improper for him to express his opinions now.

He says an investigation has been ordered of Morgan's strange abandonment of Cumberland Gap.

Grant's and Rosecrans' operations are sketched without comment.

Curtis' withdrawal to Missouri is termed unfortunate, and is said to have prevented the carrying out of intended movements in Arkansas.

He says it is quite possible the Indian hostilities may be resumed in the spring, and preparations will be made accordingly.

The forces in South and North Carolina are pronounced too small to accomplish much. Gen. Halleck calls attention to the fact that our victories have not been followed up, and says that in Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and Middle Tennessee the rebel armies have exhibited much more mobility and action than our own. He says this is partly owing to our enormous baggage and immense transportation, and says that our troops, especially in the East, have been little accustomed to such marching as is required by active operations.

Absenteeism and straggling desertion are spoken of as crying evils, and military laws on this and other subjects are said to need revision.

The whole report, of which the above is a condensation, is one thousand words longer than the President' Message.

LATE NEWS ABOUT THE MINNESOTA CAPTIVES AMONG THE INDIANS.

Efforts Made to Ransom Them.

The following from the Vermillion, D.T., *Republican* gives the sequel up to November 22d, the date of the paper, of the narrative furnished by Wm. G. Stewart, of Sioux City, in a letter to Gov. Ramsey, which we published a few days ago concerning the whereabouts of the Minnesota captives now in the hands of the Indians:

About the first instant, Mr. Galpen, belonging to the American Fur Company, with eleven others, on their way down from the mountains, in a Macinaw boat, while some one hundred and fifty miles above Fort Pierre, were fired into by four hundred Santees, and compelled to go ashore with their boat, where they were robbed of all their provisions, &c., and would have been murdered, had it not been for Galpen's wife—a Yancton Sioux—who told the Indian that if they killed them (the whites), her relations would not stop until they massacred the last one of their party in revenge. There were some twelve hundred lodges in the vicinity in addition to the party seen by Galpen.

Among the Indians was found a Miss Price, a young lady about eighteen years old, a daughter of James Price, of Illinois. We regret that we were unable to learn anything further concerning the residence of her friends. Mr. Galpen ascertained from her that another woman and five children, besides herself, were held as prisoners. These were all the captives that she knew of; although there might be others, and the fact unknown to her. The Indians said they would exchange the captives for ponies, but refused to sell them for anything else, and as Mr. Galpen's party had no ponies, they were compelled to leave them. The captives were very anxious to be released, and Miss Price prayed the men to get her away if possible.

Mr. Galpen arrived at Fort Randall on the sixth instant, and reported the above facts. Preparations were immediately commenced to effect the release of the unfortunate captives. On Sunday evening last, a detachment of thirty of the Sioux City Cavalry, under Capt. Milllard, arrived here on their way to Fort Randall; and on Thursday morning, the detachment of the Dakotah Cavalry, under Lieutenant Bacon, which have for some time been in this place, left for the same destination, to join an expedition against the Indians.

The expedition will consist of the above named detachment of Sioux City Cavalry, Company A, Dakota Cavalry, and one company (some reports say two) of the infantry which have been stationed at Fort Randall. They intend going to the spot indicated by Mr. Galpin as that occupied by the Indians; and, if possible, effect the release of the prisoners mentioned, and any others whom them may chance to find. Their mission is a noble one. God bless the expedition.

The following letter from Mr. Stewart gives additional particulars of this exciting story:

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Nov. 22, 1862.

To His Excellency, Gov. Ramsey, St. Paul:

Dear Sir—Capt. Galpin arrived here yesterday, on his way to St. Louis. He corroborates the information heretofore given you, with the addition, that Little Crow and his band with two women and six children are on the Missouri, one hundred miles above Fort Pierre. On the arrival of Capt. Galpin at Fort Randall, he procured a lot of horses and goods, and sent some of his traders back to purchase the poor captives, and he is of opinion that ere this they have, and will bring them, to Fort Randall. It was on the 1st inst. that Capt. Galpin saw them. I look for Captain Millard to return here on Monday, when he will report to Gen. Pope. If Galpin's men do not succeed in getting them, I hope, for humanity's sake, that measures will speedily be taken to capture them and punish the miscreants severely.

I am respectfully your obd't serv't,
WM. G. STEWART,
Quartermaster Sergeant.

News of Our Own State.

From the St. Peter Tribune, 1st.

ORDERS.—Col. Wilkin has issued an order appointing Private Martin Williams of Company D, Quartermaster's Sergeant of his regiment and detailing Private Geo. P. Baldwin, of Company A, to act as Quartermaster's Clerk.

SNOW.—Between three and four inches of snow has fallen, and the sleighing is fair, at this writing. It is hardly necessary to say that our citizens are improving their opportunities, as they are not of that class who neglect "God's offers" in this particular.

CAVALRY.—Four hundred and fifty men have been enlisted in the cavalry service, and are now stationed at this point. Two companies (Capt's Cox and Austin) have received horses and equipments, and those for Capt. Rubles' company will arrive to-day. This is doing well for a section of the State which had been thoroughly drained of men—or at least it was so supposed.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The funeral sermon of the late J. C. DICKINSON and LATHROP, his brother, (who were killed by the Indians) will be preached, D. V., by the Rev. Mr. Cobb in the M. E. Church, at Minneapolis, to-morrow (Sunday), Dec. 7. Services to commence at 10½ o'clock A. M. Friends are invited to attend.

LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph.

FROM WASHINGTON.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.

HOUSE.—Fenton offered the following, which was agreed to:

WHEREAS, The number of sick and wounded soldiers have increased to an alarming extent, 60,000 of whom are unfit for active service, many more would much sooner recover their health at home, therefore, considering the slow method of furloughs and discharges,

Resolved, That the Committee on Military affairs inquire whether some method cannot be adopted by the Secretary of War and Surgeon General, by which furloughs and discharges can be more speedily effected.

Mr. Morrill offered the following:

Resolved, That at no time since the existence of the rebellion, have the forces and material in the hands of the Executive of the Government, been so ample and abundant for the speedy close of the war, as at the present moment, and that it is the duty of all loyal American citizens, regardless of minor differences of opinion, and especially is it the duty of every branch of the Government including the legislative, cordially to strike assassins at once, who have conspired to destroy our existence, prosperity and freedom of which we are justly proud at home, and which we stand pledged to perpetuate forever.

Resolution agreed to—yeas 145, none voting in the negative.

Maynard offered a resolution which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Indian Affairs to inquire into causes generally of the Indian outrages in the Northwest, &c.

Mr. Colfax offered a resolution which was adopted, calling for the correspondence on the present condition of Mexican affairs.

The Speaker laid before the House the report of the Treasury on finances. Referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Cox offered the following resolution: That the words assassins used in the resolution passed this day, offered by the member from Vermont, is intended by this House to include all men, whether from the North or South, whether in or out of Congress, who have been instrumental in producing the present civil war, and who have been guilty of flagrant breaches of the Constitution, and who are not in favor of the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was.

On motion of Mr. Hutchins, the resolution was tabled by a vote of 85 against 31.

Mr. Vallandigham asked leave to offer a resolution as amendatory to those offered by Stevens yesterday, and postpones their consideration to Tuesday week. Vallandigham's resolution sets forth that the Union as it was must be restored and maintained.

Lovejoy objected to the resolution.

All that was good was contained in those of Stevens. On his motion Vallandigham's resolutions were tabled by a vote of 5 against 50.

Allen asked, but failed to obtain, leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the alleged right of the Federal Government to set at defiance the Constitution, laws and sentiments of the people of Illinois, in importing negroes into that State, and consider what action is necessary to bring about the deportation of said negroes. Adjourned till Monday.

SENATE.—Several petitions were presented.

Mr. Wilkinson offered a resolution requesting the President, if compatible with the public interests, to furnish the Senate with all the information in his possession touching late Indian barbarities in Minnesota, also the evidence upon which some of the principal actors and head men were tried and condemned.

Mr. Wilkinson said there appeared to be a deal of sympathy in the east for the Indians, and he wanted the facts to go before the Senate and the people, so they could understand the matter fully. He related several instances of barbarity practiced by these Indians. He says the people of Minnesota had always been a law abiding people!! and he wanted them to continue so, but if these Indian wretches are not hung, according to law, they will be killed by the citizens without law. If the Government will not protect the people of Minnesota, they must protect themselves.

Other resolutions were adopted.

A message was received from the House stating that the House had passed the bill concerning judgments in certain suits brought by the United States. On motion of Mr. Fessenden, the bill was taken up and referred to the Committee on Finance.

The President *pro tem.* laid before the Senate a message from the President published yesterday, and also the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Sherman called up the resolution which he offered yesterday calling for the reports, letters, telegrams, &c., concerning the army of the Potomac, and the surrender of Harper's Ferry.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to repeal the provisions of the first section of the act of July, 1862.

It repeals the provisions limiting the number of Major-Generals. The bill was referred.

Mr. Anthony introduced a resolution requesting the committee of finance to inquire into the expediency of repealing so much of the act providing for internal revenue as imposes a tax on powers of attorney for the collection of pensions, back pay, and bounty for soldiers. Adopted.

Mr. Powell called up the resolution offered by him relating to the arbitrary arrest of citizens of Kentucky.

Mr. Clarke moved to amend the resolution by inserting the following words: "If not incompatible with the public interests."

The amendment was agreed to and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Harling offered a resolution requesting the committee on Indian affairs to inquire into the expediency of negotiating a treaty with the Indians of southern Oregon and northern California. The resolution was adopted.

Adjourned till Monday.

From Burnside's Army.

PHILADELPHIA, December 3.

The Washington *Star* this evening has the following:

Fairfax Station, Dec, 3d, P. M.—There is no news from our front. A man arrived in our lines from New Orleans with a pass from Gen. Butler. He came via Richmond and Gordonsville to Madison Court House, and says that part of Jackson's forces were at the latter place a week ago, and went thence to Liberty Mills, where they encamped the next day.

NEW YORK, December 5.

The *Times* army correspondent says the result of Burnside's interview with the President is that he will now be let alone and allowed to follow out his own plans in his own time, and free from bureau eratic dictations at Washington, and confident that he will have from the Government all the assistance he asks for.

The *Tribune* has the following: Situation unchanged. Pickets for five miles above along the river are very friendly. Yesterday three of the enemy's pickets came across the river and talked for an hour with ours. They endeavored to trade for coffee and overcoats. Two other rebel soldiers forded the river in sight of their pickets and gave themselves up as deserters. They were sent to Gen. Burnside's Headquarters.

The rebel force across the river is supposed to be about 80,000.

Washington Items and Rumors.

NEW YORK, December 5.

[*N. Y. Times' Special.*]—A special cabinet meeting was held to-day, which, occurring only one day in advance of the regular meeting, is regarded as an event of unusual interest.

The Committee of Ways and Means have not yet held a meeting, but will do so to-morrow, to consider the proposed amendments to the tax-law, believed to be necessary in order to be a successful operation.

The *Tribune* has the following from Washington: "Dr. Barney, a citizen of Baltimore, recently taken by rebel pickets near Centerville, and forwarded to Richmond. He has since stated that he went in the way for the express purpose of being captured. While in Richmond where he has numerous acquaintances he had frequent interviews with members of the Confederate Cabinet, and was admitted into many secrets of the rebel programme. When the time arrived for his departure north, he was sent for by J. P. Benjamin, who handed him letters addressed to Gov. Seymour, of N. Y., Fernando Wood, Ben. Wood, Vallandigham and Cox, of Ohio, Bayard, of Del., Reverdy Johnson, of Md., and a number of other noted Democratic leaders in the North and Border States. In the verbal instructions given to Barney no terms were asked, for Southerners told him they would consent to none.

If not admitted into the Union as equals they would not come in at all. What they ask is the granting of an amnesty to all the military and civil leaders of the rebellion, so that an election for Members of Congress can be made during the coming winter, and that body be called together at least as early as April.

Sigel to-day demanded a court of enquiry to investigate charges and imputations of Pope's letter to Halleck.

Liberal Contribution.

NEW YORK, December 5.

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday evening $2,600 were raised to send grain to poor English operatives. One person contributed 1,000 barrels of flour and $700 in money.

Gen. Scott Replies to O. P. F.

WASHINGTON, December 5.

Gen. Scott briefly and finally replies to Buchanan, saying that he has not any resentment to gratify, but to vindicate justice, truth and history in paramount obligation. He then insists and shows certain Southern States received undue proportion of arms—many not condemned.

Suicide of Capt. Elwood.

PHILADELPHIA, December 4.

The *Star* contains particulars of the suicide of Capt. John Elwood, of the Regular Army. It says the affair is truly deplorable and calls for a thorough investigation—deceased having been confined in prison for an offense entirely unconnected with the public enemy or the prosecution of the war.

TWENTY ACRE TRACT.

Twenty acres desirable land, half an hour's drive of the Steamboat Landing in St. Paul.

HENRY MCKENTY,
Dealer in Real Estate.
St. Paul, Ju 10 29, 1862. jan2-d&w6m.

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED BY THE
PRESS PRINTING COMPANY.

OFFICE—ADJOINING THE BRIDGE.

TERMS:

DAILY PRESS—To city subscribers, fifteen cents per week, or, if paid in advance, $7.00 per annum; $1.75 for three months. By mail—$6.00 per annum, or fifty cents per month, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

TRI-WEEKLY PRESS—$3.50 per annum; $2 for six months; $1 for three months; clubs of five at $3 each.

WEEKLY PRESS—One copy, one year, $2.00; two to four copies, one year, to one address, each $1.50; five to nine, do. $1.40; ten to twenty, do. $1.30; twenty or more, do. $1.20.

Rates of Advertising.

Ten lines to a Square, (the space enclosed in the following table.)

	One Square.	Each add. Square.
One time	$ 75	$ 37½
Three times	1 25	62½
One week	1 75	87½
Two weeks	2 62	1 37
One month	4 00	2 00
Two months	5 50	2 75
Three months	6 75	3 37½
Six months	10 00	5 00
Twelve months	15 00	7 50

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS,

Published once a week, either in Daily or Weekly.

First insertion.....75 Cents per Square.
Each subsequent insertion.37½ " "

Legal Advertisements published at the expense of the Attorneys ordering, and not delayable for the legal proceedings, but collectable in advance, or on delivery of affidavit. Publishers not accountable for the accuracy of legal advertisements beyond the amount charged for their publication.

Advertisements published in both the Daily and Weekly will be charged the full Daily rates with one half the Weekly rates added.

Business Notices, published in the Editorial columns, of ten lines or under, will be charged, for each insertion, one dollar; if over ten lines, ten cents per line.

Advertisements headed and placed under the head of Special Notices, if ten lines or over, will be charged the usual rates and one-half additional; if under that amount, fifty cents for each insertion.

Yearly advertisers to pay quarterly.

Advertisements, for a less time than three months, to be paid in advance.

ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY.

One Square, one insertion	$ 75
" two insertions	1 00
" four "	2 00
For each subsequent insertion, and for each additional square	0 37½

☞ E. C. SPAULDING, at Minneapolis, and WETMORE O'BRIEN, at St. Anthony, will act as Agents in circulating the DAILY PRESS in their respective towns.

A Word from the Minnesota Cavalry

FORT HEIMAN, Ky., Nov. 21st, '62.

Editors of the Press:

Now that the smoke of election has cleared away, and the Indian trouble subsided, I presume a word or two from this portion of God's footstool would not be cast aside as wholly worthless.

First of all I wish to know why the Minnesota Cavalry had no opportunity to vote at the late election? Do you disown us entirely? I tell you, sir, that we still have an interest in the welfare of our State. I observe that Windom and Donnelley are sent to Congress, but then, we wanted to help do it. Now, place Ramsey in the Senate, and Minnesota will be ably and honestly represented in both Houses. Will you do it?

Our boys are getting along about the same as usual; just about scouting enough to do for good health. Occasionally a little *brush* with the rebels makes a change to keep up our spirit. The First Minnesota Company is now stopping at Fort Donelson, being quartered in a splendid white house in the town of Dover, in which Judge Goodrich formerly resided. The Second and Third Companies have erected substantial log houses with large fireplaces, for themselves, and comfortable stables for their horses. In fact, they have made preparations to stay here all winter, whether they get a chance to or not.

A short time since we confiscated a printing establishment formerly used in the town of Paris, and I presume you will see a paper printed at this Post at no distant day. We shall be very happy to "x" with you.

Last week I visited the camps of Colonels Napier and Woodward (secesh) in company with Major Brackett and three or four others, to make arrangements for the exchange of prisoners. We were five days in making the trip—found Col. Napier about noon of the second day; the business was transacted in a satisfactory manner; were treated well by the officers of his command, but we were occasionally called "d—d Yankees" and other hard names by some of the men. The men were armed with shot guns; the officers with revolvers and sabres. About half of the officers and all of the men were without any uniform. We came to the conclusion that Napier did not intend to be surprised by us, for he had his Picket Guards fifteen miles from his camp. This renders it impossible to come upon him unawares. Some of the officers in the Union army would improve considerable if they would take pattern after this rebel Colonel.

Col. N. sent an escort with us to Col. Woodward's camp, which we reached the next day. As our regiment had just given Col. Woodward a good thrashing, we found his men and officers rather savage.

Our business was transacted in a satisfactory manner, but yet we could see that they would like to shoot us if they dared. They used all manner of insulting language, but as long as they kept their hands off from us we could put up with them. Should we ever meet them in a fight again we will endeavor to pay them, with interest, for their conduct. They are a regular band of cut-throats—do not belong to the regular Southern army—have banded together for the purpose of plunder, and will not meet an equal number of men in a fair fight, but skulk around and pick off the stragglers. It is rather aggravating to our boys to think that we are kept where we can meet with nothing but forces of this character; but such seems to be our fate.

DIXIE.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

Two journeymen TAILORS, to whom good wages and steady employment will be given. None but experienced workmen need apply.

J. W. PRATT.

Hastings, Minnesota, Nov. 24, 1862.—nov26-3w*

Plain Talk from an Irish Officer to his Countrymen.

BRIGADIER GEN. THOMAS F. MEAGHER ON RESIGNATIONS.

HEADQUAR'S, IRISH BRIG., HANCOCK'S DIV. } COUCH'S CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. } In Camp before Fredericksburg, Va., Nov. 19.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 10.—The Brig. General considers it expedient officially to inform the brigade that, some few officers of his command having recently sent in their resignations, he felt it to be his duty respectfully to withhold his approval of the same,

Being most desirous of having his feelings and intentions in regard to the brigade fully understood at this important moment of its career, the Brigadier General departs, to a partial extent, from the usages of the service, and, while he maintains that he is accountable for his official acts and conduct to his superiors in rank alone, he is influenced on this occasion by the friendliest consideration for all those under him, and of his free accord renders an explanation of his action in relation to the resignations of the officers in question.

Proudly bearing in mind, as he shall ever do in life, the conduct of these officers in not less than eight desperate engagements, the Brigadier General felt that he would be doing an injustice to them of a grievous character were he to approve of a proceeding which, under present circumstances, would expose them to imputations affecting the reputation which their bravery and chivalry have achieved. For this reason, in the first place, the Brigadier General declined to approve and forward their resignation.

These resignations, the Brigadier General has reason to believe, were for the most part prompted by the recall of Major General McClellan from the command of the Army of the Potomac. Unless he misunderstands them, they were intended as a signal expression of devotion to that trusted and beloved young General. But devotion to a General, however popular and richly endowed with talents, and by nature magically qualified to attract and bind soldiers to him, ought not to be allowed to interrupt for a moment the loyal and intimate relations which should ever unite the soldier to his flag and the citizen to the State.

Commanding a brigade composed principally of Irish soldiers, the Brigadier General considers it not out of place to remind them that the great error of the Irish people, in their struggle for an independent national existence, has been their passionate and blind adherence to an individual, instead of to a principal or a cause. Thus for generations their heroic efforts in the right direction have been feverish and spasmodic, when they should have been continuous equable and consistent.

The placing on the public records the resignations referred to would have renewed in the history of this country, to the disparagement of our race, this fatal error of a nature which is at once so vehement and so weak, so faithful and yet so wayward, so variable in great undertakings and yet so persistent in those lesser ones which merely concern a chief, a prince, or the favorite political leader of the day. For this reason, also, the Brigadier General declined to approve and forward the resignations in question. But there was another reason still. At this moment, when the Union army confronts the forces of the enemy, and a battle of the gravest consequence to the authority and grandeur of the American nation is close at hand, the Brigadier General holds it to be the sacred duty of every officer of the brigade to appear at the head of his men, and with them generously and heartily share the fortunes of the day.

Our loved and honored comrades—those who carried muskets as well as those who carried swords—who died the death of heroes in the swamps and woods before Richmond, from Fair Oaks to Malvern Hill, would turn away their faces from us in their glory, and disown us with a parting wave of the hand which in this life did its sworn work so grandly, were they to behold us acting in contradiction of the example they set us, and to furnish us with which they were prodigal of their beaming youth with all its promises, of their matured manhood with all its fruits, of their homes, their lives, their very graves beside their kindred—welcoming and challenging, as they did, the death stroke in ecstacies of disinterestedness and courage.

To stand, then, by the brigade at this moment is a duty from which nothing but absolute physical incapacity should, or can, exonerate an officer. Resignations, persisted in at such a moment, and tantamount to desertions. They subject the officers to discredit, if not to disgrace, who urge them. They weaken the military force, and tend emphatically to its demoralization. They cannot be sanctioned for an instant by any officer having the efficiency and the character of the army at heart. They shall be discountenanced, condemned, rebuked, and reprobated, and that in terms of unqualified severity, by the Brigadier-General commanding the Irish Brigade.

The private soldier of the brigade must do the duty. The commissioned officer must do his duty. The Brigadier-General will see to this, and, seeing to it, will exercise a rigorous impartiality; so that between the private and the commissioned officer there shall be no distinction whatever tolerated in the discharge of their respective duties. Indeed, it will be not only expected, but required, that the latter shall be, if possible, more punctual, dilligent, and zealous than the former in the fulfillment of his military obligations.

In conclusion, the Brigadier-General proudly declares his conviction that to the overwhelming majority of the officers of the brigade these latter remarks of his cannot, as they do not, have the slightest application. The few sluggards, imbeciles, and cowards who once held commissions in it, most happily for its well-being and good name, have been ignominiously sent about their business, and in their disgrace the brigade has been purified, strengthened and exalted.

For his own part, the Brigadier General will stand by his brigade to the last. So long as heaven spares his life, he will be true to the brigade that has been true to him, that has been true to its oath, true to the high spirit as well as to the strict letter of the military law, true to the brighter history, the pride and expectations of their noble, soldierly old race—the race of the O'Donnells of Spain, the McMahons of France, the Nugents of Austria, the O'Neils and Sarsfields. While a shred of the flag that symbolizes this race defies the ravages of the battle, and fifty men be left to hold it high and haughty in the face of death, the Brigadier General, should it be the will of God, shall be found firm and faithful at his post; and this determination, he is confident, animates and fires this moment every true heart in the Irish Brigade.

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER,
Brigadier General Commanding.

Letter from President Lincoln to the Tennesseans.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 28.—The Memphis *Bulletin* of a late date announce the arrival of Col. B. D. Nabers, and says that while in Washington, he was favored by Hon. Emerson Etheridge, with a copy of the following letter given by President Lincoln to Thos. R. Smith, Esq, of Bolivar, in this State:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 21, 1862.

Major General Grant, Governor Johnson, and all having Military, Naval and Civil authority under the United States within the State of Tennessee:

State of Tennessee:

The bearer of this, Thomas R. Smith, a citizen of Tennassee, goes to that State, seeking to have such of the people thereof as desire to avoid the unsatisfactory prospect before them, and to have peace again upon the old terms under the Constitution of the United States, to manifest such desire by elections of members to the Congress of the United States particularly, and perhaps a Legislature, State officers, and a United States Senator, friendly to their object. I shall be glad for you and each of you to aid him, and all others acting for this object, as much as possible.

In all available ways give the people a chance to express their wishes at these elections. Follow law and forms of law as far as convenient, but at all events get the expression of the largest number of the people possible. All see how much action will connect with and effect the proclamation of Sept. 22. Of course the men elected should be gentlemen of character, willing to swear support to the Constitution as of old, and known to be above reasonable suspicion of duplicity.

Yours, very respectfully,
(Signed) A. LINCOLN.

The London Times on Mediation.

The Paris *Patrie*, of the 10th, asserts that an attempt at mediation in America has been projected by France and Russia, has been submitted to England, with a view to the joint action of the three powers. This journal further states that this proposition, "emanating from France, and immediately accepted by Russia," contemplates an armistice for six months, and a suspension of all operations by sea or by land during this period.

Whereupon the London *Times*, of the 12th ult., says:

Our information is not to the same effect as that of our French cotemporary, and we are not convinced that the government of St. Petersburg is prepared to go with France into the very dangerous and far drifting policy of American mediation.

Russia has no special interest in this question. She wants no cotton; her great staple is flax, and she is rather benefited by the scarcity of cotton in the markets of the world.

What does France desire that Europe should propose to these belligerents? What hope can we have that the Federal Government would submit to a suspension of arms by sea and land for six months? Such an armistice would undoubtedly be very convenient to the South, very convenient to England, and very convenient to France. The South, relieved from the blockade of their coast, would be able to exchange their now valueless millions of cotton bales for sugar, salt, tea, coffee, calico, broadcloth, leather, and every other article not contraband of war, under the want of which they now so desperately suffer. England would be able to set her mills to work. France would recover her lost customers for her silks and wines and her Paris articles, and would also obtain the cotton which she now buys through us at fabulous prices. Both the mediators would find their account in such a mediation.

But what would the North get by it? To her it would be a request to allow us to tie up her right arm. We are to ask her to allow her enemies to reprovision themselves, and to restore their credit by the export of their cotton: and we are to ask her at the same time to cut herself off from her most promising field of operations for a whole year. The season for the employment of the Northern gunboats is about to recommence; the spring will bring the possibility of a second invasion of the South. Yet we are to ask the North to forego their best opportunities, and to remain inactive till the heat of summer again drives their armies Northward and renders the banks of the river inaccessible to their gunboats.

If the North is determined to make peace, and is anxious only for an excuse, then, indeed, this or any other mediation would be feasible. But there is no evidence that the struggle is yet arrived at that point. If we go into this matter as a European league, and draw upon our selves insult, we shall be compelled to vindicate our honor. We cannot back out under such circumstances and we cannot tell how far events may carry us.

All this and much more has to be considered, and we hope will be very carefully considered before we join any league such as that now proposed. At present we are quite free, and we have done no harm. To-morrow we may be closely bound and may do no good. Of course, no one can tell what private information our government may have received; but we cannot see any public ground for great expectations of immediate results. If the North are ready to give up their blockade, they would undoubtedly rather give it up to France and Russia in conjunction with us than to us alone; but if they are to be forced to give it up, we hope we shall not be one of the party which is to compel them. This French note is matter for serious consideration, but we cannot think that it offers any good ground for sanguine expectation of an immediate return of prosperity to our manufacturers, or of the sudden resumption of our old commercial intercourse with the two nations which once formed the United States.

The West to an Englishman's Eyes.

It is refreshing to find a sensible Englishman, now and then—a man with liberal and raitional views regarding American affairs, and who does not think the British lion is the only beast that went into Noah's ark.

Mr. Cobden recently addressed his constituents, and thus spoke of the West:

Let me remind you that your interference would not obtain cotton. It would have, in the present state of armaments, very little effect on the combatants. If people were generally better acquainted with the geography of America, and the state of its population, they would see how much we are apt to exaggerate even our power to produce any result on this contest.

The policy to be pursued by the North will be decided by the elections in the great Western States—I mean the great growing region of the Mississippi Valley, the States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota; if they determine to carry on the war, and say they will never make peace while the months of the Mississippi, which drain 27,000 miles of navigable water into the ocean, remain in the hands of a foreign power, we could never expect to put a period to it, You must remember that you have to go one thousand miles up the Mississippi before you get to that vast region, peopled by eight or ten millions of souls, that will be the future depository of the wealth and numbers of that great continent, and whatever the will of that people is, New York, Pennsylvania and New England must go with them.

Later from South Carolina.

CAN THE NIGGERS FIGHT?

Official Report of the Commander.]

COL. BEARD'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

BEAUFORT, S. C., Nov. 22.—*General*—I have the honor to report that, as directed by you, I proceeded on the 13th inst., on the United States steamer Darlington, with 160 of the 1st South Carolina volunteers, (colored regiment,) in quest of lumber and other articles needed for the department. The steamer Ben Deford, ordered by you to report to me at Boboy Sound, did not, owing to heavy fogs and adverse winds, reach that point until the 19th inst. On the 18th, accompanied by the United States gunboat Madgie, I proceeded to the mills located on Doboy River, Ga. On reaching the mill, I found it necessary to reconnoitre the land adjacent thereto. To do this, it was needful to cross a narrow causeway leading from the mill through a swamp to the main land—a distance of about 450 yards. This high land was heavily wooded, except on the summit, which was cleared and occupied with houses. My men—thirty-four in number—had no sooner passed across the causeway and through the woods to the clearing beyond than they were fired on by the enemy, who were posted in the thicket in front and on both sides. On the first fire one man was dangerously wounded, and a momentary panic seized the men, but it was only momentary. They speedily rallied and opened a brisk fire on the places occupied by the concealed enemy. This fire they kept up with great regularity and coolness until ordered by me to retire to the end of the causeway. They retired, firing as they went with a slowness and deliberateness that could not have been surpassed by veteran troops. Three others were severely wounded while they were retiring. When my men reached the end of the causeway, I had the bow gun of the Darlington directed on the woods, after which the fire of the enemy ceased, though numbers of them were seen during the days and nights we remained. I succeeded in loading the steamers Ben Deford and Darlington with from 200,000 to 300,000 feet of superior boards and planks, besides securing a number of circular and other saws, belting, corn mills, and other property, which I was directed by you to obtain for the use of your department.

When it is remembered that these men never had arms in their hands until four days before they started for the expedition, I think you cannot fail to give them great praise for standing a galling fire from a concealed enemy so bravely; for holding the causeway referred to during the two days and nights required for loading two large steamers with valuable property in the face of an enemy. To do this my men worked day and night without interruption; and, though short of provisions, I heard not a murmur. On the last expedition the fact was developed that colored men would fight behind barricades; this time they have proved by their heroism that they will fight in the open field. Capt. Trowbridge aided me greatly. Capt. Crandell, of the Darlington, I found a trifling, childish pest. Capt. Meriam of the gunboat Madgie rendered me valuable assistance. I cannot forbet to make honorable mention of Capt. Hallet, of the steamer Ben. Deford. With a man of less nerve and less capacity I would not have obtained so valuable a cargo. I have the honor to be General,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
OLIVER T. BEARD,
Lieut. Col. 48th New York State Vol's.

Brigadier General Rufus Saxton, United States Volunteers, Military Governor Department of the South.

MISS ELIZA WASS,

THIRD STREET, NEXT DOOR TO GREENLEAF'S
Is now receiving
Direct from New York,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT of the very
RICHEST AND LATEST STYLES
OF
MILLINERY GOODS,
To which she invites the attention of
The Ladies of St. Paul and other Towns in the State.
St. Paul, Sept. 27th, 1862. s27-1y

MAGNETIC
Tack Hammers.
If you don't want to mash your fingers, buy one for 25 cents, at E. & H. Y. BELL'S.
Coffee is high. Buy a patent Coffee Strainer; it clears the coffee, and saves one third. Only 25 cents. E. & H. Y. BELL.
Patent Lifters. Will lift everything hot off the stove, without burning your fingers. Only 25 cents. E. & H. Y. BELL.
Agents wanted to canvass the State for the above articles. A smart man can make big wages. For particulars, address, enclosing stamps,
E. & H. Y. BELL,
Sole Agents for Minnesota.
St. Paul, July 11th, 1862. jy11-dtf.

FLORENCE SEWING
MACHINE AGENCY,
One door East of Davenport's Bookstore, on Third Street.
The "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINES make FOUR DIFFERENT stitches on one and the same machine. Thus the LOCK, DOUBLE-LOCK, KNOT AND DOUBLE-KNOT, all of which make the seam alike on both sides of the fabric. Either or all can be produced while the Machine is in motion.
They have the REVERSIBLE FEED MOTION, which enables the operator to have the work carry either way, or to change the direction, and fasten the end of seams, welch, together with making a long and a short stitch, is done simply by turning a thumb screw.
Their motions are all positive. There are no springs to get out of order. They are so simple that the most inexperienced can work them perfectly and with ease. They are NOISELESS, and can be used where quiet is necessary.
They are the FASTEST SEWERS in the WORLD, making five stitches to each revolution. They oil no dresses. Their stitch is the wonder of all, because of its combined ELASTICITY, STRENGTH and BEAUTY.
Prices No. 1, $42.00, No. 2, $57.00, No. 3, $67.00, No. 4, $72.00, No. 5, $77.00, No. 6, $82.00, No. 7 Cabinet opener, $90.00, No. 7 Cabinet cased, $95.00, Mahogany $97.00, Rosewood $105.00. Hommers and all necessary tools included in the above prices.
On hand different kinds of lower priced Machines. Call and see the "Florence Machine."
G. W. BABCOCK.
Jy15-dtf

C. E. WOOLSEY & CO.,
(SUCCESSOR TO L. D. WILSON,)
Commission Merchants,
NO. 211 SOUTH WATER ST., CHICAGO.
CASH ADVANCES ON CONSIGNMENTS.
mar1-d&wly

Miscellaneous.

F. KNAUFT,
(Corner of Seventh and Olive streets,)
HAS IN ADDITION TO HIS NEW & FULL STOCK OF
Groceries & Provisions,
A complete assortment of
QUEENSWARE, LAMPS, &c.
All of which will be sold at the lowest possible rates.
NEW PLATFORM SCALES,
Of Fairbanks' best make, always correct and ready for use. Those who have Hay, Grain of Live Stock for sale can save money by getting it weighed. apr19-feb28-1y.

CHICAGO BREWERY.
LILL & DIVERSY,
BREWERS OF
LILL'S STOCK,
AND
CREAM PALE ALE,
LAGER BEER,
PORTER AND BROWN STOUT.
Sold by half barrel and delivered free of charge.
WM. CONSTANS,
my24-d1y AGENT, St. Paul.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the Board of Auditors for the adjustment of claims for War Expenditures, will meet for the purpose of adjusting and allowing claims at
St. Paul.....Wednesday, Nov. 5
Shakopee.....Wednesday, Nov. 12
Henderson.....Monday, Nov. 17
St. Peter.....Friday, Nov. 21
Mankato.....Wednesday, Nov. 26
Anoka.....Wednesday, Dec. 3
Monticello.....Friday, Dec. 5
St. Cloud.....Monday, Dec. 8
St. Paul.....Monday, Dec. 15
Hastings.....Monday, Dec. 22
Red Wing.....Friday, Dec. 26
CLINTON G. REYNOLDS, President.
A. W. PRATT, Clerk. o30-td26

PRINCE & CO'S
IMPROVED
MELODEONS!
WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.
The oldest establishment in the United States employing 200 men, and finishing eighty instruments per week.
MANUFACTORY CORNER OF MARYLAND AND NIAGARA STREETS,
BUFFALO, N. Y.
WHOLESALE DEPOTS.
97 Fulton street.....New York
43 Lake street.....Chicago
WHOLESALE AGENTS.
Henry Tollman & Co.....Boston, Mass
W. F. Colburn.....Cincinnati, O
Balmer & Weber.....St. Louis, Mo
James Bellak.....Philadelphia
A. Couse.....Detroit, Mich
Ph. P. Werlein.....New Orleans
A. & S. Nordheimer.....Toronto C. W
Persons unacquainted with the Melodeon and its history, will bear in mind that we are the pioneers and leading manufacturers, not only in the United States, but in the world. We commenced the manufacture of Melodeons in the fall of the year 1847, and since that time have finished and sold TWENTY-SEVEN THOUSAND. These instruments are now in use not only in the United States and Canada, but also in Europe, Asia, Africa, South America and the West Indies, and from all these quarters we have the most flattering testimonials of the high estimation in which they are held.
AT ALL INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS THEY HAVE INVARIABLY BEEN AWARDED THE HIGHEST PREMIUM WHENEVER EXHIBITED IN COMPETITION WITH OTHERS.
We shall take pleasure in forwarding by mail (at our own expense) our Illustrated Catalogue, in which every instrument we manufacture is fully described and illustrated by elegant engravings.
All Melodeons of our manufacture, either sold by us or dealers in any part of the United States or Canada, are warranted to be perfect in every respect, and should any repairs be necessary before the expiration of five years from date of sale, we hold ourselves ready and willing to make the same free of charge, provided the injury is not caused by accident or design.
Agents for the sale of our Melodeons may be found in all the principal towns of the United States and Canada.
Address either
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., Buffalo, N. Y.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 87 Fulton st., N. Y.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 43 Lake st., Chicago.
Or either of the above wholesale agents.
For sale by MUNGER BROS., Agents, St. Paul, Minnesota.
apr29d&w1y

Oils and Lamps.

LAMPS AND OIL.
A new and complete stock of
Lamps and Fixtures,
And the best brands of
OIL,
For sale at PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
S. K. PUTNAM,
s16 Corner of Third and Market streets.

MARVIN'S
CROCKERY HOUSE.
JUST RECEIVED AND
SELLING VERY LOW,
1,000 LOOKING GLASSES AND MIRRORS.
OIL--THE VERY BEST.
1,500 GALLONS AT FROM THIRTY TO FORTY CENTS A GALLON.
NOW IN STORE, A FULL STOCK OF
CHINA, CROCKERY & GLASSWARE
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
AT PRICES MUCH REDUCE
JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE STOCK OF
Table & Pocket Cutlery.
The merchants who purchase in St. Paul will find these goods very desirable, and at
VERY LOW RATES.
JUST RECEIVED,
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
Silver Plated
AND
BRITANNIA WARE,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, LAMPS, &c., &c.
AND RETAIL.
R. MARVIN, THIRD STREET.
je11

OIL! OIL! OIL!
500 barrels No. 1, standard best quality
Carbon Oil,
Just received, and for sale to dealers.
D. T. WATSON,
s2-tjan1 Brick Block, Robert-st., St. Paul.

Hotels & Saloons.

CLIFTON HOUSE,
MANKATO, - - - - MINNESOTA.
This House is situated near the steamboat landing, and is among the largest in the Minnesota Valley. Is
NEW AND NEWLY FURNISHED,
And the proprietor, from long experience in the business, flatters himself that he will be able to satisfy the traveling public.
☞ CHARGES MODERATE. ☜
M. T. C. FLOWER, Proprietor.
Mankato, Minn., April 29th, 1862.

UNION PARK HOUSE,
LITTLE CANADA, MINN.,
G. W. FEW, - - PROPRIETOR.
This House is pleasantly located in Little Canada, on the bank of Lake Elizabeth, five miles from Saint Paul. The House and fixtures are entirely new, and has been fitted up more particularly as a home for Invalids, and persons seeking recreation.
The House is provided with boats and all the necessary fixtures for hunting and fishing—and is one mile from Bass Lake, which is considered the best fishing ground in the State—where boats are also provided for the use of guests of the House.
Board by day or week at moderate rates.
je14-d6m

FURNITURE.
JOHN PRIMROSE
Manufacturer and Dealer in
CABINET AND CHAIR
FURNITURE
OF EVERY VARIETY.
Keeps constantly on hand a complete assortment of
PARLOR,
CHAMBER,
DINING-ROOM
FURNITURE,
OF ALL STYLES, AND OF SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP.
Most of my Furniture is of my own manufacture, made of thoroughly seasoned material and equal to the best there is made in the U. S. A.
As a nimble sixpence is always better than a slow shilling, I am determined to sell a very light shade above cost. Everybody is respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing.
☞ REMEMBER PLACE: Stone Building—Third Street—above the Bridge, St. Paul Minn. jan24d1y

MILWAUKEE & CHICAGO
RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT
GREAT UNITED STATES MAIL
AND
EXPRESS ROUTE.
THE ONLY RELIABLE AND ALL RAIL ROUTE TO THE
EAST, SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
On and after Wednesday, June 11th, 1862, three trains will leave the depot, corner of Florida and Barclay streets, daily, as follows:
At 7:45 A. M.—Way Passenger, for Chicago and all intermediate stations, and Racine & Mississippi R. R. at Racine Junction, and Kenosha R. R. & R. I. R. R. at Kenosha.
At 3:00 P. M.—Express Passenger train for Chicago, making close connection with evening trains East, South and West.
At 8:10 P. M.—Night Accommodation Train for Chicago and intermediate stations, making connections in Chicago with all the morning Lines for the East, South and Southwest.
☞ This train will be furnished with a Sleeping Car, and first class passengers will be provided with berths without extra charge, and
FARE AS LOW AS BY STEAMER ON LAKE.
☞ Passenger trains leave Chicago at 9:15 A. M and 9:00 P. M. for Milwaukee and the Northwest.
☞ Tickets for all points may be obtained of H O. WILSON, at the Union Ticket Office, "Iron Block," corner East Water and Wisconsin streets, or at the depot. JOHN T. MOODY,
Master Transportation.
Milwaukee, May 5th, 1862. je21-dtf

TOBACCO,
Cigars, Pipes, Snuff, &c.
F. W. TUCHELT,
Third Street, next door to Comb's Book Store
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Tobacco, Cigars &c., is just receiving his fall and winter stock and is prepared to fill orders to any extent, for
FINE IMPORTED CIGARS,
Missouri, Virginia and Kentucky Smoking and Chewing Tobacco. Fine Cut Chewing, superior to any in the city.
SWEET BRIAR ROOT PIPES,
a large assortment. These pipes are all the go now.
F. W. TUCHELT,
Third street, next door to Comb's Book Store
St. Paul, Nov. 17. nov17d1y.

PALMER'S PURE
VINEGAR.
This is the kind of Vinegar that should be used by all housekeepers for
PICKLES
AND THE
TABLE.
It is warranted pure and wholesome, and to give perfect satisfaction wherever used. Try it,
AND YOU WILL HAVE NO OTHER.
For sale at our works on Sibley street, and by all grocers who have an eye to keeping
CHOICE GOODS FOR SALE.
C. C. LEWIS & CO.

LEONARD & SHEIRE,
BUILDERS,
Shop in old Baptist Church Building on Fifth street, near Jackson. All kinds of Carpenter Work done to order.

M. SHEIRE, ARCHITECT,
Office in the same building as Leonard & Sheire's Carpenter Shop, on Fifth street, near Jackson. Designs, Plans and Specifications for Buildings of every description, prepared on short notice. feb12-1y

NEW BOOKS.
Cook's Cavalry Tactics.
McClellan's Cavalry Tactics.
Casey's Infantry Tactics.
United States Infantry Tactics.
Train's Union Speeches.
The Morgesans.
Among the Pines, or South in Secession Times.
Twin Lieutenants.
Olive Blake's Good Works.
Abel Drake's Wife.
The Mystery.
Flower of the Prairie.
The Struggles of Brown, Jones and Robinson.
Marrying for Money.
Trail Hunter.
Lewis' Gymnastics.
Army Regulations; and all New Publications as soon as issued from the Press, at
o18-tf. COMBS' BOOK STORE

UNDERTAKER'S CARD.
The undersigned would respectfully announce that after the solicitation of many friends, he has concluded to engage in the above business, and would therefore say to the citizens of Minneapolis and vicinity, that he will be prepared in future to furnish Coffins of Walnut, Metalic, Cloth covered and Common, and all things required in an Undertaker's line. Having had several years' experience in the above business in Eastern cities, he feels competent in offering his services to take the entire charge of Funerals, and would solicit a share of the patronage.
G. F. WARNER.
Minneapolis, Nov. 6th. nov11

Miscellaneous.

WM. ILLINGWORTH,
Watch Manufacturer.
-AND-
TOWN CLOCK BUILDER!
SIGN OF THE TOWN CLOCK.
JACKSON-ST., - - - ST. PAUL
Having had over THIRTY YEARS EXPERIENCE in the best Watch Factories in England and America, he feels himself competent to do anything in his line
A LITTLE SUPERIOR
to any other establishment in the Northwest.
☞ N. B.—Persons wishing to perfect themselves in the business, will be received under instruction on VERY MODERATE TERMS.
☞ Fine work done and Clock and Watch Wheels cut for the trade at low rates. my9y

HORN, LUND & GALUSHA,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
(Successors to Horn & Galusha and Sanborn & Lund)
SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA,
Practice in all the Courts of the State, and in the Courts of the United States, at Law, in Chancery and in Admiralty.
Collections carefully and promptly attended to mh29: 1y

HORACE E. BIGELOW. OLIVER DALRYMPLE.
BIGELOW & DALRYMPLE,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
St. Paul, Minnesota.
Will attend particularly to collections throughout the State; and, until their payment by the Government, will give especial attention to the prosecution and settlement of claims of INDEMNITY FOR SIOUX DEPREDATIONS. s26-3m

JOHN A. STEES,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
Furniture and Cabinet Ware,
Of every variety of style and pattern.
CORNER 3D AND MINNESOTA STS., SAINT PAUL.
All kinds of lumber taken in trade.
jan5d&w1y

REMOVAL.
HAYDEN, KAY & CO.,
Have removed to
Nos. 45 and 47 Lake St.,
Where they are prepared to show CASH BUYERS of
SADDLERY HARDWARE
AND
Carriage Trimmings
The largest and best assorted stock to be found in the NORTHWEST, embracing
SPRINGS AND AXLES, HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES, &c., &c.,
CARRIAGE BODIES AND SEATS, ENAMELED CLOTH, PATENT LEATHER,
Also a large assortment of
Horse Collars and Blankets, Whips and Lashes, Skirting, Bridle, Collar and
HARNESS LEATHER,
All of which will be offered at
Prices that will not be Undersold.
Agents for
MOWRY'S SPRINGS AND AXLES, CROCKET'S VARNISHES.
Dole's Hub Boxing Machine and Hollow Augers.
P. HAYDEN, New York. W. V. KAY, Chicago. P. WILSON, Cincinnati, O.
a23-3md

FURS. FURS. FURS.
C. J. KOVITZ,
MANUFACTURER OF FINE FURS, OF
ALL DESCRIPTIONS AND EVERY STYLE,
THIRD ST., Concert Hall Block, SAINT PAUL
jan17-d1y

WALTER W. WEBB,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Foreign Wines & Liquors,
OLD BOURBON AND RYE WHISKY.
AND MONTREAL MALT WHISKY.
I find that the impression prevails that pure Foreign Wines and Brandy cannot be obtained in St. Paul. I wish to assure the citizens and others that they can safely rely upon getting pure, unadulterated Wines, Brandies and Gin from me, equal to any imported. W. W. WEBB.
Also, London Porter, Scotch Ale, and Scotch Whisky.

APPLES! APPLES!!
75 barrels choice, just received and for sale low by
S. K. PUTNAM,
s16 Corner Third and Market streets.

50 BARRELS
—OF—
CARBON OIL.
ALSO A QUANTITY OF
CHICAGO CREAM ALE,
For sale by J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.

M. N. KELLOGG,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
TOYS,
Apples, Quinces, Chestnuts,
LEMONS & CONFECTIONERY.
Children's CABS—every variety; Egg, Lemon, Ginger, Boston and Soda CRACKERS; Traveling, School and Work BASKETS; MAPLE SUGAR; Fresh CANDIES from New York—also
☞ THE BEST CIGARS IN THE CITY.
s4 M. N. KELLOGG.

DUNDAS MILLS'
CELEBRATED XX FAMILY FLOUR,
For sale in bbls. or sacks by
E. & H. Y. Bell, near the Winslow House; S K. Putnam, corner 3d and Market Sts.; Beaumont and Gordon, corner 3d and Jackson Sts.; J. B. Slichter, corner of 7th and Jackson Sts.
Warranted the best
XX FAMILY FLOUR
offered in this market. Orders from Hotels Bakers and others shall have prompt attention and immediate delivery.
mar15 J. S. ARCHIBALD.

A. F. KNIGHT,
ARCHITECT,
Will furnish designs, Plans, Details, Specifications and Estimates for buildings of every kind, got up in the best style for the reduced price of one per cent on estimated cost, and will, if required, superintend the erection of the same, both in the city and country, at equally low rates. Office in French's Block, Third street, St. Paul, Minnesota. my8-d3m

SAINT PAUL & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

On and after Monday, December 1st, 1862, passenger trains will run as follows:

Leave St. Paul.	Arrive at St. Anthony.	Leave St. Anthony.	Arrive at St. Paul.
8.30 A. M.	9.15 A. M.	9.45 A. M.	10.30 A.M.
3.00 P. M.	3.45 P. M.	4.15 P. M.	5.00 P. M.

WM. B. LITCHFIELD, Superintendent.
nov27-tf

FOR THE CARS.

Our Omnibusses will run to and from the principal Hotels and Boats in connection with the trains of the

ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Passengers and baggage will be called for in answer to orders left at the American, International and Merchants, or at our office.

Fare to St. Anthony, including omnibus ticket, 50 cents.

J. C. BURBANK & CO.
jy3

STAGE FOR SHAKOPEE,

Belle Plaine, Henderson, Le Sueur, St. Peter and Mankato, will leave at 8 o'clock A. M.

J. C. BURBANK & CO.
dec2-tf

POSITIVELY

The Best

CAVALRY BOOTS

In the City.

KILPATRICK,

OPPOSITE THE INTERNATIONAL HOTEL.
o18-tf

JOHN THORWARTH,

Boot and Shoe

MANUFACTURER,

THIRD STREET, BET. ROBERT & JACKSON, ST. PAUL, Minnesota,

Keeps constantly on hand and makes to order

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which are warranted to do as good service, and of as good style and workmanship as if made to order.

STEEL SHANKS FOR SEWED BOOTS,

The first introduced in this city, will be put in when ordered. This makes the boot stronger and more durable, and is lighter and fits neater.

REPAIRING done on the shortest notice, and in a good and neat style.

JOHN THORWARTH.
St. Paul, Dec. 7, 1861. dec7-dly

HAMLINE UNIVERSITY,

RED WING, MINNESOTA.

The WINTER TERM of thirteen weeks will commence on the 4th of December, 1862.

The Course of Instruction comprehends Collegiate, Academic, Commercial, and Normal Departments.

Tuition in each of the last three $6.00 per term—in the Collegiate $10.00. The special attention of TEACHERS is called to the NORMAL DEPARTMENT.

Every facility is afforded to become a good teacher, as—Model Schools, *Teachers' Institutes*, Lectures on the Theory, and *Drill in the Practice*, of Teaching.

The University has a corps of *Experienced, Working Teachers*, a Reading Room, Library, Cabinet, &c.

Board in private families, $2.00 per week—*in clubs* $1.00. *Rooms for self-boarding* can be obtained. *Send for a circular.*

Letters of inquiry promptly answered.

REV. JABEZ BROOKS, A. M., President.
nov5-w6w

FAIRBANK'S

STANDARD

SCALES

OF ALL KINDS.

Also, Warehouse Trucks, Letter Presses, &c. &c.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO., 172 Lake Street, Chicago.

For sale in St. Paul by J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co.

☞ Be careful to buy only the genuine e14-dw1y

THIRD STREET PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Twenty-five feet by one hundred and fifty, on Third street, directly opposite the "Catholic Block." One of the best locations on the street. Rock enough can be obtained from the lot to erect a large building.

HENRY McKENTY, Dealer in Real Estate.

St. Paul, Nov. 23d, 1862.—1md&w

A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE FOR $750.

A charming residence in Willis' Addition, built by the owner for his own use, with every comfort and convenience—well of pure water, stable and out-buildings, and a yard with shrubbery and gravel walks.

The house is not a mere shell or balloon, but built to resist the cold of our winters and the heat of our summers, and is located in an airy and cheerful neighborhood.

St. Paul, June 28, 1862.

HENRY McKENTY, Dealer in Real Estate.
e28 d&w6m

BOARDING.

A man and wife can be accommodated with good board and room. Also, a child taken care of by

MRS. GABLE, Near Railroad Foundry.
nov25-2w*

NOTICE.

The undersigned have removed to Messrs. Nicols & Dean's Iron Store on Third street. Parties having notes or accounts payable at our office are requested to call and settle the same immediately.

S. P. & P. F. HODGES.
November 28, 1862. nov29-4m

POLLOCK, DONALDSON AND OGDEN,

DEALERS IN

China, Glass & Crockery,

PLATED WARE,

CARBON OIL AND LAMPS,

TABLE CUTLERY.

House Furnishing Goods of every description.

ROBERT STREET, ST. PAUL, Minn.
sep22-d&w

J. H. BYERS,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

COPPER, SHEET IRON AND TIN WARE

OPPOSITE THE BIG CLOCK,

JACKSON STREET, ST. PAUL, Minnesota.
nov14-d&w1y

WILLIAM D. STOREY

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

REFFERENCES:

Hon. George Opdyke,.....New York City
John G. Treadwell,.....Albany, New York
Hon. Amos Dean, L. L. D.,....Albany, New York
Hon. R. A. Law,.....Chicago, Ills
Geo. S. Blanchard,.....Cincinnati, Ohio
Chase, McKinney and Moore,.....Boston
je11d&o1m&w1y w

Insurance.

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

OF NEW YORK.

CASH CAPITAL.....$100,000
NETT SURPLUS..... 138,00

DIVIDENDS ON CAPITAL LIMITED BY ITS CHARTER TO SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM—THE ENTIRE PROFITS GO TO THE POLICY HOLDERS.

This Society was organized in the year 1859, with a cash capital of $100,000 deposited irrevocably with the insurance Department of the State of New York, in United States bonds, on which it allows but seven per cent. per annum to the stockholders, and the entire profits of the business is shared by the policy holders. The net profits in two years amounts to $129,000, which shows an unparalleled success in the history of Life Insurance. Its operations are managed by a Board of Directors composed of the the ablest business men of the country, and its business is conducted entirely on the cash plan. Dividends to the policy holders will be made every five years, and no Company in the country offers equal advantages to its dealers.

WM. C. ALEXANDER, President.
HENRY B. HYDE, Vice President.
GEO. W. PHILLIPS, Actuary.
H. S. DURAND, Milwaukee, Gen. Agt.
W. W. KING, State Agent for Minnesota.
DR. WM. CAINE, St. Paul.
mar12-d1y

DEVOTED TO FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

CASH CAPITAL AND ASSETS OF THE

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECICUT,

$2,488,138 19,

PHŒNIX,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT,

DEVOTED TO FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY

ASSETS OF THE

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT,

$527,250 96.

CITY FIRE,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT,

CASH CAPITAL AND ASSETS OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT,

$325,000.

NORTHWESTERN AGENCY

Mutual Life Insurance Company,

OF WISCONSIN.

ESTABLISHED IN SAINT PAUL, 1862, AT THE OFFICE OF

O. CURTIS

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,

a1-1y Corner of Third and Minnesota-sts.

DR. GALEN'S DISPENSARY AND

Venereal Infirmary,

FOR THE CURE OF ALL PRIVATE DISEASES

JUST PUBLISHED—PRICE ONLY TEN CTS.

A MEDICAL REPORT,

Containing Sixty large Pages, and Thirty Fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Sexual Organs in a state of Health and Disease,

ON A NEW METHOD of treating VENEREAL DISEASES, including Syphilis in all its stages; Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Varicocele, and Hydrocele, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c., WITHOUT MERCURY! containing a valuable treatise on the wide-spread malady of youth, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, Nocturnal Emissions, Sexual Debility, Impotency, and the secret infirmities of youth and maturity arising from the baneful habit of self-abuse. To which is added observations on FEMALE DISEASES, and other interesting matter of the utmost importance to the married who desire to limit their offspring; to young, middle-aged, and old men who have injured themselves by certain Secret Practices; and to those contemplating marriage and doubt their physical ability to enter that state. Sent to any address in a sealed wrapper, on receipt of 10 cents or stamps.

Those afflicted with any of the above diseases, before placing themselves under the treatment of any one, should first read this work.

The Doctor having permanently located in Saint Paul devotes his entire time and attention to the treatment of all the above diseases; an extensive private and hospital practice in this "specialty," for many years, enables him to adopt the most speedy, successful, and economical means in their treatment. He is a regular graduate, and his diplomas always hangs in his office. Patients may consult me during my office hours, with the utmost confidence and privacy. Consultations free, and secresy inviolable.

PATIENTS AT A DISTANCE—By sending a brief statement of their symptoms, will receive a Blank Chart containing a list of questions, our terms for the course of treatment, &c. Medicines sent to any part of the country to cure any case at home, free from damage or curiosity.

OFFICE HOURS daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. Sundays from 2 to 5 P. M.

☞ Office in Concert Hall, Third street.

To insure safety to all letters, direct thus, DR. GALEN'S DISPENSARY, SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA. e2-1y.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

SADDLERY, HARDWARE AND TOOLS.

LEATHER BELTING.

KESSLER & RIEHL,

TANNERS AND CURRIERS,

Keep constantly on hand the largest and most complete stock of

LEATHER and FINDINGS, SADDLERY HARDWARE and TOOLS,

LEATHER BELTING, ENAMELED CLOTHS AND LEATHER, &c., &c., &c.

All of which they are now offering at prices to suit the times.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO ORDERS.

☞ Cash paid for Hides and Furs. ☜

Jan18-d1y

INSURANCE.

P. W. NICHOLS,

General Insurance Agent.

FIRE INSURANCE,

MARINE INSURANCE,

LIFE INSURANCE.

POLICIES

Issued on favorable terms, in the most reliable Companies.

OFFICE AT GEO. LITTLE'S BOOK STORE,
jan15d1y Third street, St. Paul, Min.

A LARGE DWELLING,

Near the residence of Gov. Ramsey, on the banks of the Mississippi, in a locality at once central and retired.

HENRY McKENTY, Dealer in Real Estate.
je26 d&w6m

Railroads.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Great Central Route

To New York, New England and the Canadas.

On and after SUNDAY, May 4, 1862, trains will leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street as follows:

7.00 a. m.—(Except Sunday) arrives at Detroit 6.00 P. M., Suspension Bridge at 4.05 A. M., Albany 3.30 P. M., New York 9.00 P. M., Boston 11 30 P. M.

7.30 p. m.—(Except Saturday), arrives at Detroit at 6.05 A. M., Suspension Bridge 5.15 P. M., Albany 5.00 A. M., New York 10.00 A. M., Boston 2.30 P. M.

Cincinnati trains, via M. C. Railroad, leaves Chicago at 7.00 A. M., Mail Train 7.30 P. M. Fast Express, arrive in Chicago at 8.45 A. M. Fast Express; at 8.15 P. M. Night Mail Train.

The 7.30 P. M. train leaving Chicago runs through to Cincinnati without change of cars or baggage.

RUTTAN'S PATENT VENTILATORS

Are Run on Day Express Trains.

Patent Sleeping Cars on Night Trains.

Baggage Checked Through.

☞ Through tickets for sale in all Principal Railroad Offices in the West, at the General Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, (under the Tremont House,) Chicago, and at the Depot.

R. N. RICE, General Superintendent.
J. W. SMITH, Western Passenger Agent. o21

1862. 1862. 1862.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

FOR CHICAGO, DETROIT, BUFFALO, NEW YORK, BOSTON, PITTBURG, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, CINCINNATI, ROCK ISLAND, BURLINGTON, QUINCY, ST. LOUIS, AND ALL POINTS

EAST AND SOUTH,

VIA DUNLEITH AND

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

On and after May 11, 1862, trains leave Dunleith on arrival of steamers from St. Paul and intermediate points.

LEAVE DUNLEITH.	Day Express, Sundays excepted, 7 A M.	Night Express Saturdays excepted, 6 P M
Freeport	9 50 A. M.	9 55 P. M
Rockfort, via G & C U R R	11 10 "	11 45 "
Belvidere " " "	11 45 "	12 45 A. M
Chicago " " "	3 30 P. M.	5 45 "
Dixon	11 30 A. M.	11 35 P. M.
Fulton, via Air Line RR	4 20 P. M.	6 15 A. M
Mendota	1 00 "	12 55 "
Burlington, via C B & Q R R	7 35 "	7 05 "
Quincy, " " "	11 15 "	9 30 "
La Salle	1 47 "	1 40 "
Peoria, via C & R I R R		6 30 "
Rock Island		7 00 "
Bloomington	4 24 "	4 24 "
Decatur	6 20 "	6 20 "
Springfield, via G W R R	3 20 A. M.	3 45 "
Pana	8 00 P. M.	8 00 "
Terra Haute via T H & A R R	2 10 A. M.	3 20 P. M.
Indianapolis, " " "	5 10 "	6 30 "
St. Louis " " "	7 50 "	
Sandoval	10 15 P. M.	10 15 A. M
St. Louis, via O & M R R		1 00 P. M
Cairo	4 10 A. M.	

Trains make direct connections at Chicago with all Eastern lines for Buffalo, New York, Boston, and all Eastern Cities.

Sleeping cars on all night trains.

Baggage checked to all important points.

Passengers for St. Louis and Intermediate points on the river, will find this the quickest and only direct route.

For through tickets and information, apply at the office of the Company, foot of Jackson street, St. Paul. S. H. FORBES, Ticket Agent.

A. PRATT, Advising Agent. J. S. TILDESLEY, Gen'l West'n Agt.

W. P. JOHNSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt. W. S. ARTHUR, General Sup't.
my21

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S

Express Freight Line.

VIA

GREAT WESTERN, N. Y. CENTRAL

AND CONNECTING ROADS,

TO AND FROM

EAST AND WEST,

CONTROLLED AND OPERATED

By the Roads forming the line, to which the attention of Shippers is invited.

FOR THE TRANSPORTATION OF LIVE STOCK, THIS ROUTE OFFERS UNEQUALED FACILITIES, AS REGARDS STOCK, CARS, YARDS, TIME, &c., &c., &c.

FREIGHT FORWARDED AT THE LOWEST RATES AND WITH DISPATCH.

IN THE SHIPMENT OF GOODS BY RAIL ALL INSURANCE IS SAVED.

MARK PACKAGES "G. W. R."

Three Express Passenger Trains leave Chicago and Detroit daily for Buffalo, New York, Boston and Montreal, Quebec, Portland, &c., &c., with Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

Tickets via GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY for sale in all ticket offices.

GENERAL FREIGHT AND TICKET OFFICES.

273 Broadway New York. | 21 State street, Boston,

E. P. REACH, Agent. | O. KIMBALL, Agent.

JULIUS MOVIUS, Gen'l Ag't, Buffalo.

C. J. BRIDGES, Managing Director, Hamilton

A. WALLINGFORD, Chicago and Western Agent.
apr20

To Destroy—Rats, Roaches, &c.
To Destroy—Mice, Moles and Ants.
To Destroy—Bed-Bugs.
To Destroy—Moths in Furs, Clothes, &c.
To Destroy—Mosquitoes and Fleas.
To Destroy—Insects on Plants and Fowls.
To Destroy—Insects on Animals, &c.
To Destroy—Every form and species of Vermin.

THE

'ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDIES KNOWN,"

Destroys Instantly

EVERY FORM AND SPECIES OF

VERMIN.

HOUSEKEEPERS—troubled with vermin need be so no longer, if they use "COSTAR'S" Exterminators. We have used it to our satisfaction, and if a box cost $5 we would have it. We had tried poisons, but they effected nothing; but "COSTAR'S" article knocks the breath out of Rats, Mice, Roaches, and Bed-Bugs, quicker than we can write it. It is in great demand all over the country.—*Medina [O.] Gazette.*

"COSTAR'S" RAT, ROACH, &c., EXTERMINATOR.
"COSTAR'S"
"COSTAR'S" BED-BUG EXTERMINATOR.
"COSTAR'S"
"COSTAR'S" ELECTRIC POWDER, FOR INSECTS, &c., in 25c, 50c and $1.00 boxes, bottles and flasks, $3 and $5 size for plantations, ships, boats, hotels, &c., &c.

☞ SOLD EVERYWHERE—by all Wholesale Druggists in the large cities.

Some of the Wholesale Agents in New York City.—Shieffelin Brothers & Co.; B. A. Fahnestock, Hull & Co.; A. B. & D. Sands & Co.; Wheeler & Hart; James S. Aspinwall; Morgan & Allen; Hall, Ruckel & Co.; Thomas & Fuller; P. D. Orvis; Harral, Risley & Kitchen; Bush, Gale & Robinson; M. Ward, Close & Co.; McKisson & Robbins; D. S. Barnes & Co.; P. C. Wells & Co.; Lazelle, Marsh & Gardner; Hall, Dixon & Co.; Conrad Fox, and others.

Also, all Wholesale Druggists at Philadelphia, Pa.; Boston, Mass.; Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.; and by Druggists, Grocers, Storekeepers and Retailers generally in all Country Towns and Villages in the United States.

AT ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA,

☞ Sold by DAY & JENKS.

☞ Country Dealers can order as above, or address orders direct—[or if price, terms, &c., is desired, send for (1862) Circular, giving reduced prices] to HENRY R. COSTAR,

Principal Depot—No. 482 Broadway—(Opposite the St. Nickolas Hotel,) New York. a21-4md&w

Dry Goods.

1862. SPRING. 1862.

INGERSOLL'S BLOCK

DRY GOODS FOR CASH.

D. W. Ingersoll & Co.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE STOCK OF

SPRING DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

FANCY DRESS GOODS,

Of every variety of quality, will be sold at prices

TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Mottled Morello Cloths, from 10 to 25c per yard!

PLAID POIL DE CHEVRES,

EMBROIDERED POIL DE CHEVRES,

EVERY VARIETY OF CHALLEYS

EMBROIDERED AND GREY ORISAILLES

BLUE, GREEN AND RINK BERRAGE LEXIFINA.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN MOUSLINE DE LAINES; PRINTED LAWNS IN GREAT VARIETY.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF GINGHAMS.

ALSO

BLACK AND RICH FANCY SILKS.

MEN AND BOYS' SUMMER WEAR;

BROADCLOTHS, BLACK & FANCY CASSIMERES, SATTINETS, AND SUMMER CLOTHS.

ALSO

A VERY LARGE STOCK OF

HOSIERY, GLOVES,

AND

EMBROIDERIES,

PARASOLS, SUN UMBRELLAS, ETC.,

ALSO

A LARGE STOCK OF

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN GOODS,

BY THE PIECE OR PACKAGE FOR THE

COUNTRY TRADE.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

Can purchase their Goods of us, and

SAVE TIME AND MONEY.

We invite the attention of the ladies to our new styles of Cloaks and Mantillas.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK WILL BE

SOLD FOR CASH,

AT PRICES TO DEFY COMPETITION.

The public are invited to visit

OUR NEW STORE.

D. W. INGERSOLL & CO.
apr30-d1y St. Paul, Minnesota.

NOW IS THE TIME,

AND AT THE

"The Cheap Cash Store."

IS THE PLACE TO FIND BARGAINS IN

DRY GOODS.

We have a LARGE STOCK purchased before the RISE, and our customers can buy them at LESS than the same Goods are worth in New York.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

SMITH & TAYLOR'S,

'CHEAP CASH STORE,' NEXT TO EXPRESS OFFICE, THIRD-ST., ST. PAUL, MIN.

P. S.—Our business has increased so much of late that we are compelled to have more help, and have engaged Mr. L. E. CLARK, well known in this city, who will be happy to see his old Friends and as many new ones as will favor him with a call, at the

"Cheap Cash Store."

SMITH & TAYLOR.
St. Paul, September 29th, 1862. s30-tf

AT WHOLESALE.

A large assortment of New Style

Hoods, Nubias,

Sontags and Comforters,

ALSO

MEN'S SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

WOOL SOCKS,

Buck Gloves & Mittens,

Having a surplus of these goods we WILL CLOSE THEM OUT AT BARGAINS.

Hogan & Camp.
nov29

1862. 1862. 1862.

NORTHERN LINE

FOR

KEOKUK, DAVENPORT, DUBUQUE, SAINT PAUL AND STILLWATER.

ON THE OPENING OF NAVIGATION,

THE NORTHERN LINE PACKETS

Will resume their regular trips to St. Paul and intermediate ports,

LEAVING SAINT LOUIS

Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Evenings at four o'clock.

In consequence of the general depression of business, the Northern Line Packet Company will only run three boats per week to St. Paul.

THE NORTHERN LINE PACKET COMPANY

Will also run to Dubuque a line of packets,

Leaving St. Louis every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 4 o'clock, P. M., thus making a daily line as far as Dubuque.

The packets will leave from the Northern Line Wharf Boat, at the foot of Washington Avenue.

THOS. B. RHODES, President.

BORUP & CHAMPLIN, Agents. St. Paul.
apr4-7m

PORK! PORK!

FOR SALE—Slaughtered or on foot—sixty fat HOGS,—good average weight. Apply to

JOHN S. ARCHIBALD, Dundas, Rice County, Min.
o15-tf

Hardware.

ALFRED D. DAVISON. ALONZO P. CONNELY

SAINT PAUL CLIPPER PLOW FACTORY.

The undersigned having formed a partnership for the manufacture and sale of PLOWS, are now prepared to furnish farmers and dealers with

THE BEST PLOWS

Ever offered in the State, and at prices to suit the times. We will always have on hand a large stock of Cast Steel and Common Steel Cross Plows Corn Plows, Breaking and Grub Plows, of all sizes and of the best material.

Having had the material selected for our especial trade, and the Plows being manufactured under the supervision of

ALONZO LEAMING

(FORMERLY OF ST. ANTHONY.)

WE WARRANT THEM

To be of light draught, clean in any soil, and give good satisfaction generally.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO REPAIRING.

Farmers! save your old plows and we will work them over much to your advantage and satisfaction by leaving them at our Factory, on Robert street, between 4th and 5th, St. Paul, sign of the Plow. DAVISON & CONNELLY.
jan22-d&w1y

IRON and STEEL

HEAVY HARDWARE

ORDER

SHEET IRON,

NORWAY NAIL RODS,

BURDEN'S HORSE SHOES,

Nails and Spikes,

SLEIGH SHOES,

CUTTER SHOES

Sleigh and Cutter

RUNNERS,

Bent Cutter Stuff,

OF

HALL, KIMBARK & CO.,

CHICAGO.

a23-1y

PIONEER FOUNDRY AND AGRICULTURAL WORKS,

Corner of Fifth and Pike streets.

This establishment is now in full operation, and is prepared to furnish all kinds of

IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS, FORGING, &c.,

at the lowest Eastern rates, viz, Heavy Mill castings, Columns, Sash weights, Grate Bars, Sleigh shoes, &c., three cents per pound. Brass castings, Babbit metal, 25 to 30 cents per pound. Lathe work $3.00 per day. Particular attention given to Steam Engine and Boiler work. Threshing Machine repairing promptly attended to.

Steam Engines and Boilers, Threshing machines, new and second handed, for sale or exchange very low.

GILMAN & BUSHNELL.
ST. PAUL, July 6th, 1862. d1y

IRON.

J. B. BRADEN,

DEALER IN

IRON, NAILS, STEEL,

SPRINGS, AXLES, CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS, Leather Belting, Coil Chain, Horse Nails and Shoes, Thimble Skeins and Boxes, Window Sash and Glass, Axes, Kettles, Shelf and

Heavy Hardware,

PITTSBURG COAL

A LARGE STOCK OF PLOWS,

Warehouse on Third street, between Minnesota and Cedar-sts., St. Paul. o9-tf

DIXON'S STOVE POLISH AND BLACK LEAD CRUCIBLES,

For sale at WEST'S Paper, Tin and Rag Ware House, where you can buy Stove Pipe five cents less than at other stores. Also, all kinds of second hand Merchandize, old Iron, Rags, Lead, Copper, Tin, &c. Stoves wanted. Cash Paid on delivery. Two and one-half cents paid in goods for good Cotton Rags, at WEST'S, on Robert-st.,

o26-tf Large Stone Building, next to 3d-st.

Miscellaneous.

HOUSE FOR RENT

A small house with five rooms, and a good cellar, for rent on easy terms to a good tenant.

LOCATION CENTRAL.

Inquire at this office. s30-tf

FARMS FOR RENT AT A LOW PRICE.

An IMPROVED FARM on Bald Eagle Lake; also one at Manomin; two in Dakota County; one on the new road from this city to St. Anthony, and one situated seven miles Northwest of this city. For particulars enquire of the subscriber, at the store of A. I. Bidwell, on Third street, four doors above Jackson.

o29-tf IRA BIDWELL.

ST. PAUL CHAIR FACTORY

H. GALLEY,

Manufacturer of

Cane and Wood Seat

CHAIRS!

THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

WABASHAW STREET, BET. 5TH & 6TH, ST. PAUL MINNESOTA. nov8

AMES' EXTRA SUGAR CURED

HAMS,

For sale by

s16 S. K. PUTNAM.

JOHN A. STEES,

UNDERTAKER,

CORNER THIRD & MINNESOTA STREETS

ST. PAUL, MIN.

Sole agent for Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets
jan5d&w1y.

Post Office, St. Paul, Minnesota.

OFFICE HOURS.

On week days from 7 o'clock A. M. to 7½ o'clock P. M.

On Sundays, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

For LaCrosse—Eastern Mail—Leaves daily, except Friday, at 5 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Tuesday, at 8 P. M.

For Minneapolis—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.

Arrives daily—except Sunday, at 4 P. M.

For Stillwater—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 6 P. M.

For Hudson—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 7 P. M.

For Mankato—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at about 12 M.

For Northfield—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 4 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at about 7 P. M.

For Sunrise City—leaves Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 6 A. M.

Arrives Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at about 7 P. M.

For Cannon Falls—leaves Tuesday, at 7 A. M.

Arrives Wednesday, at 7 P. M.

For Red Wing—leaves Wednesday, at 8 A. M.

Arrives Tuesday, at 6 P. M.

For Carver—leaves Thursday, at 7 A. M.

Arrives Wednesday, at 7 P. M.

For Cottage Grove—leaves Saturday, at 1 P. M.

Arrives Saturday, at 12 M.

Mails leaving before 7 o'clock A. M. close at 7 P. M.

All others close half an hour before the time of departing, except Eastern which closes at 9 P. M.

The postage upon all transient printed matter, foreign and domestic, and upon all letters, foreign and domestic, is now required to be fully prepaid by United States postage stamps, except in cases where prepayment on letters, &c., to foreign countries is optional and the senders do not wish to prepay.

Persons mailing letters, newspapers, &c., whether domestic or to foreign countries, should therefore ascertain at the office of mailing, the exact postage in each case and affix United States postage stamps of sufficient value to prepay the full postage thereon.

CHAS. NICHOLS, Postmaster.

St. Paul, November 15, 1862.

Groceries.

G. E. SCHNABEL,

IN MOFFATT'S CASTLE, CORNER OF 4TH AND JACKSON STREETS.

DEALER IN

GROCERIES, GRAIN, AND PROVISIONS,

Keeps constantly on hand a full supply of Corn, Corn Meal, Oats and Bran.

Nice Leaf Lard and Sugar Cured Hams.

Any quantity of butter and eggs.

He has made arrangements to receive two or three times a week from the country the choicest roll butter.

Also agency for C. H. H. Baker's extra flour, which is pronounced the best in the city.

Goods delivered in all parts of the city free of charge. je1-6m

E. W. EDDY,

General Grocer

AND DEALER IN

THE BEST FAMILY PROVISIONS,

FORT STREET, ST. PAUL,

Keeps constantly on hand the best of Sugars and Coffee.

The choicest Green and Black Teas.

Stewart's and Belcher's Syrups.

The best family brands Flour.

Dried fruits, Pure Wines, and Liquors for medicinal purposes.

The best Dairy Butter.

Durkee's Spices.

The celebrated Dandelion Coffee.

Lamb's Hams and Ames' Dried Beef.

Wooden and Earthen Ware, &c.,

Which will be sold as low as the lowest and delivered promptly,

FREE OF CHARGE.

je27-d1y

C. W. WOOLEY & CO.,

LOWER LEVEE, SAINT PAUL,

FORWARDING AND

Commission Merchants,

DEALERS IN GROCERIES GRAIN, PROVISIONS, LIME, &C., &C., &C. AND

AGENTS FOR THE

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND CONNECTIONS.

Contracts for transportation between St. Paul, Boston, New England, Montreal, New York and all points East, made upon the lowest and most favorable terms.

Mark packages, "C. W. WOOLEY & CO., ST. PAUL, For ——

jan1-d1y

LEMONS AND ORANGES

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE BY

UPHAM & HOLMES.
apr23

REYNOLDS & McCARGAR,

Wholesale Grocers AND

Commission Merchants,

UPPER LEVEE,

a31-tf SAINT PAUL.

SIOUX DEPREDATIONS.

I will attend promptly and faithfully to the collection of claims arising out of the recent depredations of the Sioux Indians.

GEO. A. NOURSE, Attorney at Law, St. Paul.
a26-1y

KIRBY'S COMBINED Reaper and Mower.

H. A. PITT & CO'S THRESHING MACHINES.

We are now soliciting orders for the above celebrated machines.

Persons in want are invited to examine them at our store on Third street, as we feel confident our terms and prices, as well as the machines themselves, will be found satisfactory.

A general assortment of Agricultural Implements on hand.

je27- NICOLS & DEAN.

160 ACRES OF Timbered Land

Will be sold at such price that the timber at fifty cents per cord wood-leave, will pay for the property.

The soil is of excellent quality, with water an meadow, and is situated within one and a half hours' drive of Saint Paul, and within five miles of the Saint Paul and Pacific Railroad at two different depots. This road is now being constructed and will be finished to Anoka the coming fall. HENRY McKENTY.

Dealer in Real Estate.

St. Paul, June 28, 1862. je28-d&w6m

CLAIMS FOR Sioux Depredations.

The undersigned is prepared to prosecute all claims against the Sioux Indians before the proper Department of the United States Government arising out of recent depredations. All parties interested can be assured that the undersigned possesses facilities to obtain a speedy settlement and payment of any claim which may be placed in his hands. C. D. GILFILLAN,

nov22-d&w3m Catholic Block, St. Paul.

Burbank's Column.

1862. 1862. 1862.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

MINNESOTA STAGE CO.,

CARRYING THE

NORTHWEST'N EXPRESS

AND THE

United States Mail.

The roads are well stocked with first class horses, Concord Coaches, with careful and experienced drivers, all under the control of competent agents.

SCHEDULE OF DEPARTURES FROM SAINT PAUL:

For Hastings, Red Wing, Lake City, Reed's Landing, Wabashaw, Minneiska, Winona and La Crosse—connecting with the LaCrosse and Milwaukee Railroad—every morning at 5 A. M.

For Stillwater—Daily, at 8 A. M.

For Shakopee, Jordon, St. Lawrence, Belle Plain, Henderson, Le Sueur, Ottawa, Traverse de Sioux, St. Peter and Mankato—Daily at 2. P. M.

For Rosemount, Castle Rock, Northfield, Cannon City, Faribault, Medford, Clinton Falls and Owatonna, connecting at Owatonna, for Wilton, St. Mary's, Winnebago Agency and Mankato: Also for Rice Lake, Claremont, Waseoja, Mantorville, Rochester, Chatfield, and Winona—Daily at 4 A. M.

For Industrians, Anoka, Orono, Orlando, Monticello, Clearwater, St. Angusta and St. Cloud—Daily, at 5 A. M.

For Sauk Rapids, Belle Prairie, Fort Ripley and Crow Wing—Tuesday's, Thursday's and Saturday's at 5 o'clock A. M.

For Richmond, Sauk Centre, Alexandria, Chippewa, Pomme de Terre, Breckinridge, Fort Abercrombie—Monday's and Wednesday's at 5 o'clock A. M.

For Sunrise, with connections for Superior and Bayfield—Monday's, Thursday's and Saturday's, at 7 o'clock A. M.

For further particulars inquire at the General Office on Third Street.

J. C. BURBANK & CO., Proprietors.
nov24-d1y

1862. 1862. 1862.

Important to Shippers.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

Having been constituted sole agents at St. Paul for the

LACROSSE & MILWAUKEE RAILROAD

AND ALSO FOR THE

LACROSSE & ST. PAUL STEAMERS,

Would respectfully call your attention to the superior advantages offered by them over any other competing line.

Through Contracts

Will be given to all points East.

ALL CLAIMS FOR OVERCHARGES OR DAMAGES,

Will be settled upon presentation.

WE HAVE ALSO THE AGENCY OF

DAVIDSON'S LINE OF STEAMERS

On the Minnesota and Upper Mississippi rivers.

The La Crosse and Milwaukee Line receive and forward all freight FREE OF WAREHOUSE CHARGES AT ST. PAUL.

MERCHANTS who design visiting the East for Goods will please give us a call and obtain FULL PARTICULARS.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.
St. Paul, Feb. 26, 1862. feb26-d&w1y

MERCHANTS' DISPATCH Fast Freight Line,

OWNED AND MANAGED BY

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.

All overcharges settled by J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co., Agents.

New York office, 1½ Murray street.

Boston office, 69 Washington street.

mar25-d1y

100 KEGS SUGAR HOUSE, GOLDEN and Ambre, a choice article, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

A LARGE STOCK OF FINE LIQUORS and Cigars, which we offer at prices that will insure quick sales, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

300 BBLS. ASSORTED WHISKEY, for sale at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

300 WHOLE, HALF AND QUARTER boxes Raisins, crop of 1861, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

20 BBLS. STUART'S BEST HONEY Syrup, a choice article, for table use at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s.

125 PACKAGES ASSORTED Fruits, consisting of Plums, Prunes, Currants and Citron, all new crop, for sale at prices to suit the times. J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

150 BOXES W. R. CHEESE; A prime article, at low figures, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

50 GRANT'S PATENT FANNING Mills for sale at manufacturer's prices, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

YOU WILL FIND ONE OF THE largest and best selected stocks of Groceries in the West, at the warehouse of dec 19 J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.

PRINTERS' INKS.

All sorts, kinds, and colors, from the celebrated manufactory of J. E. Wade, New York, for sale at manufacturer's prices, by dec1-d J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

420 BOXES ASSORTED TOBACCO, comprising all the favorite br

The Saint Paul Press.

ST. PAUL, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6.

The President's Message.

THIRD SESSION OF THE THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS, DEC. 1st, 1862.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Since your last assembling another year of health and bountiful harvests has passed, and while it has not pleased the Almighty to bless us with a return of peace, we cannot but press on, guided by the best light he gives us, trusting that in his own good time and wise way, all will be well.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The correspondence touching foreign affairs which has taken place during the last year, is herewith submitted, in virtual compliance with a request to that effect, made by the House of Representatives near the close of the past session of Congress. If the condition of our relations with other nations is less gratifying than it has usually been at other periods it has certainly been more satisfactory than a nation so unhappily distracted as we are, might have reasonably apprehended.

In the month of June last there were some grounds to expect that the maritime powers which at the beginning of our domestic difficulties so unwisely and so unsuccessfully as we think, recognized the insurgents as a belligerent power, would soon recede from that position which has proved only less injurious to themselves than to our own country, but the temporary reverses which afterwards befel the national arms and which were exaggerated by our own disloyal citizens abroad, have hitherto delayed that act of simple justice.

The civil war which has so radically changed for the moment the occupations and habits of the American people, has necessarily disturbed the social condition and affected very deeply the prosperity of the nations with which we have carried on a commerce that has been steadily increasing throughout a period of half a century. It has at the same time excited political ambitions and apprehensions which have produced a profound agitation throughout the civilized world.

In this unusual agitation we have forborne taking part in any controversy between parties and factions in any such States. We have attempted no propagandism and acknowledged no revolution but we have left to every nation the exclusive conduct and management of its own affairs. Our struggle has been, of course, contemplated by foreign nations with reference less to its own merits than to its supposed and often exaggerated effects and the consequences resulting to those nations themselves. Nevertheless, complaint on the part of this government, even if it were just, would certainly be unwise.

SUPPRESSION OF THE SLAVE TRADE.

The treaty with Great Britain for the suppression of the slave trade has been put into operation with a good prospect of complete success. It is an occasion of special pleasure to acknowledge that the execution of it on the part of Her Majesty's government has been marked with a jealous respect for the authorities of the United States, and the rights of their moral and loyal citizens.

The convention with Hanover for the abolition of the State dues has been carried into full effect under the act of Congress for that purpose.

THE COAST BLOCKADE.

A blockade of 3,000 miles of sea coast could not be established and vigorously enforced in a season of great commercial activity like the present without committing occasional mistakes, and inflicting unintentional injuries upon foreign nations and their subjects. A civil war, occurring in a country where foreigners reside and carry on a trade under treaty stipulations is necessarily fruitful of complaints of the violations of neutral rights. All such collisions tend to excite misapprehensions and possibly to produce national reclamations between nations which have a common interest in preserving peace and friendship.

In clear cases of these kinds I have, so far as possible, heard and redressed complaints which have been preferred by friendly powers. There is, however, a large and augmenting number of doubtful cases upon which the Government is unable to agree with the Government whose protection is demanded by the claimants. There are, moreover, many cases in which the United States or their citizens suffer wrongs from naval or military authorities of foreign nations, which the government of these States are not prepared to redress.

AN INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION.

I have proposed to some of the foreign States thus interested mutual conventions to examine and adjust such complaints. This proposition has been made especially to Great Britain, to France, to Spain and to Prussia. In each case it has been kindly received, but has not yet been formally adopted.

THE CASE OF A NORWEGIAN BARK.

I deem it my duty to recommend an appropriation in behalf of the owners of the Norwegian bark Admiral P. Forciens Riola, which vessel was in May, 1861, prevented by the commander of the blockading force off Charleston, from leaving that port with a cargo, notwithstanding a similar privilege had shortly before been granted to an English vessel. I have directed the Secretary of State to cause the papers in the case to be communicated to the proper committee.

AFRICAN EMIGRATION.

Application has been made to me by many free Americans of African descent to favor their emigration, with a view to such colonization as was contemplated in recent acts of Congress. Other parties, at home and abroad, some from interested motives, others upon patriotic principles, and still others influenced by philanthropic sentiments, have suggested similar measures; while on the other hand several of the Spanish American Republics have protested against the sending of such colonies to their respective territories.

Under these circumstances I have declined to move any such colony to any State without first obtaining the consent of its Government, with an agreement on its part to receive and protect such emigrants in all their rights as freemen, and I have, at the same time, offered to the several States situated in the tropics, or having colonies there, to negotiate with them, subject to the advice and consent of the Senate, to favor the voluntary emigration of portions of that class to their respective Territories, upon conditions which shall be equal, just and humane.

Liberia and Hayti are yet the only countries to which colonists of African descent from here could go with a certainty of being received and adopted as citizens, and I regret to say that such persons, contemplating colonization, do not seem so willing to emigrate to these countries as to some others, nor so willing as I think their interest demands. I believe, however, that the opinion is improving, and that, ere long, there will be an augmented and considerable emigration to both these countries from the United States.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The new commercial treaty between the United States and the Sultan of Turkey has been carried into execution. A commercial and consular treaty has been negociated, subject to the Senate's consent, with Liberia, and a similar negotiation is now pending with the Republic of Hayti. A considerable improvement of the national commerce is expected to result from these measures. Our relations with Great Britain, France, Spain, Portugal, Russia, Prussia, Denmark, Sweden, Austria, the Netherlands, Italy, Rome, and the European States, remain undisturbed. Very favorable relations also continue to be maintained with Turkey, Morocco, China and Japan.

OUR NEIGHBORING NATIONS.

During the last year there has not only been no change of our previous relations with the Independent States of our Continent; but more friendly sentiments than have been heretofore existing are believed to be entertained by those neighbors whose safety and progress are so intimately connected with our own. This statement especially applies to Mexico, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, Peru and Chili. The commission under the convention with the Republic of New Granada closed its session without having audited and passed upon all the claims which were submitted to it. A proposition is pending to revive the convention that it may be able to do more complete justice. The commission between the United States and the Republic of Costa Rica has completed its labors and submitted its report.

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH.

I have favored the project of connecting the United States with Europe by an Atlantic telegraph, and a similar project to extend the telegraph from San Francisco to connect by a Pacific telegraph wire with the wire that is being extended across the Russian empire.

OUR TERRITORIES.

The Territories of the United States, with unimportant exceptions, have remained undisturbed by the civil war, and they are exhibiting such evidence of prosperity as justifies an expectation that some of them will soon be in a condition to be organized as States and be constitutionally admitted into the Federal Union.

The immense mineral resources of some of these territories ought to be developed as rapidly as possible. Every step in that direction would have a tendency to improve the revenues of the Government and diminish the burdens of the people.

A SCIENTIFIC EXPLORATION.

It is worthy of your serious consideration whether some extraordinary measures to promote that end cannot be adopted. The measure which suggests itself as most likely to be effective is a scientific exploration of the mineral regions in those Territories, with a view to the publication of its results at home and in foreign countries—results which cannot fail to be auspicious.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

The condition of the finances will claim your most diligent consideration. The vast expenditures incidental to the military and naval operations required for the suppression of the rebellion have hitherto been met with a promptitude and certainty unusual in similar circumstances, and the public credit has been fully maintained.

THE CURRENCY INFLATION.

The continuance of the war, however, and the increased disbursements made necessary by the augmented forces now in the field, demand your best reflection as to the best mode of providing the necessary revenue without injury to business, and with the least possible burdens upon labor. The suspension of specie payment by the banks, soon after the commencement of your last session, made large issues of United States notes unavoidable. In no other way could the payment of the troops and other just demands be so economically or as well provided for. The judicious legislation of Congress securing the receivability of these notes for loans and internal duties, and making them a legal tender for other debts, has made them universal currency, and has satisfied, partially at least and for the time, the long-felt want of a uniform circulating medium, saving thereby to the people immense sums in discount and exchange. A return to specie payments, however, at the earliest period compatible, with a due regard to all interests, should be kept in view.

EVILS OF FLUCTUATION.

Fluctuations in the value of currency are always injurious, and to reduce these fluctuations to the lowest possible point, will always be a leading purpose in wise legislation. Prompt and certain convertibility into coin is generally acknowledged to be the best and surest security against them, and it is extremely doubtful whether a circulation of United States notes, payable in coin, and sufficiently large for the wants of the people, can be permanently, usefully and safely maintained. Is there any other medium by which the necessary provision for the public wants can be made, and the great advantages of a safe and uniform currency secured?

A REMEDY PROPOSED.

I know of none which promises so certain results, and at the same time so unobjectionable as the organization of banking associations under a general act of Congress well guarded in its provisions. To such associations the government might furnish circulating notes on the security of United States bonds deposited in the treasury. These notes prepared under the supervision of proper officers being uniform in appearance and security, and convertible always with coin, would at once protect labor against the evils of a vicious currency, and facilitate commerce by safe and cheap exchanges. A moderate reservation from the interest on the bonds would compensate the United States for the preparation and distribution of the notes, and a general supervision of the system, would lighten the burden of that part of the public debt employed as security. The public credit, moreover, would be greatly improved, and the negotiation of new loans greatly facilitated by the steady market demand for goverment bonds, which the adoption of the proposed system would create. It is an additional recommendation of the measure, of considerable weight in my judgment, that it would reconcile, as far as possible, all existing interests by the opportunity offered to existing institutions for a secured uniform national circulation in place of the local and various circulation, secured and unsecured, now issued by them.

THE TREASURY EXHIBIT.

The receipts into the Treasury from all bureaus, including loans and balances from the preceding year, for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June, 1862, were:

RECEIPTS.

Customs	49,056,497 62
Direct tax	1,995,331 73
Public lands	152,203 27
Miscellaneous	991,759 04
Loans in all forms	525,692,860 50
Balance from last year	257,065 50
Total	583,885,247 66

The disbursements during the same period were:

DISBURSEMENTS.

For Congressional, executive and judicial purposes	$5,939,009 29
For foreign intercourse	1,339,710 35
For miscellaneous expenses, including the mints, loans, postoffice deficiencies, collection of revenue, and other charges	14,129,771 50
For expenses under the Interior Department	3,102,985 52
Under the War Department	394,368,407 58
Under the Navy Department	42,674,589 69
For interest on the public debt	13,190,821 45
For the payment of the public debt including reimbursement of temporary loan and redemption	90,096,923 09
Total	570,841,700 25
Balance in the treasury on the 1st day of July, 1862	13,043,446 81

It should be observed that the sum of $96,096,723.09 expended for reimbursements and redemption of the public debt being included also in the loans made, may properly be deducted both from the receipts and expenditures, leaving the actual receipts for the year $487,788,324.97, and the expenditures $474,744,788.16. Other information on the subject of the finances will be given in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, to whose statements and views I invite your most candid and considerate attention.

WAR AND NAVY REPORTS.

The reports of the Secretary of the Navy and War, are herewith transmitted. These reports, though lengthy, are scarcely more than brief extracts of the very numerous and extensive transactions and operations conducted through these departments, nor could I give a summary of them here upon any principle which would admit of its being much shorter than the reports themselves.

I therefore content myself with laying the reports before you, and asking your attention to them.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

It gives me pleasure to report a decided improvement in the financial condition of the Post Office Department as compared with the several preceding years. The receipts for the fiscal year 1861 amounted to $8,349,296.40, which embraced the revenue from all States of the Union for three-quarters of the year. Notwithstanding the cessation of revenue from the so-called Confederate States during the last fiscal year the increase of the correspondence of the loyal States has been sufficient to produce a revenue during the same year of $8,299,820.90, being only $50,000 less than was derived from all the States of the Union the previous year.

The expenditures show a still more[] vorable result. The amount expended in 1861 was $13,606,789.11. For the last year the amount has been reduced to $11,125,364.13, showing a difference of about $2,487,000 in the expenditures, as compared with the preceding year, or about $3,750,000, as compared with the fiscal year of 1860.

The deficiency in the department for the previous year was $4,551,966.98. For the last fiscal year it was reduced to $2,112,814.57. These favorable results are, in fact owing to the cessation of mail conveyance in the insurrectionary States, and in part to a casual review of all expenditures in that department, in the interest of economy.

EFFICIENCY—POSTAL CONVENTION.

The efficiency of the postal service it is believed has also been much improved. The Postmaster General has also opened a correspondence, through the Department of State, with Foreign Governments, proposing a convention of postal representatives, for the purpose of simplifying the rates of foreign postage and to expedite the foreign mails. This proposition, equally important to our adopted citizens and to the commercial interests of the country, has been favorably entertained and agreed to by all the Governments from whom replies have been received. I ask the attention of Congress to the suggestion of the Postmaster General in his report respecting the further legislation required in his opinion for the benefit of the postal service.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

The Secretary of the Interior reports follows, in regard to public lands:

The public lands have ceased to be a source of revenue. From the 1st of July, 1861, to the 30th of September, 1862, the entire cash receipts from the public lands were $137,477 26—a sum much less than the expenses of our land system during the same period.

The homestead law, which will take effect on the 1st of January next, offers such inducements to settlers that sales for cash cannot be expected to an extent sufficient to meet the expenses of the general land office, and cost of surveying and bringing the land into market.

The discrepancy between the sums here stated as arising from the sales of public lands and the sums derived from the same source as reported from the Treasury Department arises I understand, from the fact that the periods of time, though apparently, were not really coincident at the beginning point. The Treasury report includes a considerable sum now which had previously been reported from the Interior sufficiently large to greatly overreach the sum derived from the three months now reported upon by the Interior, and not by the Treasury Department.

THE INDIAN WAR.

The Indian tribes upon our frontiers have, during the past year, manifested a spirit of insubordination, and, at several points, engaged in open hostilities against the white settlers in their vicinity. The tribes occupying the Indian country south of Kansas renounced their allegiance to the United States, and entered into a treaty with the insurgents. Those who remained loyal to the United States were driven from the country. The chief of the Cherokees has visited this city for the purpose of restoring the former relations of the tribe with the United States. He alleges that they were constrained by superior force to enter into treaties with the insurgents, and that the United States neglected to furnish the protection which their stipulation required.

THE MINNESOTA MASSACRE.

In the month of August last, the Sioux Indians in Minnesota attacked the settlements in their vicinity, with extreme ferocity, killing indiscriminately men, women and children. This attack was wholly unexpected, and therefore no defence had been provided. It is estimated that not less than 800 persons were killed by the Indians, and a large amount of property was destroyed. How this outbreak was induced is not definitely known; and suspicions, which may be unjust, need not be stated.

Information was received by the Indian Bureau from different sources, about the time hostilities were commenced, that a simultaneous attack was to be made upon the white settlements by all the tribes between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains.

The State of Minnesota has suffered great injury from the Indian war. A large portion of her territory has been depopulated, and a severe loss has been sustained by the destruction of property. The people of that State manifest much anxiety for the removal of the tribes beyond the limits of the State, as a guarantee against future hostilities.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs will furnish full details.

REMODELING OF INDIAN SYSTEM.

I submit for your special consideration whether our Indian system shall not be remodeled. Many wise and good men have been impressed with the belief that this can profitably be done.

PACIFIC RAILROAD AND THE SHIP CANALS.

I submit a statement of the proceedings of the commissioners, which show the progress that has been made in the enterprise of constructing the Pacific Railroad, and thus suggests the earliest completion of the road, and also the favorable action of Congress upon the project now pending before them for enlarging the capacities of the great canals in New York and Illinois, as being of vital and rapidly increasing importance to the whole nation, and especially to the vast interior region hereinafter to be noticed at some greater length.

I propose having prepared and laid before you at an early day some interesting and valuable statistical information upon this subject. The military and commercial importance of enlarging the Illinois and Michigan Canal and improving the Illinois River, is presented in the report of Colonel Webster to the Secretary of War, and now submitted to Congress. I respectfully ask your attention to it.

THE AGRICULTURAL BUREAU.

To carry out the provisions of the act of Congress of the 15th of May last, I caused the Department of Agriculture of the United States to be organized. The Commissioner informs me that within the period of a few months this department has established an extensive system of correspondence and exchanges both at home and abroad, which promises to effect highly beneficial results in the development of a correct knowledge of recent improvements in agriculture in the introduction of new products, and in the collection of agricultural statistics of the different States; also, that it will soon be prepared to distribute largely seeds, cereals, plants and cuttings, and has already published and liberally diffused much valuable information.

In anticipation of a more elaborate report which in due time will be published, embracing some valuable tests in chemical science now in progress in the laboratory, the creation of this department was for the more immediate benefit of a large class of our most valuable citizens, and I trust that the liberal basis upon which it has been organized will not only meet your approbation, but that it will realize at no distant day all the fondest anticipations of its most sanguine friends, and become the fruitful source of advantage to all our people.

THE PROCLAMATION OF SEPT. 22D.

On the 22d day of September last, a proclamation was issued by the Executive—a copy of which is herewith submitted. In accordance with the purpose expressed in the second paragraph of that paper, I now respectfully recall your attention to what may be called compensated emancipation. A nation may be said to consist of its territory, its people, and its laws. The territory is the only part which is of certain durability. "One generation passeth away and another generation cometh, but the earth abideth forever." It is of the first importance to duly consider and estimate this ever enduring part.

THE UNION ONE AND INSEPERABLE.

That portion of the earth's surface which is owned and inhabited by the people of the United States is well adapted to the home of one national family. It is not well adapted for two or more. Its vast extent, and its variety of climate and productions are of advantage in the age of one people, whatever they might have been in former ages. Steam, and telegraphs and intelligence, have brought these to be an advantageous combination for one united people.

THE FOLLY OF DISUNION.

In the Inaugural Address I briefly pointed out the total inadequacy of disunion as a remedy for difficulties between the people of the two sections. I did so in language which I cannot improve, and which, therefore, I beg to repeat:

THE MATTER IN A NUT-SHELL.

One section of our country believe slavery is right and ought to be extended, while the other believe it to be wrong and ought not to be extended. This is the only substantial dispute. The fugitive slave clause of the Constitution and the law for the suppression of the African slave trade, are each as well enforced, perhaps, as any law can ever be in a community where the moral sense of the people imperfectly support the law itself. The great body of the people abide by the legal obligations in both cases, and a few break over each. This, I think, cannot be perfectly cured, and it would be worse, in both instances, after the separation of the sections, than before. The foreign slave trade, now imperfectly suppressed, would be ultimately revived, without restriction to one section, while fugitives now only partially surrendered, would not be surrendered at all to the other.

THE PHYSICAL ARGUMENT AGAINST DISUNION.

Physically speaking, we cannot separate, we cannot remove our respective sections from each other, nor build an impassable wall between them. A husband and wife may be divorced and go out of the presence and beyond the reach of each other, but the different parts of our country cannot do this. They cannot but remain face to face, and intercourse either amicable or hostile must continue between them. Is it possible then to make that intercourse more advantageous or more satisfactory after separation than before. *Can aliens make treaties easier than friends can make laws?* Can treaties be more faithfully enforced between aliens than laws can among friends. Suppose you go to war, you cannot fight always, and when after much loss on both sides, and no gain on either, you cease fighting the identical old questions as to terms of intercourse are again upon you.

There is no line, straight or crooked, suitable for a national boundary, upon which to divide. Trace through from East to West, upon the line between the free and slave country, and we shall find a little more than one-third of its length are rivers easy to be crossed, and populated, or soon to be populated thickly, upon both sides, while in nearly all its remaining length are merely surveyors' lines, over which people may walk back and forth without any consciousness of their presence. No part of this line can be made any more difficult to pass by writing it down on paper, or parchment, as a national boundary.

WHAT SECESSION SURRENDERS.

The fact of separation, if it comes, gives up, on the part of the seceding section, the fugitive slave clause, along with all other constitutional obligations upon the section seceded from, while I should expect no treaty stipulations would ever be made to take its place.

"THE GREAT BODY OF THE REPUBLIC."

But there is another difficulty. The great interior region bounded east by the Alleghanies, north by the British Dominions, west by the Rocky Mountains, and south by the line along which the cultivation of corn and cotton meets, and which includes part of Virginia, part of Tennessee, all of Kentucky, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota, and the territories of Dacotah, Nebraska, and a part of Colorado, have about ten millions of people, and will have fifty millions within fifty years, if not prevented by any political folly or mistake.

It contains more than one third of the country owned by the revolted States—certainly, more than one million of surface miles, one-half as populous as Massachusetts already is. It would have more than seventy-five million of people. A glance at the map shows that territorially speaking it is *the great body of the Republic*. The other parts are but marginal borders to it. The magnificent region sloping west from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific being the deepest and also the richest undeveloped resources in the production of provisions, grains, grasses, and all which proceeds from them.

A GREAT INTERIOR REGION.

This great interior region is naturally one of the most important in the world. Ascertain from the statistics the small proportion of the region which has as yet been brought into cultivation, and also the large and rapidly increasing amount of its products, and we shall be overwhelmed with the magnitude of the prospect presented. And yet this region has no sea coast and touches no ocean anywhere.

THE NATURAL OUTLETS.

As part of one nation, its people now may find and may forever find their way to Europe by New York, to South America and Africa by New Orleans, and to Asia by San Francisco. But separate our common country into nations, as designed by the present rebellion, and every man in this great interior region is thereby cut off from some one or more of these outlets, not perhaps by a physical barrier, but by embarrassing and onerous trade regulations, and this is true wherever a dividing or boundary line may be fixed.

Place it between the now free and slave country, or place it south of Kentucky, or north of Ohio, and still the truth remains that none south of it can trade to any port or place north of it, and none north of it can trade to any place or port south of it, except upon terms dictated by a Government foreign to them. These outlets East, West, and South, are indispensable to the well-being of the people inhabiting, and to inhabit this vast interior region.

Which of the three may be the best is no proper question. All are better than either, and all of right belong to that people and their successors forever. True to themselves, they will not ask where a line of separation shall be, but will vow rather, that there shall be no such line.

A COMMON INTEREST.

Nor are the marginal regions less interested in these communications to and through them to the great outside world. They do and each one of them must have access to their Egypt of the West without paying toll at the crossing of our national boundary.

SOURCES OF OUR NATIONAL EXISTENCE.

Our national life springs not from our permanent past, not from the lands we inhabit, not from our national homestead. There is no possible swerving of this but would multiply and not instigate evils among us. In all its applications and attitudes, it demands union, and abhors separation. In fact it would ere long force reunion however much of blood and treasure the separation might have cost. Our strife pertains to ourselves, to the passing generations of men and it cannot without convulsion be hushed forever, with the passing of one generation.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

With this view I recommend the following resolution and articles amendatory to the Constitution of the United States:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following articles be proposed to the Legislatures or Conventions of the several States as amendments to the Constitution of the United States, all, or any of which articles, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures or Conventions, to be valid as part or parts of the said Constitution, namely:

COMPENSATED EMANCIPATION.

ARTICLE —. Every State wherein slavery now exists, which shall abolish the same therein at any time or times before the first of January, in the year of our Lord 1900 shall receive compensation from the United States, bearing interest at the rate of —, for each slave shown to have been therein by the eighth census of the United States, said bonds to be delivered to such States, by instalments, or in one parcel, at the completion of the abolishment, accordingly as the same shall have been gradual or at one time within such State, and interest shall begin to run upon any such bond only from the proper time of its delivery as aforesaid and afterwards.

Any State having received bonds as aforesaid, and afterwards introducing or tolerating slavery therein, shall refund to the United States the bonds so received or the value thereof, and all the interest paid thereon.

OF SLAVES FREED BY THE WAR.

ARTICLE —. All slaves who shall have enjoyed actual freedom by the chances of war at any time before the end of the rebellion, shall be *forever free*; but all owners of such who shall not have been disloyal, shall be compensated for them at the same rates as is provided for States adopting abolishment of slavery, but in such a way that no slave shall be twice accounted for.

VOLUNTARY COLONIZATION IN THE U. S.

ARTICLE —. Congress may appropriate money or otherwise to provide for colonizing free colored persons with their own consent at any place or places within the United States.

THE ARGUMENTS THEREFOR.

I beg indulgence to discuss these proposed articles at some length. Without slavery the rebellion should never have existed; without slavery it could not continue. Among the friends of the Union there is great diversity of sentiment and policy in regard to slavery and the African race amongst us. Some would abolish it suddenly and without compensation, and some would abolish it gradually and with compensation.

Some would remove the free people from us, and some would retain them with us, and there are yet other minor diversities. Because of these diversities we waste much strength in struggles amongst ourselves By mutual concession we should harmonize and act together. This would be a compromise among the friends and not with the enemies of the Union. These articles are intended to embody a plan of such mutual concession. If the plan shall be adopted, it is assumed that emancipation will follow, at least in several of the States.

HARMONIZING DIFFERENCES.

In the first article the main points are: First, The emancipation. Second. The length of time for consummating, in years; and, third, The compensation.

The emancipation will be unsatisfactory to the advocates of perpetual slavery, but the length of time should greatly mitigate their dissatisfaction. The time saves both races from the evils of sudden derangement, while most of those whose habitual course of thought will be disturbed by the measure, will have passed away before its consummation. They will never see it. Another class will hail the prospect of emancipation, but will deprecate the length of time. They will feel that it goes for little to the now living slaves, but it really gives them much. It saves them from the vagrant destitution which must largely attend immediate emancipation in localities where the circumstances are very great, and it gives the inspiriting assurance that their posterity shall be free forever.

The plan leaves to each State choosing to act under it to abolish slavery now or at the end of the century, or at any intermediate time, or by degrees extending over the whole or any part of that period; and it obliges no two States to proceed alike. It also provides for compensation, and generally the mode of making it. This, it would seem, must further mitigate the dissatisfaction of those who favor perpetual slavery, especially those who are to receive compensation.

WHY COMPENSATE.

Doubtless some of those who are to pay and not to receive will object to it. That the measure is both just and economical is certain. The liberation of the slaves is the destruction of property acquired by descent or by purchase, the same as any other property. It is no less true for having been often said, that the people of the South are no more responsible for the introduction of this property than are the people of the North; and when it is remembered how unhesitatingly we all use cotton and sugar, and share the profits of dealing in them, it may not be quite safe to say, that the South has been more responsible than the North for its continuance. If then, for a common object, this property is to be sacrificed, is it not just that it be done at a common charge? And if with less money, or money more easily paid, we can preserve the benefits of the Union by this means, than we can by the war alone, is it not economical to do it?

AN ECONOMICAL VIEW.

Let us consider it then; let us ascertain the sum we have expended in the war since compensated emancipation was proposed last March, and consider whether, if that measure had been promptly accepted by even some of the slave States, the same sum would not have done more to close the war than has been otherwise done. If so, the measure would save money; and in that view would be a prudent and economical measure, certainly.

It is not so easy to pay something as it is to pay nothing, but it is easier to pay a large sum than a larger one.

The aggregate sum necessary for compensated emancipation of course would be large, but it would require no ready cash nor bonds faster than the emancipation progresses.

SHARING THE BURDEN WITH POSTERITY.

This might not and probably would not close before the end of the thirty-seven years. At that time we shall probably have 100,000,000 people to share the burden instead of 31,000,000 as now, and not only so, but the increase of our population may be expected to continue for a long time after the period as rapidly as before, because our territories will not have become full. I do not state this inconsiderately. At the same ratio of increase which we have maintained on an average from our first national census in 1790 until 1860, we should in 1900, have a population of 103,208,415, and why may we not continue that ratio far beyond that period.

OUR TERRITORY.

Our abundant room, our broad national homestead, is an ample resource. Were our territory as limited as are the British isles, certainly our population could not expand as stated. Instead of receiving the foreign born as now, we should be compelled to send part of the native born away, but such is not our condition. We have 2,963,000 of square miles. Europe has 3,902,000 square miles, with a population averaging 73½ persons to the square mile. Why may not our country at some time average as many? Is it less fertile? Has it more waste surface by mountains, rivers, lakes, deserts and other causes. Is it inferior to Europe in any natural advantage?

PROSPECTIVE GROWTH OF POPULATION.

If then at some time we are to be as populous as Europe, how soon? As to when this may be, we may judge of the past and present as to when, it will ever depend, much on whether we maintain the Union. Several of our States are above the average of European population, of 73½ to the square mile. Massachusetts has 157, Rhode Island 133, New York and New Jersey each 80, also two other great States, Pennsylvania and Ohio, are not far below, the former having 63, and the latter 59.—The States direct above the European average, except New York, have increased in as rapid a ratio since passing that point as ever before, while no one of them is equal to some other parts of our country in natural capacity for sustaining a dense population. Taking the ratio in the aggregate we find its population and ratio of increase for the several decimal periods as follows:

RATES OF INCREASE.

Years.	Population.	Rates.
1790	3,929,827	.....
1800	5,305,767	35,62
1810	7,239,814	36,45
1820	9,638,131	33,13
1830	12,866,020	33,49
1840	17,069,453	32,67
1850	22,193,876	35,87
1860	31,433,700	35,58

This shows an average decennial increase of 34.60-100 per cent. in population through the seventy years from our first to our last census taken.

It is seen that the ratio of increase at no one of these seven periods is either two per cent. below or two per cent. above the average.—Thus showing how inflexible and consequently how reliable the law of increase in our case is. Assuming that it will continue, it gives the following results:

RATIOS CARRIED FORWARD.

Years.	Population.
1870	42,323,372
1880	56,966,216
1890	76,677,872
1900	103,208,415
1910	138,918,526
1920	186,984,335
1930	251,680,914

These figures show our country may be as populous as Europe at some point between 1920 and 1930, say about 1925. Our territory at 73½ to the square mile being of capacity to contain 217,186,384. This future we relinquish by the folly and evils of disunion, or by long exhausting war springing from the only great element of discord among us, while it cannot be foreseen exactly how much one huge example of secession, bringing lesser ones, would indefinitely retard the population, civilization and property.

No one can doubt that the extent of it would be very great and injurious.

THE BLESSINGS OF INDEPENDENCE.

The proposed emancipation would shorten this war, perpetuate peace, insure the increase in population, and proportionably the increase in the wealth of the country. With this we should pay all that emancipation would cost, without our other debts, easier than we should pay our other debts without it.

A COMPARISON.

If we had allowed our old national debt to run at 6 per cent. per annum, simple interest, from the end of our revolutionary struggle till to-day, without paying anything, either principal or interest, each man of us would owe less upon that debt now than each man owed upon it then, and thus because our increase of men through the whole period has been greater than six per cent., and has run faster than the interest upon the debt.

THE COMPENSATIONS OF TIME.

Thus time alone relieves a debtor nation so long as its population increases faster than unpaid interest accumulates on its debt. This fact would be no excuse for delaying the payment of what is justly due, but it shows the great importance of time in this connection, and the great advantage of a policy by which we shall not have to pay until we number 100,000,000, what by a different policy we would have to pay now when the number is 31,000,000. In a word, it shows that a *dollar will be much harder to pay for the war, than a dollar for emancipation* on the proposed plan, and then the latter will cost no blood, no precious life. It will be a saving of both.

OF THE RETURN OF FUGITIVES.

As to the second article I think it would be impracticable to return to bondage the class of persons therein contemplated. Some of them doubtless in the property sense belong to loyal owners and hence provision is made in this article for compensating them.

THE FUTURE OF THE FREEDMEN.

The third article relates to the future of the freed people. It does not oblige but merely authorizes Congress to aid in colonizing such as may consent. This ought not to be regarded as objectionable on the one hand or on the other inasmuch as it comes to nought unless by mutual consent of the people to be deported and the American voters through their representatives in Congress.

THE PRESIDENT FAVORS COLONIZATION.

I cannot make it better known than it already is, that I strongly favor colonization, and yet I wish to say that there is an objection against the colored persons remaining in the country, which is largely imaginary, if not sometimes malicious. It is insisted that their presence would injure and displace white labor and white laborers.—If there ever could be a proper time for mere argument, that time surely is not now. In times like the present, men should utter nothing for which they would not willingly be responsible through time and eternity.

A HUMANE VIEW.

It is true, then, that the colored people can displace any more white labor by being free than by remaining slave? If they stay in their own places, they jostle no white laborers. If they leave their old places, they throw them open to white laborers. Logically, there is neither more nor less of it.

EMANCIPATION WOULD ENHANCE WHITE LABOR.

Emancipation, even without deportation, would probably enhance the wages of white labor, and, very surely, would not reduce them. Thus the customary amount of labor would still have to be performed. The freed people would, surely, not do more than their old proportion of it, and, very probably, for a time, would do less; leaving an increased part to white laborers—bringing their labor into greater demand, and, consequently, enhancing the value of it. With deportation, even to a limited extent, enhancing wages to white labor is mathematically certain. Labor is like any other commodity in the market. Increase the demand for it, and you increase the price of it.

Reduce the supply of black labor by colonizing the black laborer out of the country, and, by precisely so much, you will increase the demand for wages for white labor.

A BUGBEAR EXPOSED.

But it is dreaded that the freed people will swarm forth and cover the whole land. Will liberation make them any more numerous? Equally distributed among the whites of the whole country and there would be but *one colored to seven whites*. Could the one greatly disturb the seven? There are many communities now having more than one free colored to seven whites, and this without any apparent consciousness of evil from it. The District of Columbia and the States of Maryland and Delaware are all in this condition. The District has more than one free colored to six whites, and yet in its frequent petitions to Congress, I believe it has never presented the presence of free colored persons as one of its grievances.

WHY SHOULD THEY GO NORTH?

But why should emancipation in the South send the freed people North? People of any color seldom run, unless there is something to run from. Heretofore colored people have fled North to some extent, from bondage, and now perhaps from both bondage and destitution: but if gradual emancipation and deportation be adopted, they will have neither to flee from. Their own masters will give them wages, at least till new laborers can be procured, and the freed men in turn will gladly give their labor for wages, till new homes can be found for them in congenial climes, and with people of their own blood and race. This proposition can be trusted on the mutual interests involved, and, in any event, cannot the North decide for its if whether to receive them.

Again as practice proves more than theory in any case, has there been any irruption northward because of the abolishment of slavery in the District of Columbia last spring? What I have said of the proportion of free colored persons to the whites in the District of Columbia is from the census of 1860, having no reference to persons called contrabands, nor to those made free by the act of Congress abolishing slavery here.

THE WAR WILL WAIT FOR NOTHING.

The plan consisting of these articles is recommended, not but that a restoration of the national authority would be accepted without its adoption, nor will the war or proceedings under the Proclamation of September 22d, 1861, be stayed because of the recommendation of this plan. Its timely adoption, I doubt not, would bring restoration, and thereby stay both, and notwithstanding all a plan, the recommendation that Congress provide by law for compensating any State which may adopt the emancipation act before this plan shall have been acted upon, is hereby earnestly renewed. Such would only be an advance part of the plan, and the same arguments apply to both. This plan is recommended as a means not in conclusion of, but additional to all others for restoring and preserving the national authority throughout the Union. The subject is presented exclusively in its economical aspect. The plan would, I am confident, secure peace more speedily than can be done by force alone, while it would cost less considering amounts and manner of payment and times of payment, and the amounts would be easier paid than will be the additional cost of the war if we rely solely upon force. It is most likely that it would cost no blood at all.

The plan is proposed as permanent constitutional law. It cannot become such without the concurrence, first of two-thirds of Congress, and afterwards three-fourths of the States. The requisite three-quarters of the States will necessarily include seven of the slave States. If obtained, it will give assurance of their severally adopting emancipation at no distant day, on the new constitutional terms. This assurance would end the struggle now, and save the Union forever.

I do not forget the gravity of a paper addressed to the Congress of the nation by the Chief Magistrate of the nation, nor do I forget that some few are my seniors, or that many of you have more experience than I in the conduct of public affairs.

Yet I trust that in view of the great responsibility resting upon me, you will perceive no want of respect to yourselves in any undue earnestness I may seem to display.

Is it doubted then that the plan I propose, if adopted, will shorten the war, and thus lessen its expenditure of money and blood? Is it doubted that it would restore the national prosperity and perpetuate both indefinitely?

Is it doubted that if we here, Congress and Executive, can secure its adoption, the good people will respond to a united and earnest appeal from us?

Can we, can they by any other means so certainly or so speedily assure these vital objects? We can succeed only by concert.

It is not can any of us *imagine* better, but still the question recurs, can we *do* better?

The dogmas of the quiet past are inadequate to the stormy present. The occasion is piled high with difficulty, and we must rise with the occasion. As our case is new, so we must think and act anew; we must disenthral ourselves, and then we shall save our country.

Fellow-Citizens: We cannot escape history. We of this Congress will be remembered in spite of ourselves. No personal significance or insignificance can spare one or another of us. The fiery trial through which we pass will light us down in honor or dishonor to the latest generation. We say we are for the Union. The world will not forget that while we say this, that we know how to save the Union. The world knows we do know how to save it. We, even we, hold the power and bear the responsibility.

In giving freedom to the slave we insure freedom to the free. Honorable alike in what we give and what we preserve, we shall nobly save or meanly lose the last best hope of the earth.

Other means may succeed, this could not fail. The way is plain, peaceful, generous, just, a way which, if followed, the world will applaud, and God must forever bless.

(Signed.) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, December 1, 1862.

Commercial.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 2.

The Wheat market was 1c better on No. 1 today, opening at 91c and closing at 92c for that quality in store. No. 2

THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME II. SAINT PAUL, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1862. NUMBER 290.

The Saint Paul Press.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE

☞ This paper has a larger Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

ST. PAUL, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 5.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

The statements made in Dr. Barney's letter published in the New York papers, respecting an intercourse with President Lincoln, and that matters pertaining to alleged negotiations with the rebels, are authoritatively denied.

From the army of the Potomac we have little of importance, except the report of a reconnoissance showing that the rebels are not in force north of the Rappahannock.

Difficulties in the way of the regular transmission of the mail to headquarters have been overcome.

Burnside's order recommending the dismissal of officers suffering their commands to be surprised gives general satisfaction.

Advices from Fortress Monroe state that a fleet of transports with two iron clads had sailed under sealed orders—destination of course not known.

Friends of the Government in Europe, writing of the French Emperor's purpose of intervention in American affairs, state that it is regarded as a serious blow to our cause, and to the cause of freedom in Europe.

The arrest of United States Marshal Harris, of New Jersey, for official participation in the arrest of Krigler and Wright involves at once a conflict between the State and Federal authorities.

☞ A tremendous gale at Aspinwall, has damaged the shipping to a considerable extent and blocked the railroad.

The ship George Washington, from New York, supposed to have on board contraband goods, has been overhauled by the United States Marshal.

It will be seen from our dispatches that the irrepressible benevolence of the New Yorkers, has found deserving objects of charity in the starving operatives of the English factories.

PROCLAMATION TO THE PEOPLE OF MINNESOTA.

WHEREAS, information has reached me that the public peace has been disturbed by the unlawful attempt of a large body of citizens to seize and put to death the unarmed and manacled prisoners recently condemned to be hung for their atrocious crimes, and now in the custody of the United States military authorities at South Bend awaiting the final order of the President for their execution—

And whereas, it is further represented that other combinattons are forming with a view to a renewal of this rash and ill-advised undertaking, and thereby provoking a collision with the United States forces having the convicts in charge—

Now therefore, I, ALEXANDER RAMSEY, Governor of the State of Minnesota, with a view to avert the disastrous consequences of such a collision, and to preserve the public peace and the good name and reputation of the people of this State, do hereby call upon all citizens engaged in these disorderly demonstrations, to desist therefrom.

The victims and the witnesses of the horrible outrages perpetrated by the savages may consider their sufferings and wrongs, a justification of this summary and high-handed method of retaliation. But the civilized world will not so regard it. Enlightened public opinion will everywhere condemn the vindictive slaughter of these guilty but helpless and unarmed prisoners. The sober second thought of our own people will recoil from it with horror. The infatuated perpetrators of it will bitterly regret their ignominious share in the outrage which, if consummated, would inflict lasting disgrace upon themselves and the State.

Death, indeed, is the least atonement which these savage miscreants can make for their dreadful crimes. But the greater the crime the greater the need that its punishment should carry with it the weight and sanction of public authority.

It is not the blind fury of a mob to which Providence has entrusted the sword of public justice. The lawless violence which would anticipate the course of legal procedure by the massacre of these helpless prisoners in defiance of the authorities would deprive their punishment of all its legitimate effect.

Would it teach these savage men hereafter to respect the authority of a government thus openly contemned and degraded by an act of bold defiance on the part of its citizens?

Or, will it add to the sense of security of life on our frontier, to show that life is dependent on the will of an irresponsible mob?

Hitherto the conduct of our citizens in the midst of the extreme provocations which they have endured has been honorable to themselves and to the State.

The captured Sioux, instead of being indiscriminately slaughtered in the heat of passion as might have been expected, were conceded an impartial trial by a military tribunal. Those found guilty of capital crimes were condemned to death and now lay in durance awaiting the order of the President for their execution.

Our people indeed have had just reason to complain, of the tardiness of executive action in the premises, but they ought to find some reason for forbearance in the absorbing cares which weigh upon the President.

The pressing and earnest representations repeatedly made to him from this Department of the necessity of proceeding promptly with the execution of the condemned Indians have been zealously sustained by the military and other authorities.

The Agent sent out by the Government gave the assurance upon his departure that he would spare no effort to procure an order to that effect. No official intimation has been received that the President contemplates any other course; and his final determination of the matter may therefore soon be expected.

But whatever may be the decision of the President it cannot deprive the people of this State of their right to justice or exempt the guilty Indians of the doom they have incurred under our local laws. If he should decline to punish them the case will then clearly come within the jurisdiction of our civil courts. In a month the State Legislature will assemble and to them it may be safely left to provide for the emergency.

I appeal then to the good sense of the people to await patiently and peacefully the due course of law. I entreat them not to throw away the good name which Minnesota has hitherto sustained by a rash act of lawlessness which is neither necessary to the ends of justice, of personal security or even of private vengeance; but which would be subversive of public order and a perpetual stigma upon the community.

I entreat them as good citizens having at heart the public welfare not to add to the injury which our young State has already sustained at home and abroad from its exposure to savage violence the worse and more permanent injury which it would suffer in the estimation of the world from the spectacle of barbarous violence among our own citizens.

Given under my hand and the Grand Seal of the State, at the city of St. Paul, this sixth [L. S.] day of December, A. D. 1862.

ALEXANDER RAMSEY.

By the Governor:

D. BLAKELY,
Secretary of State.

THE SIOUX PRISONERS.

Yesterday morning General Sibley received dispatches from Col. Miller, commanding at Camp Lincoln, conveying the intelligence that late on Thursday night last, a body of citizens to the number of 150 or 200 armed with hatchets, knives and other weapons, attempted to force their way through the guard at camp Lincoln, with the declared intention of butchering the Indian prisoners. Col. Miller having been forewarned of the intended visit, was prepared to receive them, and before they could effect anything, they were surrounded and taken prisoners. He subsequently released them, however, on the promise to abstain from any future attempt of that nature. So far as ascertained, most of the assailants were from St. Peter and above that point.

Col. Miller has information that other large bodies of citizens from the direction of New Ulm, acting in conjunction with those already referred to, and others in the neighborhood of St. Peter, will make a renewed attack upon the United States forces under his command with a similar object in view.

These facts were yesterday officially reported by General Sibley to Gov. Ramsey, in a letter from which we quote the following:

I have authorized Col. Miller to call to his aid all the force stationed within reach for the protection of the Indian prisoners. The President of the United States has the fate of these prisoners under consideration and much as I should deplore any collision between the forces of the United States and the citizens of the State, I deem it my duty to state to you, that any degree of force requisite to resist the unlawful attempts referred to will be resorted to by the United States troops under my command, and the consequences must rest upon those who persist in endeavors to accomplish what can only be done by an open defiance of the authority of the Government of the United States having the Indian prisoners in charge. I trust, Sir, that you will feel it obligatory upon you to put a stop at once to the outrageous proceedings to which I have referred.

Considering that General Sibley has the entire military force in the State under his control, the concluding request seems to have been construed by the Governor as a gentle hint that the "pen was mightier than the sword," and he has therefore undertaken, as will be seen elsewhere, to disperse these disorderly assemblages by proclamation—which is rather a personal appeal to the good sense and self-respect of our citizens in behalf of peace and public order, than an executive mandate against insurrection. If the facts as to new and wide-spread combinations are as stated, they constitute an emergency of the gravest possible character, and cannot be too seriously treated or too decisively met.

The public peace must be preserved. Unlawful combinations to defy the recognized authorities for any purpose, are but one step to the dissolution of society, and ought to be summarily suppressed. On the other hand, this outbreak of popular impatience ought to admonish the Government of the danger of trifling with the interests of public justice, backed by the universal demand of a whole people. We very much fear that the pacificatory effect of the Governor's proclamation will be more than counteracted by the letter of Commissioner Dole to President Lincoln, which we publish in another place, nor will the popular feeling be much mollified by the telegraphic announcement that President Lincoln had adopted the suggestions of the Commissioner, and was going to hang a score or so of the ringleaders and let the rest go.

COMMISSIONER DOLE'S LETTER

The letter of Indian Commissioner Dole evinces a profound ignorance of the subject upon which he presumes to treat, which would scarcely have been expected of a Commissioner of Indian Affairs, if we had not made the discovery last summer, that profound ignorance of Indian character and customs, was the chief qualification of an Indian official.

We shall reserve this document as a topic of future discussion. It is sufficient to say here, that his theory of the superstitious veneration of the Indians for their chief, is a mere figment of the imagination borrowed from Cooper's novels, without a shadow of basis in fact. The chiefs have scarcely any authority over the braves, and this extremely precarious.

In the recent outbreak, indeed, for which he would hang the chiefs and let the braves go, it happens that the braves were the ringleaders and the chiefs the followers. The conspiracy was hatched at first in what are called soldier's lodges, from which the chiefs were excluded, and they only came in after it had already broken out in actual insurrection.

Why under the sun the Government persists in keeping such a blockhead in such an office, passes comprehension.

AN ELEGIAC SMOKE.

We are penning this interesting paragraph behind the fumes of some very excellent tobacco, from the pouch of the rebel General, Zollicoffer, who, it will be recollected, was killed at the battle of Mill Springs, where the Minnesota Second performed so glorious a part.

In the spoils which they abandoned to our victorious troops, there was nothing of value but the stores of tobacco, which formed the only luxury of the poverty-stricken butternuts, and upon this our boys regaled themselves after their hard-fought battle—doubtless thinking that where there was so much *fire* there ought to be some *smoke*.

We are indebted for an opportunity of appreciating the excellent taste of the rebel General as a smoker, to our friend, Lieut. Colonel Jennison, who was Adjutant of the Second at the time, and who brought away Zollicoffer's tobacco from his deserted headquarters as his share of the spoils.

If the rebel General's memory were as fragrant as his tobacco, we should give him a *puff*, if we went to Fort Lafayette for it. As it is, we have put ourselves in mourning for him; but instead of putting the weed on our hat, we have put it in our pipe.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

—The *Eagle* printing establishment and building at Poughkeepsie, New York, was burned on the night of the 2d inst. Loss of Platt & Schaut on the *Eagle* office, $12,000; insurance $5,500. Loss of other tenants and the owner of the building, $20,000; partly insured.

—Dennis Lewis, of Chelsee, Massachusetts, convicted of assaulting his wife with a loaded pistol, with intent to kill, has been sentenced to the State Prison for fifteen years. A portion of the woman's body and one of her arms are paralyzed, and she will be a cripple for life.

—Both houses of the New South Wales Legislature have passed a bill granting five thousand acres of land for experiments in cotton growing. The Cotton Association are selecting farms and commencing operations.

—The Baltimore *American* says that the suicide of Gen. Frank Patterson has produced a profound impression in army circles. The circumstances of his death were not known till lately, outside a limited circle of personal friends. When it became known that he shot himself under the delusion that he had been charged with cowardice by a superior officer, the sympathy for him was very strong. He was undoubtedly [partially insane, as many little facts tend to prove.

—The Washington *Chronicle* says that Bishop Simpson, the renowned Methodist prelate, contemplates a permanent residence in the Federal metropolis.

—The Louisville *Courier* (Secesh) printing establishment was sold at auction on Tuesday morning to the Louisville *Democrat* Company for $6,150.

—The Chicago *Journal* of Monday evening, says a new and dangerous counterfeit, 5's on Cuyler's Bank, Palmyra, N. Y., has just made its appearance at Chicago. It is an exact imitation of the genuine, only that the counterfeit is blurred. Look out for them.

—Every lady can, if she pleases, have an opportunity to boast not merely that she has given an officer or soldier "the mitten" but a pair of mittens.

—Coal has been selling at twenty cents per bushel in Cincinnati, but some of the merchants have lately put the price down to sixteen cents.

—David P. Riddle, late of Company A, 61st Pennsylvania regiment, died recently in the Columbia College Hospital, Washington.

—The Bank Commissioners of Illinois are taking measures to prevent the issue of notes under one dollar by bankers and others.

—Lieut. Col. Webb, of the 77th Illinois volunteers, reiterates the statement lately published, that the loyal negroes at Richmond, Ky., had secured to the Government over $100,000 of public property, and the amount would have been increased to $500,000 had the stay of the army been prolonged. This property consisted of guns, carbines, sabres, cap pouches, cartridge boxes, ammunition, belts, straps, mules, horses, wagons, ambulances, and a miscellaneous assortment of less valuable articles.

—Professor F. K. Newman has produced a Latin translation of Longfellow's poem, "Hiawatha." The publishers are Messrs. Walton & Maberly.

—The *Temps* publishes the following:

King Louis, of Bavaria, who abdicated after an insurrection in 1848, sees his family extensively affected by the dynastic changes which have taken place since 1859. His second son is Otho, the ex-King of Greece, born, 1st June, 1815; his third son, Luitpold, is married to a daughter of the Grand Duke of Tuscany; one of his daughters to the Duke of Modena; and one of his grandsons, or his youngest son Adalbert, was to have succeeded Otho on the throne of Greece. Lastly, the Queen of Naples and her sister, the Countess de Trani, belong to a collateral branch of the royal family, that of Maximilian, Duke of Bavaria. The house of Wittelsbach has therefore suffered most materially from the revolutions of Germany, Italy and Greece; and its members might give a second representation of the famous dinner, at Venice, mentioned in Voltaire's "Cradle."

—Elizabeth, Dowager Baroness, whose death is just announced, was one of three American ladies, daughters of Mr. Richard Caton, of Maryland, all of whom acquired titles by marriage. One married that eminent scholar and statesman the Marquis Wellesley, another the Duke of Leeds, and the lady whose death we now record, married May 25, 1836, Sir George William Jerningham, who in 1825 had been declared entitled to the ancient barony of Stafford, which had been under attainder since Viscount Stafford was beheaded in 1678. Her ladyship was left a widow in 1851, and had no issue. She, like her sisters, was a Roman Catholic.

—The *Mechanics' Magazine* says that "excellent paper is now made in Europe from the leaves of Indian corn. There is one paper mill in operation in Switzerland, and one in Austria, in which paper is made from such leaves exclusively. The husks which envelope the ears of corn make the best quality." It is also said in an exchange that a foreigner has filed at Washington an application for a patent for various uses made of corn shucks. The varieties include yarn, maize cloth, paper of beautiful quality (white and colored) from silk to parchment texture.

The Dakota Rebellion.

No. 2.

You might as well try to account for a tornado on the principles of music, as to try to give adequate and sufficient reasons for this raid of the Dakotas. A loyal war at the North, might just as well, and as reasonably, expect to discover a satisfactory solution of our southern rebellion, in the complaints of the Southern men, as to find good and sufficient reasons, in the treatment of the Dakota people by the government or any class of persons among them, for this recent outbreak. They were undoubtedly instigated by the devil. And hence, when it did take place, it swept over the land like a whirlwind, drawing everything within its reach.

Such a demoniacal possession of a whole people it was exceedingly difficult to withstand. Men wonder that it was so general. The wonder with me now is, that it was not universal; that there were men, who, from the commencement, stood up against it. There were men, who, as soon as they realized the nature and extent of the outbreak, applied themselves to helping away the whites who dwelt among them. The story of John Other-Day, how he effected the escape of more than sixty persons, is well known. *Enos* and *Paul* and *Robert Hopkins* and *His-big-fire* helped away the different portions of one company, consisting of more than forty persons, and *without their aid we should not have escaped.*

In an address made by Bishop Whipple in Chicago, he is reported as having said, that the Presbyterian missionaries were saved, not by christian Indians, but *by wild Indians.* I am inclined to regard this as a mistake of the reporter. It was not so. We at Hazlewood had, the day before, remembered the dying of the Lord Jesus with our native church members, and to them alone, under God, we owed our salvation.

Robert Hopkins, watched with Dr. Williamson's family during that fearful night of the 18th of August, and helped the younger portion of the family to escape across the Minnesota river early the next morning. As the Doctor, with his wife and sister remained until the morning of Wednesday, this same Robert Hopkins, and others, guarded them, and finally persuaded them to leave, and helped them away.

And when a war-party was known to be starting out of the Big Woods, which would cross our trail and might follow and kill us *His-big-fire* joined the party and kept with them until they had crossed our path, and he had prevented their following us, then he turned back. But because he started with this war party he is condemned to be hung.

No—be it remembered, that the Presbyterian missionaries owe their escape to those who had been for years under this religious teaching, that if it had not been that the Gospel of Christ had produced some effect, the white people of the Yellow Medicine would probably have shared the fate of the white people at the Lower Agency.

But helping away the white people was the less difficult task which these men had to perform. The rebellion was, to a certain extent, and for a time, a national thing. Those who opposed it, or did not join in, were treated as enemies. For a time they could not be silent and keep out of the way. But after a few days their voice was heard. They had not participated in the murders and outrages. For this reason they have talked against and threatened. But they had powerful connections. Such men were *Pay-pay* and *No-pay-shure-doo-ta*, at the Lower Agency, and *Simon* and *Paul* and others at the Yellow Medicine. By-and-by, men began to think, and this anti-war party became stronger.

With this party the captives found friends, and by skillful management on the part of a few men among them, almost the whole of these poor women and children were delivered. Simon and Lorenzo each, at the risk of their lives, brought away white women and children, and delivered them safely at Fort Ridgely. For these acts of heroism it would hardly be right to kill Simon and Lorenzo. And yet there are men who talk of killing them all off. Only a few days ago I read a letter addressed to Gov. Ramsey, in which the writer (I would not remember his name if I could,) *proposed to kill them all off by inoculating them with the small-pox.*

There were Dakota men, who, between the 18th of August and the 23d of September, fought a great moral and political battle, and almost brought about a counter-revolution—who prepared the way for the breaking up of the power of Little Crow, by the battle of Wood Lake—who, by the force of their oratory and influence, persuaded me to stay and give up the captive women and children—and who, after we arrived at Camp Release, helped us mightily in getting possession of camp after camp of Indians. Foremost among these men stands Paul Maza-koo-tay-mane. Ought Paul to be killed?

The people of Minnesota generally manifest a great desire to go into the wholesale business. There is a good deal of inconsiderate and unreasonable talking about these matters. There is also a great deal too much impatience manifested by the community generally. We want to have justice done, but we can surely wait for it. We don't want to make barbarians of ourselves because we are dealing with barbarians. We want to protect and reward the good, and the true, and the noble, as surely as we desire to punish the guilty.

There is a story told of an editor of a certain Minnesota Daily—how, that years ago, when he was wandering in the upper country, he was found by a Dakota Indian, standing waist deep in water with his arms over a log, and just ready to launch out into the deep channel of the Chippewa River. The Dakota took him into his canoe, and carried him safely to the other shore, and thus saved his life. If the editor of that paper could now save the life of that man, would he do it?

Yours truly,

S. R. RIGGS.

ST. ANTHONY, Dec. 3d, 1862.

Certainly we would, Mr. Riggs, and all his lodge, his wives, his uncles and cousins, and children and dogs, and everything that is his. We should go a good way to do our Indian friend a service, if going a good way would do it.—ED.

OUR NAVAL AFFAIRS.

From the Report of the Secretary of the Navy.

THE NAVAL FORCE.

When I entered upon the discharge of my public duties as the head of this Department, in March, 1861, there were but forty-two vessels in commission, and, as stated in my last annual report, but seventy-six vessels then attached to the navy have been made available. Most of those in commission were abroad, and of the 7,600 seamen in the pay of the government, there were, on the 10th of March, 1861, but 207 men in all the ports and receiving ships on the Atlantic coast to man our ships and protect the navy yards and depots, or to aid in suppressing the rising insurrection.

Neither the expiring administration, nor Congress, which had been in session until the 4th of March, had taken measures to increase or strengthen our naval power, notwithstanding the lowering aspect of our public affairs; so that when a few weeks after the inauguration I desired troops for the protection of the public property at Norfolk and Annapolis, or sailors to man and remove the vessels, neither soldiers nor sailors could be procured. There was no men to man our ships, nor were the few ships at our yards in a condition to be put into immediate service.

The proclamation of April placing our entire coast from the mouth of the Chesapeake to the Rio Grande under blockade, found us with a naval force, even with every vessel on our coast, inadequate to the work required.

I have in my former reports at the special session, in July, 1861, and in December last, made full exposition of the steps that were taken to recall our foreign squadrons and the progess which had been made in augmenting our navy by repaing and fitting, as expeditiously as possible, every available vessel owned by the government, by purchasing such others as could be made speedily useful in guarding our shallow and puculiar coast, and by rapidly constructing as many steamers as could be built at our navy yards, and employing to the extent that we could procure materials, engines and machinery, the resources of the country in adding others from private ship yards. The result is, that we have at this time afloat, or progressing to rapid completion, a naval force consisting of 427 vessels, there having been added to those of the old navy enumerated in my report of July, 1861, exclusive of those that were lost, 353 vessels, armed in the aggregate with 1,577 guns, and of the capacity of 240,028 tons.

The annals of the world do not show so great an increase in so brief a period to the naval power of the country. It affords me satisfaction to state that the acquisitions made to the navy from the commercial marine have proved to be of an excellent character; though these vessels were not built for war purposes, and consequently have not the strength of war vessels, they have performed all the service that was expected of them. No equal amount of tonnage was ever procured for any service at prices correspondingly low, and with so little disturbance to the commercial community; and no vessels were ever constructed on better terms for the government, or have better subserved the purposes for which they were designed, than the twenty-three gunboats for which the Department contracted on its own responsibility at the commencement of hostilities, without waiting for the action of Congress. In no respect, during this war, has the government been better or more economically and faithfully served than in the additions that have been made by construction and purchase to the navy.

In order that the actual condition of the navy, past and present, from March 4, 1861, to November, 1862, and the expansion which has been made, may be seen, I present a tabular statement of the number of vessels, and the aggregate of their armament and tonnage, with a detailed accounnt of the losses that have occurred since my last annual report:

PRESENT NAVAL FORCE.

Description.	Number.	Guns.
Old navy	74	1,091
Purchased vessels	180	688
Transferred from the War and Treasury Departments	50	230
New vessels, completed and under construction	123	659
Total	427	3,628
Increase since last reported	163	711

IRON-CLAD NAVY.

Seaboard.		
Armored wooden vessels	8	56
" iron vessels	20	42
Western Rivers.		
Armored wooden vessels	4	9
" " (transferred from War Department	10	122
Armored iron vessels	12	32
Total	54	261

NAVY ON WESTERN WATERS.

Armored vessels	26	261
Wooden gunboats	18	79
Transports and ordnance steamers	10	2
Rams	5	24
Armed tugs	13	13
Total	72	379

SEAMEN AND EMPLOYEES IN NAVY YARDS.

The number of persons employed on board of our naval vessels, including receiving ships and recruits, is about 28,000; and there are not less than 12,000 mechanics and laborers employed at the different navy yards and naval stations.

EXPENSES AND ESTIMATES.

The appropriations made at the regular and special sessions of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, were $43,615,551.77. The expenses of the department during the same time were $42,200,539.96—leaving an unexpended balace of $1,415,021.81. The amount expended includes the payment for the construction of fifty-two steamers; the purchase, alterations and armament of 175 steamers and sailing vessels; all the charter money paid by the department, together with all the increased expenses incident to the enlarged navy. The amount appropriated for the current fiscal year, (ending June 30, 1863) is $52,814,359.07. The estimates submitted for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, amounts to $68,527,255.01.

Curious Incident in the War.—An Infuriated Female Captures Ten Secessionists.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

Captain Bright of Company H, 23rd Kentucky Regiment, formerly a resident of this city, and who has just returned on a short furlough, relates to us the following curious anecdote of the war, for the veracity of which he will himself answer:

During the retreat of the army of Kirby Smith from Cumberland Gap, the regiment to which he belonged was in the van of the Federal Army. One morning, when the regiment was about 26 miles east of the Wild Cat Mountains, they were surprised to see a file of ten men, all of them secesh, marching towards the lines, and a woman marching in their rear with a musket in her hands; on nearing the Federal lines she gave them up to the officer commanding as prisoners. In accounting for their capture, she said that her husband had joined a military company in the Federal service, and had left her alone to take care of the house, which lay between the two armies. Eleven secessionists had come into the house that morning and proceeded to make themselves perfectly at home, first killing all the chickens, and setting them to roast by the fire. They then proceeded to dispose of the things around the house, taking up the carpets, and constructing horse blankets out of them.

They next perpetrated other atrocities of a destructive and objectionable character, which had the effect of making the lady of the house "furiously wild," as the Captain expresses it, and she determined that such outrageous conduct should not go unpunished. She accordingly carried away their muskets to a place of safety, reserving two for her own use, and then going to the room in which they were regailing themselves on her defunct chickens, she informed them that they were her prisoners. One of them jumped up to seize her, when she leveled her gun at him and fired causing him to bite the dust, which lay thickly strewed on the carpetless floor. Throwing away the now useless gun, she took the other in her hand and ordered the remaining ten to march toward the Union camp threatening to shoot the first who attempted to run away. Having a wholesome fear of sharing a similar fate to that of her companion, they went quietly along, and were accordingly handed over to the military authorities. On being laughed at for being taken prisoner by a woman, they said they had been wanting to get captured for some time past, and were heartily glad that they were prisoners at last. They were entirely sick of the war, they said, and did not care how soon they got out of it.

—The Steuben (O.) *Courier* says that one man walked forty miles to claim exemption from the draft on the ground of inability to endure long marches and the hardships of camp life.

—The number of Congressmen and ex-Congressmen who have been and are now military officers is ninety-four; a very large majority of whom have served or are now serving in the rebel army.

MARRIED.

In Cottage Grove, Dec. 4th, by Rev. Geo. S. Biscoe, Mr. JEROME B. BENSON to Miss KATE STEPHENS, both of Cottage Grove.

Headquarters District of Minnesota, Department of the Northwest.

SAINT PAUL, MINN., Nov. 27th, 1862.

[GENERAL ORDERS NO. FIVE.]

Hereafter, all Commanders of Regiments or Detachments, bearers of dispatches, and all officers arriving in this city on business, will immediately report in person at the office of the Assistant Adjutant General.

By command of
BRIGADIER GENERAL SIBLEY.
R. C. OLIN,
nov28-1w Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

New Advertisements.

LOST.

Two Treasury Notes of Five Dollars each, between J. M. Burck's paint shop and G. Irvine's Grocery, Store, Third street, opposite the American House. Any person finding the same and leaving it at Cobb's Bookstore, will be suitably rewarded. dec7-1t

MUST BE SOLD,

Before the 1st of January,

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

CLOTHING;

Consisting of

BUSINESS COATS;

SILK VELVET, BLACK SATIN AND

Figured Silk Vests;

CASSIMERE AND SATINET PANTS

HATS;

SHIRTS AND NECK TIES;

ALSO

FINE BLACK CLOTH AND CASSIMERES

In the piece; all of which goods will be sold from 25 to 40 per cent. less than present prices.

W. H. TEMPLE,
Catholic Block, Third street.

STORE TO LET. nov22-tf

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

Must be sold for the benefit of creditors, at the New York Store, Third street, half a block below the Bridge.

☞ *Now is the time to get Bargains.*

M. WHITE,
o21-3m Practical Boot and Shoemaker.

LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Statements in Barney's Letter Contradicted.

FROM ARMY of THE POTOMAC.

The Purpose of the French Emperor.

NEW YORK, December 5.

The *Tribune's* Washington dispatch says the statement in Barney's letter printed in to-day's *Tribune*, that Barney has had an interview with President Lincoln, is contradicted on the highest authority. It is further to be stated on the same authority, that the President has no knowledge whatever of statements contained in the letter, and no communication on that subject, or embracing such information, has been made to him in any way.

Leading Republicans deny all knowledge of the matter. The supposition that this letter has any weight for their alleged attention to Barney's statements, is entirely erroneous.

It should be added that no recent communication from Fernando Wood has been received by the President, and none whatever on these or similar subjects.

The following is a dispatch to the *Herald*, dated headquarters army of the Potomac, December 5th:

Recent reconnoissances have discovered that no attempt is made by the enemy to hold the section north of the Rappahannock, their forces having entirely evacuated the country with the exception of small scouting parties. These cross the river at small blind ferries, now easily found in consequence of low water, and after a dash upon our outposts, succeed in escaping by some new route unknown to our pickets.

The difficulties heretofore existing in the transmission of mails between Washington and headquarters, by the energy of headquarters post-masters, Hazlett and Cooley, have at length been overcome, and we now get letters without delay.

Convalescents and exchanged prisoners are flocking to their respective commands in great numbers.

Burnside's order recommending the dismissal of officers guilty of neglect of duty by allowing their commands to be surprised by enemy gives universal satisfaction, and will undoubtedly correct the serious evil of carelessness on the part of commanders of outposts.

No news from the front, yesterday.

Hooker reviewed Sickles' division today. The military display was the finest of the campaign.

Private advices from the most eminent friends of America in France, represent the recent offer of mediation by Napoleon is there regarded as an expression of a deliberate and matured purpose from which the Emperor wont recede, and that it is considered a serious blow to our cause in Europe, and to the cause of freedom in Europe not less than in America.

Storm at Aspinwall.

Ship George Washington Overhauled.

Subscription for English Operations.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.

The steamer Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall of the 25th, has arrived.

There had been a tremendous gale at Aspinwall, lasting three days, during which the British brig Bolivar and steamer Avon were wrecked. No lives lost. The steamer Ocean Queen lost her paddle box, but succeeded in getting to sea.

The United States brig Bainbridge was abandoned by her officers and crew after throwing overboard her guns and stores. All communication between Panama and Aspinwall suspended; the wires broke down and the railroad under water, but expected to be in running order by the 26th, as water was subsiding. Nothing new from Central America.

The ship George Washington was overhauled to-day while attempting to go to sea by the United States Marshal. It is alleged that she has contraband goods aboard.

It is rumored that several French vessels have been seized by the Government, but it is untrue.

The Custom House was given up today, and business will now be transacted in the old Exchange building.

At a meeting at Corn Exchange to-day there were subscribed over $9,000 and 1,500 bushels of corn for suffering English operatives.

United States Marshal Arrested.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 6.

The arrests of Krigler and Wright of Huntingdon county, New Jersey, made some time ago on the charge of interfering with enlistments, has been the subject of inquiry by the Grand Jury of Huntingdon county, which body has just adjourned.

Several bills of indictment were presented against parties concerned in arrests. Among the number is one against Abraham R. Harris, of this city, Deputy United States Marshal.

Marshal Harris was arrested and taken to Flemington this morning. It is said the authority for the arrest of Krigler and Wright came from the United States District Attorney of this State.

From Fortress Monroe.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5.

Advices from Fortress Monroe yesterday announced the sailing of a fleet of several transports and two iron-clads with sealed orders. Destination unknown.

Welland Canal Closed.

ST. CATHARINES, C. W., Dec. 6.

Good deal of ice in the Welland Canal, probably sufficient to close navigation by to-morrow.

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED BY THE
PRESS PRINTING COMPANY.

OFFICE—ADJOINING THE BRIDGE.

TERMS:

DAILY PRESS—To city subscribers, fifteen cents per week, or, if paid in advance, $7.00 per annum; $1.75 for three months. By mail—$6.00 per annum, or fifty cents per month, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

TRI-WEEKLY PRESS—$3.50 per annum; $2 for six months; $1 for three months; clubs of five at $3 each.

WEEKLY PRESS—One copy, one year, $2.00; two to four copies, one year, to one address, each $1.50; five to nine, do. $1.40; ten to twenty, do. $1.30; twenty or more, do. $1.20.

Rates of Advertising.

Ten lines to a Square, (the space enclosed in the following table.)

	One Square.	Each add. Square.
One time	$ 75	$ 37½
Three times	1 25	62½
One week	1 75	87½
Two weeks	2 62	1 37
One month	4 00	2 00
Two months	5 50	2 75
Three months	6 75	3 37½
Six months	10 00	5 00
Twelve months	15 00	7 50

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS,

Published once a week, either in Daily or Weekly.

First Insertion.....75 Cents per Square.
Each subsequent insertion.37½ " "

Legal Advertisements published at the expense of the Attorneys ordering, and not delayable for the legal proceedings, but collectable in advance, or on delivery of affidavit. Publishers not accountable for the accuracy of legal advertisements beyond the amount charged for their publication.

Advertisements published in both the Daily and Weekly will be charged the full Daily rates with one half the Weekly rates added.

Business Notices, published in the Editorial columns, of ten lines or under, will be charged, for each insertion, one dollar; if over ten lines, ten cents per line.

Advertisements loaded and placed under the head of Special Notices, if ten lines or over, will be charged the usual rates and one-half additional; if under that amount, fifty cents for each insertion.

Yearly advertisers to pay quarterly.

Advertisements, for a less time than three months, to be paid in advance.

ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY.

One Square, one insertion	$ 75
" two insertions	1 00
" four "	2 00
For each subsequent insertion, and for each additional square	0 37½

☞ E. C. SPAULDING, at Minneapolis, and WETMORE O'BRIEN, at St. Anthony, will act as Agents in circulating the DAILY PRESS in their respective towns.

An Indian Fight at Fort Cobb.

From the Leavenworth Conservative, Nov. 20.

Col. William G. Coffin, Indian Superintendent of the Southern Superintendency, arrived here yesterday from Leroy, bringing important intelligence from the southwestern portion of the Indian Territory.

On the 23d instant, chiefs and braves of Wichitas and Keechies to the number of eighty arrived at Leroy to ask for the protection of the United States Government. They left the rest of their band, numbering 700 in all, on Walnut Creek, in this State, eighty miles south of Leroy.

The Indians bring with them a large number of scalps, and the intelligence of a bloody fight at Fort Cobb in the Indian Territory, on the 21st of October.

The loyal force comprised 140 Wichitas, 163 Towakonas, 137 Kakos, 67 Kechies, a few Kiddos, and about 30 Shawnees. The rebels were led by Col. Leper at the head of six hundred Tongkawas. Leper is a white man, and the Confederate agent of the affliated tribes. The loyal Indians were entirely successful, having defeated their opponents and slaughtered large numbers of them on the field, among them Col. Leper. Getting news that Cheely McIntosh was approaching with a large force of Texans and Indians, the Wichitas fled to this State. They accomplished the journey of about 300 miles in a month and one day.

They bring with them the papers of the head Tongkawa chief, all of which were captured. These papers cover a period of thirty years, and some of them bear the signatures of General Sam. Houston, Gov. Lamar, Albert Rust, and other well known Southern men.

It will be remembered that Fort Cobb was evacuated by the United States troops in March, 1861, and was soon after taken possession of by the Texans.

The Wichitas have always been represented as friendly Indians, and the last report issued by the Indian Bureau shows that they were among the last to accept the overtures made to them by the Confederate agents.

The last fight shows that the rebels have a more serious foe to contend with in the Indians of the Southwest than that encountered by us in Minnesota.

—The Louisville *Journal* says, it is a well-known fact that an impression prevails to a considerable extent among the slave papulation in Kentucky that they will be free on the first of January, under the proclamation of the President of the United States. If this delusion is not speedily corrected, it will be likely to lead to disastrous results to the negroes, and we know of no better means for correcting the delusion than through the pulpits of the American churches. We, therefore, for the sake of the welfare of the negroes, suggest to their preachers throughout the State to earnestly, zealously, and energetically set themselves to work to correct the evil at once. Kentucky is not in any way included in the President's proclamation. That proclamation expressly refers to States or portions of States that are engaged in armed rebellion, and it distinctly states that any State or any portion even of a rebellious State, that shall be represented in the National Congress on the first day of January, will be relieved from the operation of the President's proclamation. Even New Orleans, rebellious as it has been, if it elects a member of Congress under General Butler's proclamation, will not be touched by the President's proclamation. The President's proclamation will be applicable to Eastern Virginia, which will have no representative in Congress on the first of January, but it will have no application at all to Northwestern Virginia, which will have its complement of members of Congress.

—Intimations which have with us the weight of recognized authority, come from New York to the effect that Mr. Seymour the Governor elect of that great State, will disappoint the Woods and men of that ilk, who helped him into place—disappoint them by the energy and directness with which he will, in his forthcoming message to the Legislature, recommend a vigorous prosecution of the war for the restoration of the Union.

MORNING.

Perhaps there is no description of the coming on of light so perfect as that which Shelley has given us in his little poem, the boat on the Serchio:

The stars burnt out in the pale blue air,
And the thin white moon lay withering there;
To tower, and cavern, and rift, and tree,
The owl and the bat fled drowsily.
Day had kindled the dewy woods,
And the rocks above, and the stream below,
And the vapors in their multitudes,
And the Apinnines' shroud of summer snow,
And clothed with light of sery gold
The mists in their eastern caves uproll'd.

Day had awaken'd all things that be,—
The lark and the thrush and the swallow free,
And the milkmaid's song and the mower's scythe,
And the matin bell and the mountain bee.
Fire-flies were quench'd on the dewy corn,
Glow-worms went out on the river's brim,
Like lamps which a student forgets to trim;
The beetle forgot to wind his horn;
The crickets were still in the meadow and hill.

The London Press on Mediation.

From the Times, Nov. 15.

It is a conclusive proof of the importance of American affairs in the eyes of our Ministry that they have caused a signal departure from the traditions of the Foreign-office. The answer of Lord Russell to the dispatch of M. Drouyn de Lhuys has been published in *The Gazette* within three days after it was written, and the world is now acquainted with the motives which have prompted one Government to propose and the other to decline an intervention in the American quarrel. *The arguments of Lord Russell's note have been anticipated by the public, and this is the best proof of their soundness.* The British Government recognizes the humane intentions of the Emperor, and would gladly join him in any course by which the war might be brought to an end.

To act in concurrence with France on international questions, and particularly in matters relating to America, is, we are told, the desire of the Government, since "neither her Majesty the Queen nor the British nation will ever forget the noble and emphatic manner in which the Emperor of the French vindicated the law of nations, and assisted the cause of peace in the instance of the seizure of the Confederate Commissioners on board the Trent." But, after due consideration, the conclusion of the Cabinet is that interference, to be successessful, must be postponed. At present neither the temper of the belligerents nor the opinions of the European Powers are such as to encourage the further prosecution of the scheme.

It appears beyond a doubt *that Russia, of whose concurrence we had been assured at the beginning, has received the French overtures coldly,* and will not at present join in any formal offer of mediation; although it would seem, from an expression in Lord Russell's dispatch, that the Czar would, perhaps, unofficially support the endeavors of England and France to obtain a peaceful termination of the dispute. This being the case, the intervention would be made by the two Western Powers alone, and the first communication of their proposals to the Federal Government would be coupled with the acknowledgment that the third European Power which it was intended to include in the common action, had refused to take part in these representations. The danger to the cause of peace which would be involved in this non-success is alone enough to make our Government desirous of waiting *until the assent of the Czar can be attained or dispensed with.*

The general purport of Lord Russell's answer is that, *though a time may come when an offer of mediation may serve the cause of humanity,* that time has not yet come. That this is true, no one in this country will doubt. Our relationship with the Americans and the use of a common language makes us more conversant with the opinions and conditions than a Frenchman can be, and we all of us feel that the proposal of an armistice by England would just now be used by the war party in America to excite the passions of the people and to regain the power which is rapidly passing from them. There is probably nothing that would please the Republicans and Abolitionists at this crisis more than a good Anti-British cry.

The idea that England had stepped in at the moment when after many defeats they were about to begin a new campaign, and had desired them to hold their hands, would be quite sufficient to turn all the wavering population into partisans of war at any price. War with the South, war with England, war with the Universe, would be shouted by the orators at Republican meetings, and amid the triumphant applause of one party and the forced acquiescence of the other the peaceful proposals of the two powers would be rejected in an insolent dispatch from Washington.

From the Daily News, Nov. 15.

The course which appears best in the eyes of the British Government is, to watch carefully the progress of opinion in America, and to take advantage of the first favorable opportunity offered by a change to tender friendly counsel. We think that, with the exception of a few thoughtless people who would plunge us into a war, people of all opinions will think that this is the best answer that could have been made by the British Government without entering necessarily upon a discussion of the case. An acceptance of the French proposition at the present time, perhaps at any time, would embark us in a dark and difficult course, of which no one could predict the issue.

The American case itself is one which the wisest Minister might well desire to be excused from taking in hand, and it is a mistake to suppose that we could recede into the position of spectators after having seen our first advice either taken or rejected. We must be permitted, moreover, to consider it an advantage to have once more escaped the danger of an entangling diplomatic association with the Emperor of France. The experience of the last two years—the Mexican expedition, and French policy in Italy, among foreign matters, and the necessity of fortifications and a war budget at home are not to be ignored. *We cannot trust Napoleon III.* We wish to live in peace and friendship with everybody; but we are a frank and consistent people, and the less we have to do with "inscrutable" potentates the better.

From the Star, Nov. 15.

The apprehension of a servile war culminates, in the reasoning of M. Drouyn de Lhuys, the arguments for European mediation in the American contest. To all the sacrifices and efforts made on both sides—the prodigious effusion of blood, the enormous expenditure of money—there is about to be added, according to the French Minister, a still more irreparable disaster—a revolt of their slaves against their owners. The Imperial Secretary had probably in his mind when he penned this sentence of his dispatch, a memorable and tragical event in the history of the colonies of France. The massacre of St. Domingo is seldom forgotten, but is generally misunderstood when the emancipation of negroes is in question. It is remembered against the oppressed instead of being quoted as an admonition to the oppressor. Its origin and results are alike for the most part confounded with the outbreak of blind vindictiveness and the overthrow of human designs.

The Sicilian Vespers of the Blacks are denied the excuses which are permitted to similar acts of passionate self vindication among other races. It is forgotten that the negroes of St. Domingo atoned by the exemplary moderation of their conduct toward the vanquished for the severities inflicted in the fierce desperation of their resolve to conquer. It is forgotten, too, that their resolve was born of despair, not of hope—that it was not the promulgation to them from Paris or the doctrine of equality and brotherhood which nerved them to the terrible determination of drowning their fetters in a sea of blood—but the spectacle of their owners asserting for themselves, with frantic pride and exultation, rights which they scornfully withheld from their human chattels. And there is one thing more which ought to be remembered at the present moment—namely that the race which could produce a negro Garibaldi as the symbol of its military and political genius proved also its capacity for free labor and orderly self-government by voluntary devotion to all the duties of a civilised community.

It is the height of injustice to accuse the Federal Government of inciting the negroes to an irregular insurgent warfare. As Mr. Emerson has well expressed it, the great meritorious characteristic of the proclamation is that it ensures the protection of American law "to all men of African descent who have faculty enough, when the hour has struck," to find their way within the Union lines. Thousands of them have done this already, without waiting for that assurance. Thousands of negroes in Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, Florida, and Louisiana have taken refuge under the Union flag, uncertain whether they would not be recaptured or even driven back. But nowhere has there been any rising of slaves against the old men, women and children, who are said to be the sole representatives now, on the plantations, of the Southern chivalry. Only one instance of the sort has been reported, and in that instance a mutiny, provoked by a negro being brought up for "chastisement," was repressed, it is said, by the Union soldiery of the district. There will, no doubt, as soon as "the hour has struck," be a strong indisposition on the part of negroes, even in the recesses of the South, to submit to the accustomed discipline of the cowhide.

A Wail from the Rebels.

The following article from the Charleston *Courier*, a paper which was much less anxious to enter upon the sea of the war than its cotemporary, the *Mercury*, when the long seeds of the rebellion first began to sprout in that hot-bed of treason, shows the depth of the misery brought upon the Southern States:

The continuance of this contest involves increased suffering. The evils that follow in the train of this calamitous visitation grow more direful with every day. Other hearts than those now aching with anxiety and bleeding from bereavement are rent with grief, and the friend who sympathized with some afflicted one yesterday, to-day weeps bitter tears over his own sorrow. The iron is driven the deeper, and our burdens become more heavy. And though more than eighteen months have passed away since the strife was begun, the end seems more distant than it appeared to be a twelve-month since. Hope after hope has gone out in darkness, and expectations we had fondly cherished have turned out to be miserable delusions. So often have we been disappointed and deceived, that now our faith rejects every promise and turns away from every sign. Our foe is as active and determined and powerful as ever he was, and the agent that was to compel foreign nations to intervene and put an end to this wicked and infamous contest, has not been potent enough to accomplish that end.

We stand alone. Vast hosts are mustering to repeat in stronger force and with more obstinate courage the attempts that have been made, and strongholds hitherto unattacked will soon have to bear the most furious onslaughts the enemy, with his wonderful resources of ingenuity and material, is capable of making. To frustrate his well-conceived plans, to repel these terrible attacks, we have to depend entirely upon ourselves. The foe will do his utmost; military genius and knowledge, the boundless credit of the the Government, the best mechanical skill—mind, money, muscle—have all combined to insure success.

And while these tremendous efforts are being put forth—while our homes are darkened by the shadow of the death angel's wing and our bosoms wrung with anguish—while we are enduring grevious privations and hardships, and our soldiers are almost naked, we stand alone.

It is the true foreign tongues that mention our name with respect and admiration. It is true our fortitude and gallantry have received abundant reward in glowing words of praise and in warm heartfelt wishes for success. But sympathy and admiration have afforded no substantial assistance, and all unaided we brace our nerves for the dreadful conflict.

Lost Opportunities.

Several opportunities of destroying the rebellion have presented themselves and been lost. It might have been destroyed at Corinth soon after the battle of Shiloh, if our army only had been two days earlier in the preparations for attack upon Beauregard's entrenchments. It might have been destroyed at Manassas if we had attacked the rebels there whilst they were effecting their retreat to Richmond. It might have been destroyed at Yorktown if our troops had been twenty-four hours quicker in arranging to strike than they were. It might have been destroyed at Antietam if the victory of that bloody field had been followed up. It might have been destroyed at Chaplin Hills if our magnificent army had rushed vigorously upon the enemy and pressed him to the wall after the battle.

Here were four lost opportunities. No human sagacity can foresee when we shall have another. God grant that the next, if it shall ever come, may not be lost.—*Louisville Journal.*

Expectation of the Slaves.

The Lexington *Observer* says that there is a wide-spread if not universal conviction among the slaves of that regions that they are to be free on the approaching of January. We have heard from Lexington, gentlemen, facts strongly corroborating this statement. We know that the impression said to be prevalent there also prevails to a certain extent here, but to what extent we cannot say. We presume that nothing more serious is to be apprehended here than that some servants may run away and others prove refractory. In the country the evil may be greater.

A Miser's Buried Treasure Discovered.

From the Joliet Republican.

A rich gold placer was discovered last Tuesday, on the little island just below the Jefferson street bridge in this city, from which some $350 was taken in a short time. Steven Cleverly, or "Old Steve," a well known character in this city, noted for his oddity and drunkenness, died the night previous, and a few hours before his death disclosed to the parties where he had the money buried on the island. His directions were followed, and the treasure brought to light. Besides the gold a small quantity of silver, a watch and several articles of jewelry were found. Steve was quite a miser, and it is supposed by some that he had money hid in other places. He was a bachelor, and we believe had no relatives in this section of the coutry.

REMARKABLE WORKS OF HUMAN LABOR.—Ninevah was 14 miles long, 8 wide, and 46 round, with a wall 100 feet high, and thick enough for three chariots abreast. Babylon 50 miles within the walls, which were 75 feet thick, and 100 high, with 100 brazen gates. The Temple of Diana at Ephesus, was 430 feet to the support of the roof. It was one hundred years in building. The largest of the pyramids is 581 feet high, and 653 feet on the sides; the base covers eleven acres. The stones are about 60 feet in length, and the layers are 208. It employed 320,000 men in building. The labyrinth in Egypt contains 300 chambers and 12 halls. Thebes in Egypt presents ruins 27 miles round, and 100 gates. Carthage was 29 miles round, and contained 350,000 citzens and 400,000 slaves. The temple of Delphos was so rich in donations that it was plundered of $50,000,000 and Nero carried away from it 200 statues. The walls of Rome were fourteen miles round.

—The railroad bridge across the Ohio river at Stubenville is being pushed forward with commendable energy, the stone piers for the superstructure being now several feet above the water. The bridge is intended to connect the P. C. & C. R., with a line across the Virginia Panhandle, Pennsylvania Central Railroad at Pittsburgh, saving about forty miles travel.

MISS ELIZA WASS,

THIRD STREET, NEXT DOOR TO GREENLEAF'S

Is now receiving

Direct from New York,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of the very

RICHEST AND LATEST STYLES OF

MILLINERY GOODS,

To which she invites the attention of

The Ladies of St. Paul and other Towns in the State.

St. Paul, Sept. 27th, 1862. s27-1y

MAGNETIC

Tack Hammers.

If you don't want to mash your fingers, buy one for 25 cents, at E. & H. Y. BELL'S.

Coffee is high. Buy a patent Coffee Strainer; it clears the coffee, and saves one third. Only 25 cents. E. & H. Y. BELL.

Patent Lifters. Will lift everything hot off the stove, without burning your fingers. Only 25 cents. E. & H. Y. BELL.

Agents wanted to canvass the State for the above articles. A smart man can make big wages. For particulars, address, enclosing stamps,

E. & H. Y. BELL,
Sole Agents for Minnesota.
St. Paul, July 11th, 1862. jy11-dtf.

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE AGENCY,

One door East of Davenport's Bookstore, on Third Street.

The "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINES make FOUR DIFFERENT stitches on one and the same machine. Thus the LOCK, DOUBLE-LOCK, KNOT AND DOUBLE-KNOT, all of which make the seam alike on both sides of the fabric. Either or all can be produced while the Machine is in motion.

They have the REVERSIBLE FEED MOTION, which enables the operator to have the work carry either way, or to change the direction, and fasten the end of seams, welch, together with making a long and a short stitch, is done simply by turning a thumb screw.

Their motions are all positive. There are no springs to get out of order. They are so simple that the most inexperienced can work them perfectly and with ease. They are NOISELESS, and can be used where quiet is necessary.

They are the FASTEST SEWERS in the WORLD, making five stitches to each revolution. They oil no dresses. Their stitch is the wonder of all, because of its combined ELASTICITY, STRENGTH and BEAUTY.

Prices No. 1, $47.00, No. 2, $57.00, No. 3, $67.00, No. 4, $72.00. No. 5, $77.00, No. 6, $82.00, No. 7 Cabinet opener, $90.00, No. 7 Cabinet cased, $95.00, Mahogany $97.00, Rosewood $105.00. Hemmers and all necessary tools included in the above prices.

On hand different kinds of lower priced Machines. Call and see the "Florence Machines."

jy15-dtf G. W. BABCOCK.

C. E. WOOLSEY & CO.,

(SUCCESSOR TO L. D. WILSON,)

Commission Merchants,

NO. 211 SOUTH WATER ST., CHICAGO.

CASH ADVANCES ON CONSIGNMENTS.

mar1-d&wly

J. DEGRAW,

BUILDER,

Shop west side of Jackson, between Fifth and Sixth streets, where everything required in the building line will be promptly attended to.

☞ Jobbing done at short notice and on reasonable terms. nov14-1y

NOTICE.

All horses, teams, wagons, and other property impressed for the Indian Expedition and yet on hand, will be delivered to the owners at St. Peter, on Thursday, Dec 11th.

Parties claiming property must produce their receipts.

A. H. MILLS,
Quartermaster Indian Expedition.
St. Paul, Dec. 3d, 1862. dec1-6t

FOR SOLDIERS.

CAVALRY BOOTS;

LONG LEG

GRAIN BOOTS.

Calf and Kip Boots;

AT

nov22 WM. J. SMITH & CO.

SIOUX DEPREDATIONS.

Indemnity can be had.

Steps are being taken by the Government to ascertain who have suffered loss in property, and the extent of such loss, by the late Sioux Indian outbreak, with the view of adjusting the same. The undersigned have all the necessary forms, and are possessed of superior advantages for having these claims allowed and settled in the shortest possible time, and will give special attention to such as are placed in their hands.

SMITH & GILMAN, Attorneys.
St. Paul, Sept. 24, 1862. s24-tf

Miscellaneous.

F. KNAUFT,

(Corner of Seventh and Olive streets,)

HAS IN ADDITION TO HIS NEW & FULL STOCK OF

Groceries & Provisions,

A complete assortment of

QUEENSWARE, LAMPS, &c.

All of which will be sold at the lowest possible rates.

NEW PLATFORM SCALES,

Of Fairbanks' best make, always correct and ready for use. Those who have Hay, Grain or Live Stock for sale can save money by getting it weighed. apr19-1y

CHICAGO BREWERY.

LILL & DIVERSY,

BREWERS OF

LILL'S STOCK,

AND

CREAM PALE ALE,

LAGER BEER,

PORTER AND BROWN STOUT.

Sold by half barrel and delivered free of charge.

WM. CONSTANS,
my24-d1y AGENT, St. Paul.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Board of Auditors for the adjustment of claims for War Expenditures, will meet for the purpose of adjusting and allowing claims at

St. Paul	Wednesday, Nov. 5
Shakopee	Wednesday, Nov. 12
Henderson	Monday, Nov. 17
St. Peter	Friday, Nov. 21
Mankato	Wednesday, Nov. 26
Anoka	Wednesday, Dec. 3
Monticello	Friday, Dec. 5
St. Cloud	Monday, Dec. 8
St. Paul	Monday, Dec. 15
Hastings,	Monday, Dec. 22
Red Wing	Friday, Dec. 26

CLINTON G. REYNOLDS, President.
A. W. PRATT, Clerk. o30-td26

PRINCE & CO'S

IMPROVED

MELODEONS!

WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS

The oldest establishment in the United States employing 200 men, and finishing eighty instruments per week.

MANUFACTORY CORNER OF MARYLAND AND NIAGARA STREETS,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

WHOLESALE DEPOTS.

87 Fulton street	New York
43 Lake street	Chicago

WHOLESALE AGENTS.

Henry Tollman & Co.	Boston, Mass
W. F. Colburn	Cincinnati, O
Balmer & Weber	St. Louis, Mo
James Bellak	Philadelphia
A. Couse	Detroit, Mich.
Ph. P. Werlein	New Orleans
A. & S. Nordheimer	Toronto C. W

Persons unacquainted with the Melodeon and its history, will bear in mind that we are the pioneers and leading manufacturers, not only in the United States, but in the world. We commenced the manufacture of Melodeons in the fall of the year 1847, and since that time have finished and sold TWENTY-SEVEN THOUSAND. These instruments are now in use not only in the United States and Canada, but also in Europe, Asia, Africa, South America and the West Indies, and from all these quarters we have the most flattering testimonials of the high estimation in which they are held.

AT ALL INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS THEY HAVE INVARIABLY BEEN AWARDED THE HIGHEST PREMIUM WHENEVER EXHIBITED IN COMPETITION WITH OTHERS.

We shall take pleasure in forwarding by mail (at our own expense) our Illustrated Catalogue, in which every instrument we manufacture is fully described and illustrated by elegant engravings.

All Melodeons of our manufacture, either sold by us or dealers in any part of the United States or Canada, are warranted to be perfect in every respect, and should any repairs be necessary before the expiration of five years from date of sale, we hold ourselves ready and willing to make the same free of charge, provided the injury is not caused by accident or design.

Agents for the sale of our Melodeons may be found in all the principal towns of the United States and Canada.

Address either

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., Buffalo, N. Y.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 87 Fulton st., N. Y.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 43 Lake st., Chicago.

Or either of the above wholesale agents.

For sale by MUNGER BROS., Agents, St. Paul, Minnesota. apr29d&w1y

Oils and Lamps.

LAMPS AND OIL.

A now and complete stock of

Lamps and Fixtures,

And the best brands of

OIL,

For sale at *PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.*

S. K. PUTNAM,
s16 Corner of Third and Market streets.

MARVIN'S

CROCKERY HOUSE.

JUST RECEIVED AND

SELLING VERY LOW,

1,000 LOOKING GLASSES AND MIRRORS.

OIL—THE VERY BEST.

1,500 GALLONS AT FROM THIRTY TO FORTY CENTS A GALLON.

NOW IN STORE, A FULL STOCK OF

CHINA, CROCKERY & GLASSWARE

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

AT PRICES MUCH REDUCE

JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE STOCK OF

Table & Pocket Cutlery.

The merchants who purchase in St. Paul will find these goods very desirable, and at

VERY LOW RATES.

JUST RECEIVED,

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

Silver Plated

AND

BRITANNIA WARE,

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, LAMPS, &c., &c.

AND RETAIL.

R. MARVIN, THIRD STREET.

Je11

OIL! OIL! OIL!

500 barrels No. 1, standard best quality

Carbon Oil,

Just received, and for sale to dealers.

D. T. WATSON,
s3-1jan1 Brick Block, Robert-st., St. Paul.

Hotels & Saloons.

CLIFTON HOUSE,

MANKATO, - - - MINNESOTA.

This House is situated near the steamboat landing, and is among the largest in the Minnesota Valley. Is

NEW AND NEWLY FURNISHED,

And the proprietor, from long experience in the business, flatters himself that he will be able to satisfy the traveling public.

☞ CHARGES MODERATE. ☜

M. T. C. FLOWER, Proprietor.
Mankato, Minn., April 29th, 1862.

UNION PARK HOUSE,

LITTLE CANADA, MINN.,

G. W. FEW, - - PROPRIETOR.

This House is pleasantly located in Little Canada, on the bank of Lake Elizabeth, five miles from Saint Paul. The House and fixtures are entirely new, and has been fitted up more particularly as a home for luvalids, and persons seeking recreation.

The House is provided with boats and all the necessary fixtures for hunting and fishing—and is one mile from Bass Lake, which is considered the best fishing ground in the State—where boats are also provided for the use of guests of the House.

Board by day or week at moderate rates.

Je14-d6m

FURNITURE.

JOHN PRIMROSE

Manufacturer and Dealer in

CABINET AND CHAIR

FURNITURE

OF EVERY VARIETY.

Keeps constantly on hand a complete assortment of

PARLOR,

CHAMBER,

DINING-ROOM

FURNITURE,

OF ALL STYLES, AND OF SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP.

Most of my Furniture is of my own manufacture, made of thoroughly seasoned material and equal to the best there is made in the U. S. A.

As a nimble sixpence is always better than a slow shilling, I am determined to sell a very light shade above cost. Everybody is respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing.

☞ REMEMBER PLACE: Stone Building—Third Street—above the Bridge. St. Paul Minn. jan24d1y

MILWAUKEE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

GREAT UNITED STATES MAIL AND

EXPRESS ROUTE.

THE ONLY RELIABLE AND ALL RAIL ROUTE TO THE

EAST, SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

On and after Wednesday, June 11th, 1862, three trains will leave the depot, corner of Florida and Barclay streets, daily, as follows:

At 7:45 A. M.—Way Passenger, for Chicago and all intermediate stations, and Racine & Mississippi R. R. at Racine Junction, and Kenosha R. R. & R. R. at Kenosha.

At 3:00 P. M.—Express Passenger train for Chicago, making close connection with evening trains East, South and West.

At 8:10 P. M.—Night Accommodation Train for Chicago and intermediate stations, making connections in Chicago with all the morning Lines for the East, South and Southwest.

☞ This train will be furnished with a Sleeping Car, and first class passengers will be provided with berths without extra charge, and

FARE AS LOW AS BY STEAMER ON LAKE.

☞ Passenger trains leave Chicago at 9:15 A. M and 9:00 P. M. for Milwaukee and the Northwest.

☞ Tickets for all points may be obtained of H. O. WILSON, at the Union Ticket Office, "Iron Block," corner East Water and Wisconsin streets, or at the depot. JOHN T. MOODY,
Master Transportation.
Milwaukee, May 5th, 1862. je21-dtf

TOBACCO,

Cigars, Pipes, Snuff, &c.

F. W. TUCHELT,

Third Street, next door to Comb's Book Store Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Tobacco, Cigars &c., is just receiving his fall and winter stock and is prepared to fill orders to any extent, for

FINE IMPORTED CIGARS,

Missouri, Virginia and Kentucky Smoking and Chewing Tobacco. Fine Cut Chewing, superior to any in the city.

SWEET BRIAR ROOT PIPES,

a large assortment. These pipes are all the go now. F. W. TUCHELT,

Third street, next door to Comb's Book Store
St. Paul, Nov. 17. nov17d1y.

PALMER'S PURE

VINEGAR.

This is the kind of Vinegar that should be used by all housekeepers for

PICKLES AND THE TABLE.

It is warranted pure and wholesome, and to give perfect satisfaction wherever used. Try it,

AND YOU WILL HAVE NO OTHER.

For sale at our works on Sibley street, and by all grocers who have an eye to keeping

CHOICE GOODS FOR SALE.

C. C. LEWIS & CO.

LEONARD & SHEIRE,

BUILDERS,

Shop in old Baptist Church Building on Fifth street, near Jackson. All kinds of Carpenter Work done to order.

M. SHEIRE, ARCHITECT,

Office in the same building as Leonard & Sheire's Carpenter Shop, on Fifth street, near Jackson. Designs, Plans and Specifications for Buildings of every description, prepared on short notice. feb18-1y

NEW BOOKS.

Cook's Cavalry Tactics. McClellan's Cavalry Tactics.
Casey's Intantry Tactics. United States Infantry Tactics.
Train's Union Speeches. The Morgesans.
Among the Pines, or South in Secession Times. Twin Lieutenants.
Olive Blake's Good Works. Abel Drake's Wife.
The Mystery. Flower of the Prairie.
The Struggles of Brown, Jones and Robinson. Marrying for Money.
Trail Hunter. Lewis' Gymnastics.

Army Regulations; and all New Publications as soon as issued from the Press, at
o18-tf. COMBS' BOOK STORE

UNDERTAKER'S CARD.

The undersigned would respectfully announce that after the solicitation of many friends, he has concluded to engage in the above business, and would therefore say to the citizens of Minneapolis and vicinity, that he will be prepared in future to furnish Coffins of Walnut, Metalic, Cloth covered and Common, and all things required in an Undertaker's line. Having had several years' experience in the above business in Eastern cities, he feels competent in offering his services to take the entire charge of Funerals, and would solicit a share of the patronage. G. F. WARNER.
Minneapolis, Nov. 6th. nov11

Miscellaneous.

WM. ILLINGWORTH,

Watch Manufacturer.

—AND—

TOWN CLOCK BUILDER!

SIGN OF THE TOWN CLOCK.

JACKSON-ST., - - - ST. PAUL

Having had over THIRTY YEARS EXPERIENCE in the best Watch Factories in England and America, he feels himself competent to do anything in his line

A LITTLE SUPERIOR

to any other establishment in the Northwest.

☞ N. B.—Persons wishing to perfect themselves in the business, will be received under instruction on VERY MODERATE TERMS.

☞ Fine work done and Clock and Watch Wheels cut for the trade at low rates. mr9y

HORN, LUND & GALUSHA,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

(Successors to Horn & Galusha and Sanborn & Lund)

SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA,

Practice in all the Courts of the State, and in the Courts of the United States, at Law, in Chancery and in Admiralty.

Collections carefully and promptly attended to mh29-1y

HORACE R. BIGELOW. OLIVER DALRYMPLE.

BIGELOW & DALRYMPLE,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

St. Paul, Minnesota.

Will attend particularly to collections throughout the State; and, until their payment by the Government, will give especial attention to the prosecution and settlement of claims of INDEMNITY FOR SIOUX DEPREDATIONS. s26-3m

JOHN A. STEES,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

Furniture and Cabinet Ware,

Of every variety of style and pattern.

CORNER 3D AND MINNESOTA STS., SAINT PAUL.

All kinds of lumber taken in trade.

jan5d&wly

REMOVAL.

HAYDEN, KAY & CO.,

Have removed to

Nos. 45 and 47 Lake St.,

Where they are prepared to show CASH BUYERS of

SADDLERY HARDWARE

AND

Carriage Trimmings

The largest and best assorted stock to be found in the NORTHWEST, embracing

SPRINGS AND AXLES, HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES, &c., &c.,

CARRIAGE BODIES AND SEATS, ENAMELED CLOTH, PATENT LEATHER,

Also a large assortment of

Horse Collars and Blankets, Whips and Lashes, Skirting, Bridle, Collar and

HARNESS LEATHER,

All of which will be offered at

Prices that will not be Undersold.

Agents for

MOWRY'S SPRINGS AND AXLES, CROCKET'S VARNISHES.

Dole's Hub Boxing Machine and Hollow Augers.

P. HAYDEN, New York. W. V. KAY, Chicago. P. WILSON, Cincinnati, O.
a23-3md

FURS. FURS. FURS.

C. J. KOVITZ,

MANUFACTURER OF FINE FURS, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS AND EVERY STYLE,

THIRD ST., Concert Hall Block, SAINT PAUL
jan17-d1y

WALTER W. WEBB,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Foreign Wines & Liquors,

OLD BOURBON AND RYE WHISKY,

AND MONTREAL MALT WHISKY.

I find that the impression prevails that pure Foreign Wines and Brandy cannot be obtained in St. Paul. I wish to assure the citizens and others that they can safely rely upon getting pure, unadulterated Wines, Brandies and Gin from me, equal to any imported. W. W. WEBB.

Also, London Porter, Scotch Ale, and Scotch Whisky.

APPLES! APPLES!

75 barrels choice, just received and for sale low by S. K. PUTNAM,
s16 Corner Third and Market streets.

50 BARRELS

—OF—

CARBON OIL.

ALSO A QUANTITY OF

CHICAGO CREAM ALE,

For sale by J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.

M. N. KELLOGG,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

TOYS,

Apples, Quinces, Chestnuts,

LEMONS & CONFECTIONERY.

Children's CABS—every variety; Egg, Lemon, Ginger, Boston and Soda CRACKERS; Traveling, School and Work BASKETS; MAPLE SUGAR; Fresh CANDIES from New York—also

☞ THE BEST CIGARS IN THE CITY.

s4 M. N. KELLOGG.

DUNDAS MILLS'

CELEBRATED XX FAMILY FLOUR,

For sale in bbls. or sacks by

E. & H. Y. Bell, near the Winslow House; S. K. Putnam, corner 3d and Market Sts.; Beaumont and Gordon, corner 3d and Jackson Sts.; J. B. Silchter, corner of 7th and Jackson Sts.

Warranted the best

XX FAMILY FLOUR

offered in this market. Orders from Hotels Bakers and others shall have prompt attention and immediate delivery. J. S. ARCHIBALD.
mar15

A. F. KNIGHT,

ARCHITECT,

Will furnish designs, Plans, Details, Specifications and Estimates for buildings of every kind, got up in the best style for the reduced price of one per cent on estimated cost, and will, if required, superintend the erection of the same, both in this city and country, at equally low rates. Office in French's Block, Third street, St. Paul, Minnesota. my8-6m

SAINT PAUL & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

On and after Monday, December 1st, 1862, passenger trains will run as follows:

Leave St. Paul.	Arrive at St. Anthony.	Leave St. Anthony.	Arrive at St. Paul.
8.30 A. M.	9.15 A. M.	9.45 A. M.	10.30 A.M.
3.00 P. M.	3.45 P. M.	4.15 P. M.	5.00 P. M.

WM. B. LITCHFIELD, Superintendent.
nov27-tf

FOR THE CARS.

Our Omnibusses will run to and from the principal Hotels and Boats in connection with the trains of the

ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Passengers and baggage will be called for in answer to orders left at the American, International and Merchants, or at our office.

Fare to St. Anthony, including omnibus ticket, 50 cents.

J. C. BURBANK & CO.
jy3

STAGE FOR SHAKOPEE,

Belle Plaine, Henderson, Le Sueur, St. Peter and Mankato, will leave at 8 o'clock A. M.

J. C. BURBANK & CO.
dec2-tf

POSITIVELY

The Best

CAVALRY BOOTS

In the City.

KILPATRICK,

OPPOSITE THE INTERNATIONAL HOTEL.
o18-tf

JOHN THORWARTH,

Boot and Shoe

MANUFACTURER,

THIRD STREET, BET. ROBERT & JACKSON, ST. PAUL, Minnesota,

Keeps constantly on hand and makes to order

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which are warranted to do as good service, and of as good style and workmanship as if made to order.

STEEL SHANKS FOR SEWED BOOTS,

The first introduced in this city, will be put in when ordered. This makes the boot stronger and more durable, and is lighter and fits neater.

REPAIRING done on the shortest notice, and in a good and neat style.

JOHN THORWARTH.
St. Paul, Dec. 7, 1861. dec7-d1y

HAMLINE UNIVERSITY,

RED WING, MINNESOTA.

The WINTER TERM of thirteen weeks will commence on the 4th of December, 1862.

The Course of Instruction comprehends Collegiate, Academic, Commercial, and Normal Departments.

Tuition in each of the last three $6.00 per term—in the Collegiate $10.00. The special attention of TEACHERS is called to the NORMAL DEPARTMENT.

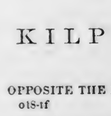
Every facility is afforded to become a good teacher, as—Model Schools, *Teachers' Institutes*, Lectures on the Theory, and *Drill in the Practice*, of Teaching.

The University has a corps of *Experienced, Working Teachers*, a Reading Room, Library, Cabinet, &c.

Board in private families, $2.00 per week—*in clubs $1.00. Rooms for self-boarding* can be obtained. *Send for a circular.*

Letters of inquiry promptly answered.

REV. JABEZ BROOKS, A. M., President.
nov5-wöw



FAIRBANK'S

STANDARD

SCALES

OF ALL KINDS.

Also, Warehouse Trucks, Letter Presses, &c., &c.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO., 172 Lake Street, Chicago.

For sale in St. Paul, by J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co.

☞Be careful to buy only the genuine e14-dw1y

THIRD STREET PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

Twenty-five feet by one hundred and fifty, on Third street, directly opposite the "Catholic Block." One of the best locations on the street. Rock enough can be obtained from the lot to erect a large building.

HENRY McKENTY, Dealer in Real Estate.
St. Paul, Nov. 23d, 1862.—1md&w

A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE

FOR $750.

A charming residence in Willis' Addition, built by the owner for his own use, with every comfort and convenience—well of pure water, stable and out-buildings, and a yard with shrubbery and gravel walks.

The house is not a mere shell or balloon, but built to resist the cold of our winters and the heat of our summers, and is located in an airy and cheerful neighborhood.

St. Paul, June 28, 1862.
HENRY McKENTY, Dealer in Real Estate.
e28 d&wöm

BOARDING.

A man and wife can be accommodated with good board and room. Also, a child taken care of by

MRS. GABLE, Near Railroad Foundry.
nov25-2w*

NOTICE.

The undersigned have removed to Messrs. Nicols & Dean's Iron Store on Third street. Parties having notes or accounts payable at our office are requested to call and settle the same immediately.

S. P. & P. F. HODGES.
November 28, 1862. nov29-1m

POLLOCK, DONALDSON AND OGDEN,

DEALERS IN

China, Glass & Crockery,

PLATED WARE,

CARBON OIL AND LAMPS,

TABLE CUTLERY.

House Furnishing Goods

of every description.

ROBERT STREET, ST. PAUL, Minn.
sep22-d&w

J. H. BYERS,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

COPPER, SHEET IRON AND TIN WARE

OPPOSITE THE BIG CLOCK,

JACKSON STREET, ST. PAUL, Minnesota.
nov14-d&wly

WILLIAM D. STOREY

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

REFFERENCES:

Hon. George Opdyke,.....New York City
John G. Treadwell,.....Albany, New York
Hon. Amos Dean, L. L. D.,...Albany, New York
Hon. R. A. Law,.....Chicago, Ills
Geo. S. Blanchard,.....Cincinnati, Ohio
Chase, McKinney and Moore.....Boston
je11-d&olm&w1y w

Insurance.

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

OF NEW YORK.

CASH CAPITAL.....$100,000
NETT SURPLUS..... 138,00

DIVIDENDS ON CAPITAL LIMITED BY ITS CHARTER TO SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM—THE ENTIRE PROFITS GO TO THE POLICY HOLDERS.

This Society was organized in the year 1859, with a cash capital of $100,000 deposited irrevocably with the insurance Department of the State of New York, in United States bonds, on which it allows but seven per cent. per annum to the stockholders, and the entire profits of the business is shared by the policy holders. The net profits in two years amounts to $129,000, which shows an unparalleled success in the history of Life Insurance. Its operations are managed by a Board of Directors composed of the the ablest business men of the country, and its business is conducted entirely on the cash plan. Dividends to the policy holders will be made every five years, and no Company in the country offers equal advantages to its dealers.

WM. C. ALEXANDER, President.
HENRY B. HYDE, Vice President.
GEO. W. PHILLIPS, Actuary.
H. S. DURAND, Milwaukee, Gen. Agt.
W. W. KING, State Agent for Minnesota.
DR. WM. CAINE, St. Paul.
mar12-d1y

DEVOTED TO FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

CASH CAPITAL AND ASSETS OF THE

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT,

$2,488,138 19,

PHŒNIX,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT,

DEVOTED TO FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY

ASSETS OF THE

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT,

$527,250 96.

CITY FIRE,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT,

CASH CAPITAL AND ASSETS OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT,

$325,000.

NORTHWESTERN AGENCY

Mutual Life Insurance Company,

OF WISCONSIN.

ESTABLISHED IN SAINT PAUL, 1862, AT THE OFFICE OF

O. CURTIS

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,

a1-1y Corner of Third and Minnesota-sts.

DR. GALEN'S DISPENSARY AND

Venereal Infirmary,

FOR THE CURE OF ALL PRIVATE DISEASES

JUST PUBLISHED—PRICE ONLY TEN CTS.

A MEDICAL REPORT,

Containing Sixty large Pages, and Thirty Fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Sexual Organs in a state of Health and Disease,

ON A NEW METHOD of treating VENEREAL DISEASES, including Syphilis in all its stages; Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Varicocele, and Hydrocele, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c., WITHOUT MERCURY! containing a valuable treatise on the wide-spread malady of youth, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, Nocturnal Emissions, Sexual Debility, Impotency, and the secret infirmities of youth and maturity arising from the baneful habit of self-abuse. To which is added observations on FEMALE DISEASES, and other interesting matter of the utmost importance to the married who desire to limit their offspring; to young, middle-aged, and old men who have injured themselves by certain Secret Practices; and to those contemplating marriage and doubt their physical ability to enter that state. Sent to any address in a sealed wrapper, on receipt of 10 cents or stamps.

Those afflicted with any of the above diseases, before placing themselves under the treatment of any one, should first read this work.

The Doctor having permanently located in Saint Paul devotes his entire time and attention to the treatment of all the above diseases; an extensive private and hospital practice in this "specialty," for many years, enables him to adopt the most speedy, successful, and economical means in their treatment. He is a regular graduate, and his diploma always hangs in his office. Patients may consult me during my office hours, with the utmost confidence and privacy. Consultations free, and secrecy inviolable.

PATIENTS AT A DISTANCE—By sending a brief statement of their symptoms, will receive a Blank Chart containing a list of questions, our terms for the course of treatment, &c. Medicines sent to any part of the country to cure any case at home, free from damage or curiosity.

OFFICE HOURS daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. Sundays from 2 to 5 P. M.

☞Office in Concert Hall, Third street.

To insure safety to all letters, direct thus, DR. GALEN'S DISPENSARY, SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA.

s2-1y.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

SADDLERY, HARDWARE AND TOOLS.

LEATHER BELTING.

KESSLER & RIEHL,

TANNERS AND CURRIERS,

Keep constantly on hand the largest and most complete stock of

LEATHER and FINDINGS, SADDLERY HARDWARE and TOOLS,

LEATHER BELTING, ENAMELED CLOTHS AND LEATHER, &c., &c., &c.

All of which they are now offering at prices to suit the times.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO ORDERS.

☞Cash paid for Hides and Furs.☜

jan18-d1y

INSURANCE

P. W. NICHOLS,

General Insurance Agent.

FIRE INSURANCE,

MARINE INSURANCE,

LIFE INSURANCE.

POLICIES

Issued on favorable terms, in the most reliable Companies.

OFFICE AT GEO. LITTLE'S BOOK STORE,
jan15d1y Third street, St. Paul, Min.

A LARGE DWELLING,

Near the residence of Gov. Ramsey, on the banks of the Mississippi, in a locality at once central and retired.

HENRY McKENTY, Dealer in Real Estate.
je28 d&w6m

Railroads.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Great Central Route

To New York, New England and the Canadas.

On and after SUNDAY, May 4, 1862, trains will leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street as follows:

7.00 a. m.—(Except Sunday) arrives at Detroit 6.00 P. M., Suspension Bridge at 4.03 A. M., Albany 3.30 P. M., New York 9.00 P. M., Boston 11 30 P. M.

7.30 p. m.—(Except Saturday), arrives at Detroit at 6.05 A. M., Suspension Bridge 5.15 P. M., Albany 5.00 A. M., New York 10.00 A. M., Boston 2.30 P. M.

Cincinnati trains, via M. C. Railroad, leaves Chicago at 7.00 A. M., Mail Train 7.30 P. M. Fast Express, arrive in Chicago at 8.15 A. M. Fast Express; at 8.15 P. M. Night Mail Train.

The 7.30 P. M. train leaving Chicago runs through to Cincinnati without change of cars or baggage.

RUTTAN'S PATENT VENTILATORS

Are Run on Day Express Trains.

Patent Sleeping Cars on Night Trains.

Baggage Checked Through.

☞Through tickets for sale in all Principal Railroad Offices in the West, at the General Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, (under the Tremont House,) Chicago, and at the Depot.

R. N. RICE, General Superintendent.
J. W. SMITH, Western Passenger Agent. 621

1862. 1862. 1862.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

FOR CHICAGO, DETROIT, BUFFALO, NEW YORK, BOSTON, PITTSBURG, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, CINCINNATI, ROCK ISLAND, BURLINGTON, QUINCY, ST. LOUIS, AND ALL POINTS

EAST AND SOUTH,

VIA DUNLEITH AND

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

On and after May 11, 1862, trains leave Dunleith on arrival of steamers from St. Paul and intermediate points.

LEAVE DUNLEITH.	Day Express, Sundays excepted, 7 A M.	Night Express Saturdays excepted, 6 P M
Freeport	9 50 A. M.	9 55 P. M
Rockford, via G & C U R R	11 10 "	11 45 "
Belvidere " "	11 45 "	12 45 A. M
Chicago " "	3 30 P. M.	5 45 "
Dixon	11 30 A. M.	11 35 P. M.
Fulton, via Air Line RR	4 20 P. M.	6 15 A. M
Mendota	1 00 "	12 05 "
Burling'n, via C B & Q R R	7 35 "	7 05 "
Quincy, " "	11 15 "	9 30 "
La Salle	1 47 "	1 40 "
Peoria, via C & R I R R		6 30 "
Rock Island		7 00 "
Bloomington	4 24 "	4 24 "
Decatur	6 20 "	6 20 "
Springfield, via G W R R	3 20 A. M.	3 45 "
Pana	8 00 P. M.	8 00 "
Terra Haute via T H & A R R	2 10 A. M.	3 20 P. M.
Indianapolis, " "	5 10 "	6 30 "
St. Louis " "	7 50 "	
Sandoval	10 15 P. M.	10 15 A. M
St. Louis, via O & M R R		1 00 P. M
Cairo	4 10 A. M.	

Trains make direct connections at Chicago with all Eastern lines for Buffalo, New York, Boston, and all Eastern Cities.

Sleeping cars on all night trains.

Baggage checked to all important points.

Passengers for St. Louis and intermediate points on the river, will find this the quickest and only direct route.

For through tickets and information, apply at the office of the Company, foot of Jackson street, St. Paul.

S. B. FORBES, Ticket Agent.
A. PRATT, Advertising Agent.
J. S. TILDESLEY, Gen'l West'n Agt.
W. P. JOHNSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.
W. S. ARTHUR, General Sup't.
my21

GREAT WESTERN

RAILWAY COMPANY'S

Express Freight Line.

VIA

GREAT WESTERN, N. Y. CENTRAL

AND CONNECTING ROADS,

TO AND FROM

EAST AND WEST,

CONTROLLED AND OPERATED

By the Roads forming the line, to which the attention of Shippers is invited.

FOR THE TRANSPORTATION OF LIVE STOCK, THIS ROUTE OFFERS UNEQUALED FACILITIES, AS REGARDS STOCK, CARS, YARDS, TIME, &c., &c., &c.

FREIGHT FORWARDED AT THE LOWEST RATES AND WITH DISPATCH.

IN THE SHIPMENT OF GOODS BY RAIL ALL INSURANCE IS SAVED.

MARK PACKAGES "G. W. R.

Three Express Passenger Trains leave Chicago and Detroit daily for Buffalo, New York, Boston and Montreal, Quebec, Portland, &c., &c., with Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

Tickets via GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY for sale in all ticket offices.

GENERAL FREIGHT AND TICKET OFFICES.

273 Broadway New York, E. P. REACH, Agent. | 21 State street, Boston, O. KIMBALL, Agent.

JULIUS MOVIUS, Gen'l Ag't, Buffalo.
C. J. BRIDGES, Managing Director, Hamilton
A. WALLINGFORD, Chicago and Western Agent.
apr20

To Destroy—Rats, Roaches, &c.
To Destroy—Mice, Moles and Ants.
To Destroy—Bed-Bugs.
To Destroy—Moths in Furs, Clothes, &c.
To Destroy—Mosquitoes and Fleas.
To Destroy—Insects on Plants and Fowls.
To Destroy—Insects on Animals, &c.
To Destroy—Every form and species of Vermin.

THE

'ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDIES KNOWN,"

Destroys Instantly

EVERY FORM AND SPECIES OF

VERMIN.

HOUSEKEEPERS—troubled with vermin need be so no longer, if they use "COSTAR'S" Exterminators. We have used it to our satisfaction, and if a box cost $5 we would have it. We had tried poisons, but they effected nothing; but "COSTAR'S" articles has the breed out of Rats, Mice, Roaches, and Bed-Bugs, quicker than we can write it. It is in great demand all over the country.—*Medina [O.] Gazette.*

"COSTAR'S" RAT, ROACH, &c., EXTERMINATOR.
"COSTAR'S"
"COSTAR'S" BED-BUG EXTERMINATOR.
"COSTAR'S"
"COSTAR'S" ELECTRIC POWDER, FOR INSECTS, &c., in 25c, 50c and $1.00 boxes, bottles and flasks, $3 and $5 size for plantations, ships, boats, hotels, &c., &c.

☞SOLD EVERYWHERE—by all Wholesale Druggists in the large cities.

Some of the Wholesale Agents in New York City.—Shieffelin Brothers & Co.; B. A. Fahnestock, Hull & Co.; A. B. & D. Sands & Co.; Wheeler & Hart; James S. Aspinwall; Morgan & Allen; Hall, Ruckel & Co.; Thomas & Fuller; P. D. Orvis; Harral, Risley & Kitchen; Bush, Gale & Robinson; M. Ward, Close & Co.; McKisson & Robbins; D. S. Barnes & Co.; F. C. Wells & Co.; Lazelle, Marsh & Gardner; Hall, Dixon & Co.; Conrad Fox, and others.

Also, all Wholesale Druggists at Philadelphia, Pa.; Boston, Mass.; Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.; and by Druggists, Grocers, Storekeepers and Retailers generally in all Country Towns and Villages in the United States.

AT ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA,

☞Sold by DAY & JENKS.

☞Country Dealers can order as above, or address orders direct—[or if price, terms, &c., is desired, send for (1862) Circular, giving reduced prices] to HENRY R. COSTAR,

Principal Depot—No. 512 Broadway—(Opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel,) New York. a21-1md&w

Dry Goods.

1862. SPRING. 1862.

INGERSOLL'S BLOCK

DRY GOODS FOR CASH.

D. W. Ingersoll & Co.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE STOCK OF

SPRING DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

FANCY DRESS GOODS,

Of every variety of quality, will be sold at prices

TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Mottled Morello Cloths, from 10 to 25c per yard!

PLAID POIL DE CHEVRES,

EMBROIDERED POIL DE CHEVRES,

EVERY VARIETY OF CHALLEYS

EMBROIDERED AND GREY GRISAILLES

BLUE, GREEN AND RINK BERRAGE LEXIFINA.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN MOUSLINE DE LAINES; PRINTED LAWNS IN GREAT VARIETY.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF GINGHAMS.

ALSO

BLACK AND RICH FANCY SILKS.

MEN AND BOYS' SUMMER WEAR;

BROADCLOTHS, BLACK & FANCY CASSIMERES, SATTINETS, AND SUMMER CLOTHS.

ALSO

A VERY LARGR STOCK OF

HOSIERY, GLOVES,

AND

EMBROIDERIES,

PARASOLS, SUN UMBRELLAS, ETC.,

ALSO

A LARGE STOCK OF

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN GOODS,

BY THE PIECE OR PACKAGE FOR THE

COUNTRY TRADE.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

Can purchase their Goods of us, and

SAVE TIME AND MONEY.

We invite the attention of the ladies to our new styles of Cloaks and Mantillas.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK WILL BE

SOLD FOR CASH,

AT PRICES TO DEFY COMPETITION.

The public are invited to visit

OUR NEW STORE.

D. W. INGERSOLL & CO.
apr30-d1y St. Paul, Minnesota.

NOW IS THE TIME,

AND AT THE

"The Cheap Cash Store."

IS THE PLACE TO FIND BARGAINS IN

DRY GOODS.

We have a LARGE STOCK purchased before the RISE, and our customers can buy them at LESS than the same Goods are worth in New York.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

SMITH & TAYLOR'S,

'CHEAP CASH STORE,' NEXT TO EXPRESS OFFICE, THIRD-ST., ST. PAUL, MIN.

P. S.—Our business has increased so much of late that we are compelled to have more help, and have engaged Mr. L. E. CLARK, well known in this city, who will be happy to see his old Friends and as many new ones as will favor him with a call, at the

"Cheap Cash Store."

SMITH & TAYLOR.
St. Paul, September 29th, 1862. s30-tf

AT WHOLESALE.

A large assortment of New Style

Hoods, Nubias,

Sontags and Comforters,

ALSO

MEN'S SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

WOOL SOCKS,

Buck Gloves & Mittens,

Having a surplus of these goods we WILL CLOSE THEM OUT AT BARGAINS.

Hogan & Camp.
nov29

1862. 1862. 1862.

NORTHERN LINE

FOR

KEOKUK, DAVENPORT, DUBUQUE, SAINT PAUL AND STILLWATER.

ON THE OPENING OF NAVIGATION,

THE NORTHERN LINE PACKETS

Will resume their regular trips to St. Paul and intermediate ports,

LEAVING SAINT LOUIS

Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Evenings at four o'clock.

In consequence of the general depression of business, the Northern Line Packet Company will only run three boats per week to St. Paul.

THE NORTHERN LINE PACKET COMPANY

Will also run to Dubuque a line of packets,

Leaving St. Louis every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 4 o'clock, P. M., thus making a daily line as far as Dubuque.

The packets will leave from the Northern Line Wharf Boat, at the foot of Washington Avenue.

THOS. B. RHODES, President.

BORUP & CHAMPLIN, Agents. St. Paul.
apr4-7m

PORK! PORK!

FOR SALE—Slaughtered or on foot—sixty fat HOGS,—good average weight. Apply to

JOHN S. ARCHIBALD, Dundas, Rice County, Min.
o15-tf

Hardware.

ALFRED D. DAVISON. ALONZO P. CONNELY

SAINT PAUL CLIPPER

PLOW FACTORY.

The undersigned having formed a partnership for the manufacture and sale of PLOWS, are now prepared to furnish farmers and dealers with

THE BEST PLOWS

Ever offered in the State, and at prices to suit the times. We will always have on hand a large stock of Cast Steel and Common Steel Cross Plows Corn Plows, Breaking and Grub Plows, of all sizes and of the best material.

Having had the material selected for our especial trade, and the Plows being manufactured under the supervision of

ALONZO LEAMING

(FORMERLY OF ST. ANTHONY.)

WE WARRANT THEM

To be of light draught, clean in any soil, and give good satisfaction generally.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO REPAIRING.

Farmers! save your old plows and we will work them over much to your advantage and satisfaction by leaving them at our Factory, on Robert street, between 4th and 5th, St. Paul, sign of the Plow. DAVISON & CONNELLY.
Jan22-d&w1y

IRON and STEEL

HEAVY HARDWARE

ORDER

SHEET IRON,

NORWAY NAIL RODS,

BURDEN'S HORSE SHOES,

Nails and Spikes,

SLEIGH SHOES,

CUTTER SHOES

Sleigh and Cutter

RUNNERS,

Bent Cutter Stuff,

OF

HALL, KIMBARK & CO.,

CHICAGO.

a23-1y

PIONEER FOUNDRY AND

AGRICULTURAL WORKS,

Corner of Fifth and Pike streets.

This establishment is now in full operation, and is prepared to furnish all kinds of

IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS, FORGING, &c.,

at the lowest Eastern rates, viz, Heavy Mill castings, Columns, Sash weights, Grate Bars, Sleigh shoes, &c., three cents per pound. Brass castings, Babbit metal, 25 to 30 cents per pound. Lathe work $3.00 per day. Particular attention given to Steam Engine and Boiler work. Threshing Machine repairing promptly attended to.

Steam Engines and Boilers, Threshing machines, new and second handed, for sale or exchange very low.

GILMAN & BUSHNELL.
St. Paul, July 5th, 1862. d1y

IRON.

J. B. BRADEN,

DEALER IN

IRON, NAILS, STEEL,

SPRINGS, AXLES, CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS, Leather Belting, Coil Chain, Horse Nails and Shoes, Thimble Skeins and Boxes, Window Sash and Glass, Axes, Kettles, Shelf and

Heavy Hardware,

PITTSBURG COAL

A LARGE STOCK OF PLOWS,

Warehouse on Third street, between Minnesota and Cedar-sts., St. Paul. o9-tf

DIXON'S STOVE POLISH AND

BLACK LEAD CRUCIBLES,

For sale at WEST'S Paper, Tin and Rag Ware House, where you can buy Stove Pipe five cents less than at other stores. Also, all kinds of second hand Merchandize, old Iron, Rags, Lead, Copper, Tin, &c. Stoves wanted. Cash Paid on delivery. Two and one-half cents paid in goods for good Cotton Rags, at

WEST'S, on Robert-st.,
o26-tf Large Stone Building, next to 3d-st.

Miscellaneous.

HOUSE FOR RENT

A small house with five rooms, and a good cellar, for rent on easy terms to a good tenant.

LOCATION CENTRAL.

Inquire at this office. s30-tf

FARMS FOR RENT AT A LOW PRICE.

An IMPROVED FARM on Bald Eagle Lake; also one at Manomin; two in Dakota County; one on the new road from this city to St. Anthony, and one situated seven miles Northwest of this city. For particulars enquire of the subscriber, at the store of A. I. Bidwell, on Third street, four doors above Jackson.

IRA BIDWELL.
o29-tf

ST. PAUL CHAIR FACTORY

H. GALLEY,

Manufacturer of

Cane and Wood Seat

CHAIRS!

THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

WABASHAW STREET, BET. 5TH & 6TH, ST. PAUL MINNESOTA. nov8

AMES' EXTRA SUGAR CURED

HAMS,

For sale by
s16 S. K. PUTNAM.

JOHN A. STEES,

UNDERTAKER,

CORNER THIRD & MINNESOTA STREETS

ST. PAUL, MIN.

Sole agent for Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets
jan5d&w1y.

Post Office, St. Paul, Minnesota.

OFFICE HOURS.

On week days from 7 o'clock A. M. to 7½ o'clock P. M.

On Sundays, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

For LaCrosse—Eastern Mail—Leaves daily, except Friday, at 5 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Tuesday, at 8 P. M.

For Minneapolis—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.

Arrives daily—except Sunday, at 4 P. M.

For Stillwater—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 6 P. M.

For Hudson—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 7 P. M.

For Mankato—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at about 12 M.

For Northfield—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 4 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at about 7 P. M.

For Sunrise City—leaves Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 6 A. M.

Arrives Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at about 7 P. M.

For Cannon Falls—leaves Tuesday, at 7 A. M.

Arrives Wednesday, at 7 P. M.

For Red Wing—leaves Wednesday, at 8 A. M.

Arrives Tuesday, at 6 P. M.

For Carver—leaves Thursday, at 7 A. M.

Arrives Wednesday, at 7 P. M.

For Cottage Grove—leaves Saturday, at 1 P. M.

Arrives Saturday, at 12 M.

Mails leaving before 7 o'clock A. M. close at 7 P. M.

All others close half an hour before the time of departing, except Eastern which closes at 9 P. M.

The postage upon all transient printed matter, foreign and domestic, and upon all letters, foreign and domestic, is now required to be fully prepaid by United States postage stamps, except in cases where prepayment on letters, &c., to foreign countries is optional and the senders do not wish to prepay.

Persons mailing letters, newspapers, &c., whether domestic or to foreign countries, should therefore ascertain at the office of mailing, the exact postage in each case and affix United States postage stamps of sufficient value to prepay the full postage thereon.

CHAS. NICHOLS, Postmaster.
St. Paul, November 15, 1862.

Groceries.

G. E. SCHNABEL,

IN MOFFATT'S CASTLE, CORNER OF 4TH AND JACKSON STREETS.

DEALER IN

GROCERIES, GRAIN, AND PROVISIONS,

Keeps constantly on hand a full supply of Corn, Corn Meal, Oats and Bran.

Nice Leaf Lard and Sugar Cured Hams.

Any quantity of butter and eggs.

He has made arrangements to receive two or three times a week from the country the choicest roll butter.

Also agency for C. H. H. Baker's extra flour, which is pronounced the best in the city.

Goods delivered in all parts of the city free of charge. je1-6m

E. W. EDDY,

General Grocer

AND DEALER IN

THE BEST FAMILY PROVISIONS,

FORT STREET, ST. PAUL,

Keeps constantly on hand the best of Sugars and Coffee.

The choicest Green and Black Teas.

Stewart's and Belcher's Syrups.

The best family brands Flour.

Dried fruits, Pure Wines, and Liquors for medicinal purposes.

The best Dairy Butter.

Durkee's Spices.

The celebrated Dandelion Coffee.

Lamb's Hams and Ames' Dried Beef.

Wooden and Earthen Ware, &c.,

Which will be sold as low as the lowest and delivered promptly,

FREE OF CHARGE.

je27-d1y

C. W. WOOLEY & CO.,

LOWER LEVEE, SAINT PAUL,

FORWARDING AND

Commission Merchants,

DEALERS IN GROCERIES

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, LIME, &C., &C., &C.

AND

AGENTS FOR THE

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND CONNECTIONS.

Contracts for transportation between St. Paul, Boston, New England, Montreal, New York and all points East, made upon the lowest and most favorable terms.

Mark packages, "C. W. WOOLEY & CO., ST. PAUL, For ——

jan1-d1y

LEMONS

AND

ORANGES

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE BY

UPHAM & HOLMES.
apr23

REYNOLDS & McCARGAR,

Wholesale Grocers

AND

Commission Merchants,

UPPER LEVEE, SAINT PAUL.
a31-tf

SIOUX DEPREDATIONS.

I will attend promptly and faithfully to the collection of claims arising out of the recent depredations of the Sioux Indians.

GEO. A. NOURSE, Attorney at Law, St. Paul.
s26-tf

KIRBY'S COMBINED

Reaper and Mower.

H. A. PITT & CO'S

THRESHING MACHINES.

We are now soliciting orders for the above celebrated machines.

Persons in want are invited to examine them at our store on Third street, as we feel confident our terms and prices, as well as the machines themselves, will be found satisfactory.

A general assortment of Agricultural Implements on hand.

NICOLS & DEAN.
je27-

160 ACRES OF

Timbered Land

Will be sold at such price that the timber at fifty cents per cord wood-leave, will pay for the property.

The soil is of excellent quality, with water an meadow, and is situated within one and a half hours' drive of Saint Paul, and within five miles of the Saint Paul and Pacific Railroad at two different depots. This road is now being constructed and will be finished to Anoka the coming fall. HENRY McKENTY,

Dealer in Real Estate.
St. Paul, June 28, 1862. je28-d&w6m

CLAIMS FOR

Sioux Depredations.

The undersigned is prepared to prosecute all claims against the Sioux Indians before the proper Department of the United States Government arising out of recent depredations. All parties interested can be assured that the undersigned possesses facilities to obtain a speedy settlement and payment of any claim which may be placed in his hands. C. D. GILFILLAN,

nov22-d&w3m Catholic Block, St. Paul.

Burbank's Column.

1862. 1862. 1862.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

MINNESOTA STAGE CO.,

CARRYING THE

NORTHWEST'N EXPRESS

AND THE

United States Mail.

The roads are well stocked with first class horses, Concord Coaches, with careful and experienced drivers, all under the control of competent agents.

SCHEDULE OF DEPARTURES FROM SAINT PAUL:

For Hastings, Red Wing, Lake City, Reed's Landing, Wabashaw, Minneiska, Winona and La Crosse—connecting with the LaCrosse and Milwaukee Railroad—every morning at 5 A. M.

For Stillwater—Daily, at 8 A. M.

For Shakopee, Jordon, St. Lawrence, Belle Plain, Henderson, Le Sueur, Ottawa, Traverse des Sioux, St. Peter and Mankato—Daily at 2. P. M.

For Rosemount, Castle Rock, Northfield, Cannon City, Faribault, Medford, Clinton Falls and Owatonna, connecting at Owatonna, for Wilton, St. Mary's, Winnebago Agency and Mankato: Also for Rice Lake, Claremont, Waseioja, Mantorville, Rochester, Chatfield, and Winona—Daily at 4 A. M.

For Industriana, Anoka, Orono, Orland, Monticello, Clearwater, St. Augusta and St. Cloud—Daily, at 5 A. M.

For Sauk Rapids, Belle Prairie, Fort Ripley and Crow Wing—Tuesday's, Thursday's and Saturday's at 5 o'clock A. M.

For Richmond, Sauk Centre, Alexandria, Chippewa, Pomme de Terre, Breckinridge, Fort Abercrombie—Monday's and Wednesday's at 5 o'clock A. M.

For Sunrise, with connections for Superior and Bayfield—Monday's Wednesday's and Friday's, at 7 o'clock A. M.

For further particulars inquire at the General Office on Third Street.

J. C. BURBANK & CO., Proprietors.
nov24-d1y

1862. 1862. 1862.

Important to Shippers.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

Having been constituted sole agents at St. Paul for the

LACROSSE & MILWAUKEE RAILROAD

AND ALSO FOR THE

LACROSSE & ST. PAUL STEAMERS,

Would respectfully call your attention to the superior advantages offered by them over any other competing line.

Through Contracts

Will be given to all points East.

ALL CLAIMS FOR

OVERCHARGES OR DAMAGES,

Will be settled upon presentation.

WE HAVE ALSO THE AGENCY OF

DAVIDSON'S LINE OF STEAMERS

On the Minnesota and Upper Mississippi rivers.

The La Crosse and Milwaukee Line receive and forward all freight FREE OF WAREHOUSE CHARGES AT ST. PAUL.

MERCHANTS who design visiting the East for Goods will please give us a call and obtain FULL PARTICULARS.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.
St. Paul, Feb. 26, 1862. feb26-d&wly

MERCHANTS' DISPATCH

Fast Freight Line,

OWNED AND MANAGED BY

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.

All overcharges settled by J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co., Agents.

New York office, 1½ Murray street.

Boston office, 69 Washington street.

mar25-d1y

100 KEGS SUGAR HOUSE, Golden and Ambre, a choice article, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

A LARGE STOCK OF FINE LIquors and Cigars, which we offer at prices that will insure quick sales, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

300 BBLS. ASSORTED WHISkey, for sale at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

300 WHOLE, HALF AND QUARter boxes Raisins, crop of 1861, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

20 BBLS. STUART'S BEST HONey Syrup, a choice article, for table use at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s.

125 PACKAGES ASSORTED Fruits, consisting of Plums, Prunes, Currants and Citron, all new crop, for sale at prices to suit the times. J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

150 BOXES W. R. CHEESE; A prime article, at low figures, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

50 GRANT'S PATENT FANNING Mills for sale at manufacturer's prices, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

YOU WILL FIND ONE OF THE largest and best selected stocks of Groceries in the West, at the warehouse of GEO. A. NOURSE, dec 19 J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.

PRINTERS' INKS.

All sorts, kinds, and colors, from the celebrated manufactory of J. E. Wade, New York, for sale at manufacturer's prices, by J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.
dec12

420 BOX

THE CITY.

SERMON TO CHILDREN.—Rev. J. G. Riheldaffer will preach to the children this afternoon at 3 o'clock in the Central Presbyterian Church. Children and parents are invited.

REV. J. O. RICH of this city, and Rev. E. R. Lathrop of St. Anthony, will exchange pulpits on Sunday, both morning and evening.

CROSSING AT THE FORT.—The ice has been so firm at Fort Snelling, that teams crossed there day before yesterday. It is now perfectly solid.

METEOROLOGICAL PHENOMENA.—About three o'clock yesterday afternoon the phenomena called "mock suns," or sometimes called "sun dogs," was visible. This is a rare occurrence at this time of day. Does it portend anything as to the weather or the war?

REV. J. G. WILSON (recently from Cincinnati) will preach in the Baptist house of worship at half-past 10 o'clock A. M.

The administration of the Lord's Supper will occur in the evening in the lecture room. Sabbath school at 12½ o'clock.

THE CHIPPEWAS. — Superintendent Thompson, who has been up in the country for the last few weeks superintending the government disbursement to these Indians, returned on Friday evening. The payment went off quietly, and they all appear to be contented and quiet. Hole-in-the-Day is now one of the best Indians to be found.

PERSONAL.—Friend Rhodes, of the La Crosse Packet Company, who has been in this city pretty steadily since the commencement of autumn, attending to the interests of that corporation, returns to his home at LaCrosse by stage this morning. Long may he wave.

MANKATO TOWN-SITE QUESTION SETTLED.—We learn that this question which has been long in legislation, was decided at the term of court held at Owatonna during the past week in favor of the original proprietors.

THE ECLIPSE.—This little affair of the moon came off early yesterday morning, exactly in accordance with the programme, and may be set down as a perfect success. At two o'clock it was as dark as if no moon had ever existed, nothing being seen of her but a dark red spot, capable of giving about as much light as some men's noses that we wot of. In these days, when so many brilliant things have been undertaken and so little accomplished, it is pleasant to be able to record such an entire success. Too much credit cannot be given to the almanac man on this occasion, the result in every particular having fully vindicated his management.

ANNUAL GATHERING OF THE SAINT ANDREWS' SOCIETY.—The St. Andrews' Society held its Annual Meeting at the Merchants' Hotel on Friday evening, 5th inst., when the following officers were unanimously elected for the ensuing year:

President—L. B. Greig.
Vice President—J. H. Murray.
Secretary—Hey. Reid.
Corresponding Secretary—Jas. Wylie.
Managers—C. D. Gilfillan, John Lammers, C. Greig and Adam Scott.
Physician—Dr. Brisbine.
Chaplain—Rev. John Mattocks.
Emigrant Agent—W. A. Duncan.
Piper Major—Jas. Craigie.

After the business meeting the members partook of a bountiful supper prepared in Messrs. Shaw & Hunt's magnificent style. Appropriate resolutions were introduced and unanimously passed in commemoration of the late President Alexander Buchanan. The usual loyal and patriotic toasts were given and responded to in a manner that reflected credit on Auld Scotia, while the songs of Scotland, interspersed with the music of the bagpipe, lent a charm to the evening entertainment not soon to be forgotten.

LAND WARRANTS, Half Breed and Revolutionary Scrip—all sizes—prices.
je28 THOMPSON BROS.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

F. COOK, Agent for Singer's Sewing Machines Third street, St. Authony, near the Winslow House. nov18 tf

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR.—The St. Paul City Mills, at the Upper Levee, is one of the best MERCHANT MILLS in the State. The proprietor keeps constantly on hand a CHOICE article of FAMILY FLOUR made from the best Winter and Club Wheat. Also, Meal, Bran, Shorts, Middlings, &c. For sale low at wholesale and retail a10-tf C. H. H. BAKER.

OUR HOUSE, THIRD STREET, OPPOSITE ARMORY HALL, H. F. E. VITT, PROPRIETOR.—This old established house is in full operation, and is prepared to furnish meals at all hours of the day or night. The bar is supplied with the very best liquors. The larder is always full. Oysters at 25 and 30 cents per dozen. Hot Coffee, Steaks, &c., &c. Give me a call.
feb26-dly H. F. E. VITT.

LAND FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—1,08 acres in Mower County, well adapted for sheep and stock, low for cash, or for good unencumbered property in St. Paul, or a farm in its vicinity Address box 1802, St. Paul Post Office. nov3

FRESH OYSTERS—Just received, and will be received daily. Also, Boiled Chicken, Steaks, Veal Cutlets, Ham and Eggs, served up in the best manner. Liquors and Wines of all kinds. At the Old Napoleon Restaurant, opposite the American House.
s13-6m F. N. HEITZ, Proprietor.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Sioux Indian Agency for work and labor performed, or supplies or materials furnished by order of the Sioux Agent, since the first day of June, 1861, are requested to present such claims to said Agent, at his office on Jackson street, St. Paul, Minnesota, on or before the 24th day of December, 1862, for examination, so that the same may be settled without delay.
THOS. J. GALBRAITH,
dec2-10t U. S. Agent.

MR. IRA E. LEONARD, one of the Agents of the Company, is now stopping here, and we hope our citizens will take advantage of the occasion and insure their lives. o25-tf

LATE NEWS BY MAIL.

MATTERS AT THE CAPITAL.

Approaching Change in the Cabinet.

THE MINNESOTA INDIAN MURDERERS.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—It may be positively stated that Secretary Smith has finally decided on leaving the Cabinet about the first of January, with the distict understanding that he shall receive the vacant judgship in Indiana. It is well understood that the President would appoint Schuyler Colfax if he desired it, but he will not accept. It is not believed now that any Indianian will get the place. Judge Holt of Kentucky seems to have the inside track.

The President is believed to have finally decided on compromising the Minnesota Indian business by hanging some thirty and pardoning the rest.

Colonels N. C. McLean and Hugh Ewing of Ohio, have been appointed Brigadier Generals, also Cols. David Stuart and Kirk of Illinois, and Col. W. M. Crocker of Iowa.

Col. Goodwin was examined before the McDowell court martial to-day, and testified that he had often seen McDowell drunk on the streets of Washington. Further examination tended to show that Goodwin's word was not above par. Nothing else was done in the case.

Reported Peace Overtures from the Rebels.

Special to the N. Y. Sunday Mercury.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—It is currently reported here that peace overtures have been made by the rebel government to ours, as they fear the shock of the immense army we have in the field, about to move upon them from every quarter. They also fear the emancipation proclamation. The terms of peace are said to be:—

1. The old Union and the old Constitution.
2. The Crittenden Compromise.
3. The assumption of the southern debt.
4. The ordering of the French out of Mexico, and the annexation of that country for nine slave States.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Times* telegraphs the following to that cheet:

Fernando Wood, in a speech in New York on Saturday night said he had received information and had communicated it to the Government, that, under certain circumstances, the South were ready to return. Leading statesmen of the South, men of position and influence in the Southern Confederacy, had expressed a desire to return under a Democratic rule,—the past to be forgotten; the public debt on both sides to be provided for; and they were willing to let by-gones be by-gones, if the North would, and the Union once again be restored.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says:

We have at last an out-giving, and the first intimation assuming any definite shape, of the conditions upon which the seceded States will condescend to return to the fold of the Federal Union. Fernando Wood, in a speech made on Saturday evening, announced that he was in possession of positive information, and that the same had been imparied to the Government, that the seceded States stand ready to renew their allegiance upon the following conditions:

1. A Democratic Administration.
2. Provision for the Public Debt on both sides.
3. Complete absolution for the past.

Having wantonly and madly rushed into secession; having with unpardonable wickedness prevented all hopes of compromise by inaugurating hostilities; having plunged the nation into all the calamities of civil war—caused the sacrifice of thousands of lives, and the expenditure of millions of treasure; paralyzed commerce and industry; having brought ruin upon thousands, and inconsolable sorrow to the hearts of millions, these Southern fanatics and conspirators, with all the haughty assumption of the master class, without any assurance that they will not upon the first provocation, repeat their disastrous folly, propose to return to the Union, if the adhering States will consent to a deposition of the present Administration, and the inauguration of a Democratic one in its stead; provide for the public debt contracted by the rebels as well as that incurred in the preparations to crush the rebellion, and grant a free pardon to all who have been engaged in the infamous conspiracy against the Government, and who are responsible for the great national calamities that have ensued.

The proposition is full of dishonor, and the terms such as no people having respect for their national dignity could consent to accept. We are surprised that even Fernando Wood could have the hardihood to become the bearer to such a proposition to the Federal Government, or announce it to the American people in terms that leave us to infer that he approves of it. Doubtless this information prompted John Van Buren's recent visit to the Capital, and formed the burden of his interview with the President. It is said that it did not terminate satisfactorily to the Prince, and now that we know the nature of his mission, it is not surprising that it had such an issue.

The seceded States made their own terms of going out of the Union. It remains for the Federal Government to prescribe the terms upon which they shall be restored to full political fellowship. They will have to come under the Administration legally elected by the people, or remain out till a change of Administration is effected according to the forms prescribed by the Constitution.

McDowell and Porter.

From the Springfield Republican.

Gen. McDowell is yet to be seen daily at Willard's. He is disappointed in not obtaining a trial. Upon the opening of the court of inquiry in his case, it was found that no charges had been preferred against him, and as the court was called for the precise purpose of investigating the supposed charges existing, it cannot proceed further. The case may come up hereafter, but it is improbable. McDowell was satisfied to appease the prejudices of the public. He was a faithful general, as loyal a man as ever breathed, but of very moderate military capacity. He lacks decision of character, and fails to secure the love of his men. He is careless of their good opinion—takes no pains to secure it, and of course when it comes to fighting battles the men fail him. He will be given a command again, possibly, but it will not be an important one.

Fitz John Porter, too, is at Willard's awaiting his trial. He is not likely to get off so easily as McDowell, as he is providing very able counsel for his defense. It is reported that Gen. Pope has some strong evidence against him. His charges are known, for he intimated what they were in his report to the War Department, which somehow got into the New York *Herald*. Pope is a Democrat, and a *Herald* man, and it is said that he connived at the publication of the report in the *Herald*. It is strange that he should, for the *Herald* is anti-Pope in all the questions where Pope was put in an antagonistic position towards McClellan,

The Minnesota Indian Massacres

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of Indian Affairs, Nov. 9, '62.

SIR—My attention has been called to a statement in the newspapers to the effect that some 300 Sioux Indians have been tried by court martial, and condemned to be hanged for murders committed during the late outbreak in Minnesota—and that the execution of the sentence only awaits the approval of the President.

I should have addressed you upon the subject sooner, but for the fact that the Assistant Secretary is now in that country upon business understood among other things to embrace the adjustment of the difficulties growing out of this outbreak.

I cannot reconcile it to my sense of duty to remain silent while measures of the character indicated in the statement above mentioned are being executed. I am fully aware that in the prosecution of their hostilities these Indians perpetrated most horrible and atrocious crimes, and were guilty of barbarities which shock every feeling of humanity and are only known in Indian warfare. The whole country is justly incensed and exasperated by their conduct; but notwithstanding this, it seems to me that an indiscriminate punishment of men who have laid down their arms and surrendered themselves as prisoners partakes more of the character of revenge than the infliction of deserved punishment; that it is contrary to the spirit of the age and our character as a great, magnanimous and Christian people; nor would it, in my opinion, be attended with beneficial results. These people are a wild, barbarous and benignant race, and are, perhaps, more than any other people, under the influence of their chiefs, head men and prophets.

A blow, then, which falls upon and punishes their leaders, by whom they have been instigated, and whose commands they almost superstitiously obey, will be recognized by them as falling upon the authors of their crimes as a just vindication of the majesty of our laws and as an exhibition of the magnanimity of our people. On the other hand, a punishment which falls alike upon those who followed through a blind and superstitious instinct of obedience, will beget a bitter feeling of revenge which, though it may be smothered, will never be extinguished.

No people were ever more justly exasperated than those of Minnesota; nor did circumstances ever more nearly justify retaliatory and vindictive measures. I am not surprised at the finding of the court, and do not desire to be understood as condemning the course of the officers engaged in the court martial. I believe that under their oaths and the requirements of the articles of war, they could not do otherwise; but their sentence may be modified by the President, and for the reasons above imperfectly and hastily set forth, I trust you will lay the subject before him, together with this letter, or a copy thereof, and if possible prevent the consummation of an act which I cannot believe would be otherwise than a stain upon our national character and a source of future regret.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't.
W. P. DOLE, Commissioner.
Hon. C. B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior.

FROM A. WARD.

Treating of the Noble Red Man—Domestic Affairs—A Serenade, &c.

From Vanity Fair.

The red man of the forest was formily a very respectful person. Justice to the noble aboorygine warrants me in saying that origgernerly he was a majestic cuss.

At the time Chris. arrove on these shores, (I allude to Chris. Columbus,) the savajas was virtoous and happy. They were innocent of secession, rum, draw porker, and sinfulness gin'rally. They didn't discuss the slavery question as a custom. They had no Congress, faro banks, delirium tremens, or Associate Press. Their habits was consequently good. Late suppers, dyspepsy, gas companies, thieves, ward politicans, pretty waiter-girls, and other metropolitan refinements were unknown among them. No savage in good standing would take postage stamps. You couldn't have bo't a coon skin with a barrel of 'em. The female aboorygine never died of consumption, because she did'nt tie her waist up in whalebone things, but in loose flooin' garments, she bounded with naked feet, over the hills and plains like the wild and frisky antlope. It was a onlucky moment for us when Chris. sot his foot on these 'ere shores. It would have been better for us of the present day if the injuns had just give him a warm meal and sent him home ore the ragin' billers. For the savages owned the country, and Columbus was a fillibuster. Cortez, Pizarro and Walker were one-horse fillibusters. Columbus was a four-horse team fillibuster, and a large yeller dog under the waggin. I say, in view of the mess we are makin' of things, it would have been better for us if Columbus had staid at home. It would have been better for the show bisness. The circulation of *Vanity Fair* would be larger, and the proprietors would all have boozom pins! Yes, sir—and perhaps a ten-pin alley.

By which I don't wish to be understood as intimatin' that the scalpin' wretches who are in the injun bisness at the present day are of any account, or calculated to make home happy, specially the Sioxes of Minnesoty, who deserve to be murdered in the first degree, and if Pope will only stay in St. Paul and not go near 'em *himself*, I reckon they will be.

News of Our Own State.

From the Winona Republican, 3d.

MARKET.—The roads are in such a condition that they furnish neither wheeling nor sleighing, and as good roads are necessary for a lively market, the trade in farmers' produce has been very light to-day. Wheat is firm at 71a72c for No. 1, and 66a68 for No. 2. Pork is having sale at $3 per hundred for heavy dressed hogs.

TERRIBLE CALAMITY.—We have just learned of a terrible fatal accident which occurred in the town of Quincy, Olmsted county, about two weeks ago. A Mrs. Ketcham residing there was by some unknown means burned to death during the absence of her husband, and no person, excepting only a little child, being in the house with her at the time. When the husband returned he found his wife a charred and disfigured corpse, the body lying outside the dwelling house—a circumstance that gave rise to the belief that the unfortunate women had gone outside to prevent the fire from extending to the house and thus destroying the life of her child, also. It is supposed that her clothes caught fire from the stove. There were indications that she attempted to extingnish it, but unavailingly. The terrible accident occurred in the day time.

THE Mower County Rangers will be stationed at St. Peters for this winter. Rapt. Rogers has been promoted to Lieutenant Colonel; E. W. Ford is Captain; L. A. Sherwood, 1st Lieutenant, and B. F. Lindsey, 2d Lieut.

LIEUT. D. B. JOHNSON left this place on Thursday last with a portion of his men for Fort Snelling. Ten more are to leave to-day. He has enlisted about sixty good men for the Mounted Rangers. Lieut. Johnson's qualifications are such as to make him a good commanding officer, and we hope to hear of his receiving a commission as Captain.

[An Appeal for the Indians.

A LETTER TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN FROM FATHER BEESON.

Father Beeson, the well known advocate of the Red Man, has undertaken the cause of Minnesota Indians who are under sentence of death for the outrages which they have committed in Minnesota. In a letter to President Lincoln he says:

There are, I conceive, grave reasons why capital punishment should not be inflicted upon these condemned Indians; for—

First—They had, by treaty, given to our government the largest and best portion of their lands, on condition of their receiving its protection, with the means of self-sustainment by the arts of civilized life; but which it utterly failed of giving them, as the facts and the testimony of Bishop Whipple and many others, fully prove.

Second—The Indians are not recognized as citizens, under our Government, and not being protected by it, they owed no allegiance to it, and therefore cannot be considered in the light of rebels against it: therefore it is manifestly unjust to subject them to the penalty of laws, the administration of which affords them no protection against the "dishonesties of unscrupulous men."

Third—There is reason to believe that the Indians were not only excited to hostilities by fraudulous white men, but were actually accompanied and led on by white men dressed up in disguise as Indians. * * * * I invoke you, sir, whom the Indians are taught to regard as their Great Father, to respond to this appeal by the appointment of able and honest men, who are competent, by the possession of wisdom and experience, to investigate the condition and needs of every tribe, or remnants of tribes in all our States and Territories, and to prepare a plan for their best and permanent well-being. * * * The work to be done is simply to ascertain what of right belongs to them, and then set it apart as sacred for their use, in freedom and in peace. And if agents or armies are necessary at all, they should be placed outside the Indian Territory, to prevent the intrusion of "unscrupulous" thieves and vagabonds who infest all our Territories.

Monetary & Commercial.

Monetary.

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS OF THOMPSON BRO.'S BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, LAND WARRANTS, ETC.

ST. PAUL, December 4, 1862.

BANKABLE FUNDS.

New York,	New England,
Ohio,	Michigan,
Iowa,	Philadelphia,
Indiana,	New Jersey,
Bank of Minnesota,	Pittsburg,
Ramsey Co. endorsed scrip,	Wisconsin,
U. S. Notes,	Canada,

United States 6 per cent. two years notes,
Darling & Scheffer's endorsed scrip.

EXCHANGE RATES.

Selling for.	Premium
Bankable Funds	½ per ct. prem.
American Gold	·27 per ct. dis't.

Orders for United States Land Warrants, State warrants, &c., promptly executed.
State and United States Coupons paid at our counter.

Commercial.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 3.

The Wheat market was firmer to-day, but very inactive. Some sales of No. 2 were made early at an advance of 1@2c on yesterday's prices, but the improvement was partially lost on 'Change, the market closing at 82c for that quality. No. 1 was unchanged. Buyers offered 92c in store, and 93c delivered. The whole amount of wheat sold was not over 15,000 bushels at 83@84c for No. 2 in store, 9 c for No 1 store. 93c for the same quality delivered, and 72½@74c for rejected in store.

Monetary.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 3.

We have no change to note in the state of the money market. The pork trade is beginning to absorb considerable money, but from other sources the demand is insignificant. Money easy at the usual rates. The offerings of sight paper are taken at par to ½ per cent. premium. The outside figure is the ruling buying rate. Exchange on New York ½ premium selling.

Gold was higher in consequence of the advance at New York. The bankers were buying at 28@ 29 ₱ cent. premium. Silver 24. Old Demand Notes went up 4 ₱ cent. buying 24 premium.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE SAINT PAUL PRESS, AND CORRECTED DAILY.

ST. PAUL, December 5, 1862.

ALE.
XXP Pittsburgh...12@14
St Paul & St Anth'y 6@9
Bottled Scotch, it pt bot. ₱ doz. $2.25@2.75

BEANS.
White, ₱ bu...1.50@2.00

BREAD.
Water Crackers, ₱ lb 4½
Butter Crackers... 5@—
Soda, Boston, &c... 5½
Pilot Bread, ₱ bbl. $3.50

BUTTER.
Firkin, ₱ lb.....12½@15
Country, in rolls,...15@18

BEEF CATTLE.
On foot.....$1.50@2.00
Dressed.....2.00@3.00
Sheep, ₱ head.....3@4
Calves, ₱ head.....3@5
Dressed Hogs. 2.00@2.50

CANDLES.
Tallow, m'd, ₱ lb 10½@11
Star.....17@18
Adamantine.....10½
Sperm.....40@50

CARBON OIL.
No. 1.....1.00

CHEESE.
W. R. ₱ lb..... 12
Hamburg.....12½@13½

COFFEE.
Rio, ₱ lb, prime,..32@35
Laguayra.....35@37
Java.....38@40
Mocha.....—@40

COAL.
Pittsburg, ₱ bus.. 75
Illinois, ₱ bus..... 40

CORDAGE.
Manilla, ₱ lb....14@14½
Jute.....11@12

EGGS.
Per dozen..... 18

FRUITS.
Ap'ls, gr'n'g bbl 3.75@4.00
Apples, dried, ₱ lb 7@10
Almonds.....18@23
Cranberries ₱ bu. 1@1.25
Peaches, dry, ₱ lb. 6½@8
Raisins, ₱ box 4.50@5.00
Raisins, h'f box 2.30@2.50
Prunes.....10@18
Currants.....14@15

FISH.
No. 1 Mack'l ₱ bbl $15
No. 2 " " 11
No. 3 " " 10
Dry Cod ₱ lb.....5½@6
Herring ₱ box....65@85

FEATHERS.
Live Geese.....53@60
Indian.....15@20

FLOUR AND MEAL.
Superfine, ₱ bbl....$4.00
Extra.....4.50@5.00
Corn Meal, ₱ bag 1@1.10

GRAIN.
Wheat ₱ bush.....55@60
Rye.....27@33
Oats.....33@35
Barley.....50@55
Corn.....35@40
Hominy ₱ bu $2.25@2.50

GLASS.
American Window
8x10.....$2.25@2.50
10x12.....2.50@2.75
10x14.....2.75@3.00
10x16 to 12x16. 3.00@3.50
12x18 to 12x20. 3.75@4.00

IRON.
Flat Bar—Pennsylvania ordinary sizes.....6
Juniata do.....(
LUMBER.
Common, inch ₱ M 12@14
Clear.....20@25
Siding.....14@18
Flooring.....16@20
Lath.....1.75
Shingles.....2.25@3.00

LEAD AND SHOT.
Pig, ₱ lb..... 6
Bar.....9½
Shot, ₱ bag...$2.50@—

MOLASSES.
Plantation, ₱ gal...—@50
Sugar House.....60@65
Golden Syrup.....75@80

NAILS.
Cut, as'd, ₱ keg $5.00@6.75
Wrought, ₱ keg. $7.00

PAINTS AND OILS.
White lead ₱ 100 lbs 7@8
Lard Oil ₱ gal.....70@—
Neatsfoot.....$1.25
Whale.....85@90
Linseed.....$1.50@1.75
Turpentine.....2.25

ONIONS.
Per bush.....35@40

PROVISIONS.
Mess Pork ₱ bbl..11@12
Mess Beef ₱ bbl 10@11.00
Clear Sides..... 5@—
Hams, plain, S. C...7@—
Shoulders.....2½@3
Dried Beef..... 10
Can'd hams (Ames) 10
Leaf Lard..... 08

POTATOES.
Neshannocks and Pink Eyes, ₱ bush....30@35

POWDER.
FFG & FFFG kegs
25 lbs.....$9.00
do 12½ lbs.. 5.00
do 6½ lbs.. 2.50
Blasting, kegs 25 lbs 6.00
" " 12½ " 3.25
" " 6½ " 2.00

RICE.
Per lb.....9@10

SOAP.
Common, ₱ lb.....5½@6
Family.....6@6½
Castile.....15@18
German.....7@7½

SUGAR.
Brown, ₱ lb.... 11@1
C Coffee Sugar. 12½@13
Refined A & B. 13¾@14½
Refined, O & OO.....14
Powdered.....15½@16
Crushed.....15½@16
Cut Loaf.....—@17

STEEL.
English Cast ₱ lb 22@25
Geaman Cast.....15
English Spring.....10
American Spring.....10
English Blister....18@20
American Blister...12¼

TEAS.
Young Hyson. 35c@$1.10
Oolong.....55@80
Gunp'der & Imp. $1@1.35

WHISKY.
Rectified, ₱ gall...35@40
Monongahela...65c@1.00
Old Bourbon.... 65@2.00

RETAIL PRICES.

ST. PAUL, December 5, 1862.

BEANS—White, $1.50@$2.00 ₱ bushel.
BUTTER—Firkin, ₱ lb, 15c@18c; Country, in rolls, 18@25c.
CANDLES—Tallow, mould, ₱ lb, 12@15c; Star 20@—; Adamantine, 20c; Sperm 40@50c.
CARBON OIL—Best quality, $1@$1.10.
CHEESE—W. R. ₱ lb, 15c; Hamburg, 15@18c.
COFFEE—Rio, ₱ lb, prime, 33@35c; Laguayra, 28c: Java, 35@40c; Mocha, 35@40c.
EGGS—20@25c ₱ doz.
FRUITS—Apples, green, ₱ bbl., $3.75@4.25; dried ₱ lb, 8@10c; Cranberries, ₱ bu. $1.50@1.75; Peaches, dry, ₱ lb, 10@12½c.
FLOUR—Superfine ₱ bbl., $3.50; Extra $5.00@$5.50.
MEAL—Corn, ₱ sack, $1.15@1.25.
MOLASSES—Plantation, ₱ gall, 70c; Sugar House, 70c; Golden Syrup, 1.00; Stuart's XX 90c@$1.00.
LARD—Per lb, 8@10c.
ONIONS—Per bushel, 40c.
POTATOES—Per bushel, new 40c.
POULTRY—Chickens, ₱ lb, 10c; Turkeys, ₱ lb, 12½c.
RICE—Per lb 11@12c.
SUGAR—Brown, ₱ lb, 12½@13c; Refined OOO, 14@14½c; Refined O&OO, 14½@15c; Powdered, 16@17c; Crushed 16@17c; Cut Loaf, 16@17c.
MEATS—Smoked, Hams, Sugar Cured, 10c; plain, 8c; Shoulders, 5@6c; Clear Sides, 7@8c; Meats Cut—Beef Sirloin and Porter House steaks and roasts, 8@10c; Round, 6c, and other cuts 3@5; Pork—Steaks and Choice Roast, 6c; cuts, 4@5c; Mutton, Lamb and Veal, 10c.
TEAS—Young Hyson and Imperial $1.00@$1.50; Oolong, 60c@$1.25.

Mediation.

We think the suggestion not a bad one which we find in an Eastern paper, that the United States should offer her services as mediator between France and Mexico. It would, at least, be a fair offset to the very obliging proposition of M. Louis Napoleon to interest himself in our affairs. It would be returning the compliment in a fair and reasonable manner, and under circumstances which would put it out of his power to take serious exception to the act. It would amount to nothing, it is true, but that is all the proposition of the French Emperor has amounted to.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

General Banks' Expedition.

General Banks' expedition is being rapidly prepared, and conjecture is still divided as to its destination between Texas, Charleston, and Richmond by way of James River, the larger party going for the latter. The rebels are expecting a movement against Raleigh, the capital of North Carolina, from Newbern, and the rapidly increasing army at Newbern certainly gives reason to expect active operations in some direction.—*Springfield Republican.*

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
SAINT PAUL PRESS,
A REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER.

The success which the PRESS has achieved affords the best evidence of its value as a newspaper, and that it more fully meets the wants and views of the people of Minnesota than any other paper.

It has attained a circulation in its several editions
GREATER THAN ANY OTHER PAPER IN
ST. PAUL, OR NORTHWEST OF
MILWAUKEE.

The PRESS will continue to advocate the interests of free American labor;

THE PERPETUITY OF THE UNION

And the preservation of Republican institutions; honesty and economy in Government;

THE VIGOROUS PROSECUTION OF THE WAR FOR THE SUPPRESSION
OF THE SLAVEHOLDERS' REBELLION:

The use of every available means to crush the rebellion effectually, without regard to the preservation of the PECULIAR INSTITUTION for which the war was begun.

The PRESS will give the current history of the war;

The general news of the day;

All the telegraphic news of the Associated Press of the United States the same morning that it is given to the public in the leading cities of the Union;

The proceedings of Congress and State Legislatures, and, BY AUTHORITY,

THE LAWS OF MINNESOTA.

MARKET REPORTS by telegraph, from New York, Chicago and Milwaukee; and carefully prepared commercial reports of the market and trade of St. Paul.

The St. Paul Weekly Press,
ENLARGED AND IN QUARTO FORM,

Will contain about FORTY-FIVE COLUMNS of reading matter—nearly eight pages—each week, (but little space being devoted to advertisements.

One copy one year	$2 00
One copy six months	1 00
Two to 4 copies 1 year to one address, each.	1 50
Five to 9 " " " " "	1 40
Ten to 20 " " " " "	1 30
Twenty or more " " " " "	1 20

Additions to clubs—for unexpired time—may be made at any time.

The St. Paul Tri-Weekly Press,

Containing all the news matter of the DAILY PRESS.

One copy one year	$3.50
One copy six months	2.00
One copy three months	1.00
Clubs of five one year, each	3.00

☞Clubs of any number, mailed to one address, each, seventy-five cents per quarter, or twenty-five cents per month.

Saint Paul Daily Press.

One copy one year	$6.00
One copy six months	3.00
One copy three months	1.50

To clubs of five, and to Postmasters or others acting as agents for the DAILY PRESS, it will be supplied in packages to one address, at ten cents per copy per week.

STEAM PRINTING.

We have introduced steam into our Printing Establishment, and have in connection with it a
COMPLETE BOOK BINDERY.

We are now prepared to do work cheaply, and in every department of Job and Book Printing, Blank Book Manufacture, &c., &c.

Orders for County and Official Blanks and Blank Books particularly solicited.

Address,
PRESS PRINTING COMPANY,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

Two journeymen TAILORS, to whom good wages and steady employment will be given. None but experienced workmen need apply.
J. W. PRATT.
Hastings, Minnesota, Nov. 24, 1862.—nov26-3w*

TWENTY ACRE TRACT.

Twenty acres desirable land, half an hour's drive of the Steamboat Landing in St. Paul.
HENRY MCKENTY,
Dealer in Real Estate.
St. Paul, Ju to 28, 1862. je28-d&w6m

K. SPENCER,
Dentist, 23 Years,
MINNEAPOLIS, - - - - MINNESOTA

As far as I know, my terms for practice will be the usual fees of Dentists of this State.

I insert ARTIFICIAL PIVOT TEETH, which are healthier, cheaper, more beautiful and durable than teeth set on plate.

PIVOT TEETH DO NOT PREVENT THE TASTING OF FOOD—PLATE TEETH DO.

I so stop decayed places in the crowns of Teeth (elegantly,) as to last the life of the patient.

☞Consultations without charge. a21-6m

GRANT & FREEMAN,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Office in McClung's (Phœnix) Block, corner of Third and Wabashaw-sts.,
ST. PAUL,.....MINNESOTA,
Will practice in all the State and Federal Courts. Money loaned on good security.
☞Special attention paid to collecting.
W. H. GRANT. dec2-1mos J. M. FREEMAN.

NOTICE OF SALE OF REAL ESTATE IN FORECLOSURE.—DISTRICT COURT — SECOND DISTRICT. — RAMSEY COUNTY, MINNESOTA.

William Mumford and Henry Mumford against Amherst Willoughby, and Seraphine E. Willoughby, his wife, Abel Willoughby and others, defendants:

In pursuance and by virtue of a decree of foreclosure and sale, made in the above entitled action, on the 13th day of September, A. D. 1862, which said decree was thereafter amended, to wit, on the 11th day of October, 1862:

The undersigned, Sheriff of Ramsey County, for that purpose in said decree duly appointed, will sell, at public auction, for cash, at the front door of the Court House, in Saint Paul, and county aforesaid, on the 4th day of December, 1862, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the real estate and mortgaged premises directed by said decree to be sold, and therein described, as follows, to wit: Lot twelve (12) in Block three (3) of Saint Paul Proper; the said lot being fifty feet front on Sixth street, and one hundred and fifty feet deep; together with all the appurtenances and hereditaments thereunto belonging.
October 20th, 1862.
D. A. ROBERTSON,
Sheriff of Ramsey County.
MALTBY, WEBB & CO., Attorneys for Plaintiffs. wed o22-7w

COOLEY, CARVER & CO.,
(Successors to COOLEY, TOWER & CO.,)
WHOLESALE GROCERS
AND
Commission Merchants,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS
FRUITS, NUTS, WINES, &c., &c.,
JACKSON STREET, BETWEEN LEVEE AND THIRD, SAINT PAUL, MINN
Terms - - - - - - - - CASH.

In the Department of
LIQUORS AND SEGARS
Our Stock will be found LARGE and COMPLETE at all times, and at prices to suit the views of the closest buyers. December 1, 1862

SUTLERS EMPORIUM.
Cooley, Carver & Co.
JACKSON STREET, BETWEEN LEVEE AND THIRD, ST. PAUL,
Having lately made liberal additions to their large and well assorted stock of
Fancy Groceries, Fruits, Wines, Segars, &c.,
invite the early attention of Sutlers and others seeking Army Supplies, to their selection of Goods, which they offer at close figures for Cash or Government Vouchers:

Canned Fruits.
PEACHES.....500 dozen, fresh and fine.
RASPBERRIES.....200 do do do
BLACKBERRIES.....200 do do do
CHERRIES.....200 do do do
WHORTLEBERRIES.300 do do do

Foreign Fruits.
RAISINS, (Layer & M. R.)—wholes, halves & qrs.
CURRANTS—fresh and good.
PRUNES—kegs and jars.
PLUMS—French.
DATES.

Segars.
100,000—embracing large variety, and including some choice and popular brands.

Tobaccos.
250 Packages, including assorted grades—Plug, Fine Cut Chewing, Smoking, Billy Bowlegs, Meerschaum, Kinnikinick, &c., &c.

Oysters and Sardines.
A full line favorite brands; also, LOBSTERS, SALMON, HALIBUT, HERRING, &c., &c.

Brandies, Wines, Bourbon Whisky, &c.
A large variety, including some fine Old Brandies and Whiskys, (bottled), which we can confidently recommend as very superior. Also,
Ginger Wine, Blackberry Brandy,
Ginger Brandy, Apple Brandy,
Peach Brandy, Cherry Brandy.

Confectionery.
Fig Paste, assorted Candies, Gum Drops, Lozenges, Liquorice, Spruce Gum, &c., &c.

Nuts.
A full line, including every variety.
October 14, 1862.

WANTED.
3 Cabinet Makers; 2 Chair Makers; 1 Good Chair Painter, at the
Hastings Steam Sash and Furniture Factory.
Also, for sale, a
PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE & BOILER,
Cylinder 8 inch bore, and 14 inch stroke.
s5-tf HERZOG & CORSON, Hastings.

MUSIC! MUSIC!!
The Great Western String Band (formerly Wagner's Band) is again prepared for the winter season, and offer their service to the public generally for Balls, Parties Concerts, etc., etc., at liberal rates. Parties wishing good music and calling will please address the undersigned.
Orders for the Band may also be left at Munger's Music Store.
GEORGE SEIBERT,
Residence on Tenth street, north of Jackson-st., next door to the Scandinavian Church. dec2-2w

CARD.
BANKING OFFICE OF THOMPSON BROS.,
ST. PAUL, Dec. 1, 1862.
We beg leave to announce to our friends and the public generally that Mr. CHARLES SCHEFFER, of the late firm of Darling & Scheffer, of Stillwater, Minnesota, becomes associated with us in the Banking Business from this date. Our firm name remains unchanged. The business at Stillwater will be continued under the firm name of Scheffer & Thompson's.
nov30-tf THOMPSON BROTHERS.

G. N. BEMAN & CO.,
CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,
CORNER OF FIFTH AND ROBERT STREETS, ST PAUL, MINNESOTA.
We are prepared to manufacture to order all kinds of BUGGIES, CUTTERS, LUMBER WAGONS, EXPRESS AND GROCERY WAGONS, CONCORD HACKS and STAGE SLEIGHS, of the best quality, and latest pattern, and of Eastern stock, which enables us to warrant them in every particular. Also all kinds of repairing promptly and faithfully executed on the most reasonable terms.
je4-d6m

"THE ANKLETT."
WINTER BALMORALS.—Ladies, Kilpatrick has the best Winter Boots manufactured, which he is selling at his store, opposite the International Hotel. Secure comfort and health, gratify your taste for the beautiful, and practice economy, by dealing at his establishment.
"THE ANKLETT."
nov19

OFFICE ST. PAUL & PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
SAINT PAUL, December 2d, 1862.
Proposals will be received at this office until the 15th inst., for 5,000 cords Green Hard Wood, in lots of 50 cords or upwards, delivered at or near Anoka, on the line of the Railroad, during the coming winter. Parties sending in proposals will state the kind of Wood they will furnish.
The Company reserves the right to reject any proposals considered unsatisfactory.
WM. B. LITCHFIELD,
dec3-1w Superintendent.

JOSEPH LEWIS
Real Estate Agent, Notary Public and Conveyancer, Commissioner of Deeds for the States of New